

THE OLDER SCHOLIA  
ON THE  
PROMETHEUS BOUND

EDITED BY

C. J. HERINGTON



LUGDUNI BATAVORUM E. J. BRILL MCMLXXII

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ON THE  
PROMETHEUS BOUND

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SCHOLIASTAE BYZANTINO:

Illicet, o fati nobis solator acerbi,  
O consors longi, quisquis es, exsili.

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## PREFACE

The most recent complete edition of the Aeschylean scholia is almost one hundred and twenty years old (W. Dindorf's, Oxford, 1851). It was a bold venture, and an impressive monument to its editor's vast knowledge of Greek. In hundreds of passages he corrected, with finality, the corrupt tradition that had been passed on by a series of editors since the Renaissance. Unfortunately, however, his acquaintance with the relevant manuscripts was so deficient, and his application of those he did know so slapdash, that he left the most voluminous scholia of all, the "A-scholia", in even greater darkness than before. From that day to this the A-scholia have stood as a gigantic question-mark in the history of the transmission of Aeschylus' text. Their date, their sources, their value or otherwise as witnesses to the text and interpretation of Aeschylus, their very contents and extent, have remained unknown—or worse, have been the subject of erudite and dogmatic guesswork. To bring these questions nearer to a reasoned solution is the main purpose of this book.

It may be asked—rather, it *should* be asked—what is the upshot of such work? Will it lead us, directly or indirectly, closer to anything that really matters? To the poetry of Aeschylus? Or even to that strange and increasingly relevant historical phenomenon, the survival, through an era of collapse, of the best and most innocent that humanity has created? I could not have undertaken this book if I had not hoped so; I have no more use than most people for mere scribbles in the margins of the poets. One conviction with which I began, and have ended, was that such a book was the necessary preliminary to a more accurate edition of one of the greatest poems in our heritage (and one in which a syllable wrong is an idea, a vision, wrong). Another: that to see our poet in detail through the eyes of men who worked in a long distant age, under difficult physical conditions and with very different spiritual resources, is itself an education in poetry and history. Another: that the "A-commentary", once isolated and edited from the manuscripts, might have its direct uses for any man who sought to comprehend the *Prometheus Bound*. I at least have found that its uniquely detailed Greek paraphrase and comment, even at the points where

## PREFACE

they are apparently most ignorant or wrongheaded, have forced me again and again to look with fresh eyes at the words of Aeschylus; to go back to the poem.

And what else should any commentary do?

It is a pleasure to thank the American Council of Learned Societies, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, and the University of Texas Research Institute for the awards that made this work possible. Likewise I thank the authorities of the following libraries for permission to study the manuscripts in their care, or for supplying microfilms: the Ambrosian, Bodleian, Laurentian, Marcian, and Vatican Libraries; the University Library in Leyden; the National Libraries of Madrid, Naples, Paris, and Vienna. R. D. Dawe, N. G. L. Hammond, G. O'Grady, N. Panayotakis, O.L. Smith, A. Turyn, N. G. Wilson, G. Zuntz, and the late F. W. Lenz kindly supplied information on various questions that arose in the progress of the book, though I assume entire responsibility for the shape that it has finally taken. To three friends I owe a special debt of thanks: Mr. Walter Wehrle, who helped in assembling the manuscript materials; Mr. Jon Corelis, who did much of the work on the indices; and Professor Douglas Young, who has not only provided much-needed encouragement throughout but has also undertaken the labour of reading and amending the book in proof.

The purchase price of this typographically complex work would have been much greater than it is but for the liberality of Stanford University, which has come forward with a substantial grant to the publisher.

C. J. H.

Stanford, February 1971

## INTRODUCTION

SECTION ONE  
SURVEY OF THE PROBLEM

In our mediaeval manuscripts of Aeschylus four major classes of scholia are distinguished:<sup>1</sup>

(a) The *Medicean scholia*, on all the seven plays. They are preserved in the Medicean manuscript (M of Aeschylus, L of Sophocles: Florence, Laur. 32. 9, written ca. 1000 A.D.), and in eleven relatively late apographs of it. Their character is discussed below, Section VI.

(b) The "*A-scholia*", on the Byzantine Triad (*Prometheus, Septem, Persae*) only. This, the most voluminous of the Greek commentaries on Aeschylus, is preserved (in whole or part) in some forty five manuscripts,<sup>2</sup> ranging in date from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries; the earliest precisely dated manuscript is cod. B (Florence, Laur. 31. 3), subscribed in May, 1287 A.D.

(c) The "*B-scholia*", more properly called the *Thoman scholia*, on the Byzantine Triad only. They were composed by Thomas Magister, probably very near the end of the thirteenth century.<sup>3</sup> Some thirteen manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries preserve substantial parts of the commentary.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Possibly a fifth class is constituted by the scholia in cod. I (Mount Athos, Iviron 209, olim 161). These are still almost entirely unpublished, but from the information in Dawe, pp. 99 and 118, and Lambros, pp. 41-42, one would tentatively guess that they comprise an elaborate eclectic commentary dating from the fourteenth century A.D. The published excerpts include elements hitherto known from the Medicean, Thoman, and Triclinian commentaries.

<sup>2</sup> This total includes all those manuscripts known to me from personal inspection, photographs, or printed reports, that contain a substantial proportion of "A-scholia", on the Triad or any part of it as opposed to such as merely contain an "A" note here and there. The borderline between the two groups is, obviously, hard to draw, so the figure given can only be approximate.

<sup>3</sup> On the date of Thomas' work, see Turyn, *Aeschylus*, p. 67, and Turyn, *Sophocles*, pp. 32 and 41; a *terminus ante quem* for it is provided by cod. Q (Paris, gr. 2884), subscribed in 1301 A.D.

<sup>4</sup> This total (which, like the total of manuscripts of the "A-scholia", is necessarily approximate) includes the two manuscripts of the Triclinian commentary (d), since these reproduce the Thoman scholia in large part. Indeed, it is to Triclinius' statements that we owe the identification of Thomas as the author of the "B-scholia" (cf. Dindorf in *Philologus* 20 [1863], p. 5).

(d) The *Triclinian commentary*, on the Byzantine Triad plus the *Agamemnon* and *Eumenides*. This is not a complete running commentary, but rather a series of notes by Demetrius Triclinius interspersed among older matter: in the Triad, among the scholia of Thomas Magister (who was Triclinius' teacher); in the *Agamemnon* and *Eumenides*, among some notes that Triclinius refers to as *σχόλια παλαιά*. Triclinius composed this work at some date after, but not long after, the completion of the Thoman commentary. It survives in two manuscripts: cod. T (Naples, II. F. 31), which is in the author's own hand, and cod. Ta (Vienna, phil. gr. 334), a partial apograph of T dating from the sixteenth century.<sup>1</sup>

The "A-scholia" are by far the longest and most elaborate of the four classes. They were also, to judge by the high proportion of surviving Aeschylean manuscripts (45 out of a total of nearly 150) in which they are found, by far the most popular among mediaeval students of Aeschylus. Yet they have never been fully or accurately published, and consequently no reliable conclusions have been possible as to their makeup, let alone as to their relationship to the other classes of scholia (especially the Medicean) or their date of origin. It is true that answers have been given to such questions, which are clearly of crucial importance to any editor of the Triad.<sup>2</sup> In modern times one group of scholars<sup>3</sup> has asserted that the A-scholia are no more than Byzantine elaborations of the scholia still extant in the Medicean manuscript—this very manuscript being assumed to be the unique source available to the Middle Ages for Aeschylus' poetic text as well as the scholia. In more recent years, however, that somewhat extreme opinion has been overshadowed by the statements of another, and highly authori-

tative, group;<sup>4</sup> these maintain that both the A-scholia and the Medicean scholia are independent excerpts from one and the same archetype—an ample, and presumably antique, commented edition of Aeschylus. If that were true, the A-scholia, satisfactorily reconstructed, would become of very great importance as a witness to the Aeschylean text. As will be seen later, their lengthy paraphrases cover approximately three-quarters of the poetic text of the *Prometheus*, and often permit us to restore the text used by the paraphrast with some certainty. If this latter school of thought were correct, the A-scholia would thus constitute the equivalent of a partial manuscript that antedated the Medicean by half a millennium.

But the unfortunate fact is that neither party in the debate has had before it adequate material to justify a debate at all. Elsewhere<sup>5</sup> I have traced in more detail the disastrous history of the printed editions of Aeschylus' scholia, from Robortello's *editio princeps* of 1552 to Dindorf's Oxford edition of 1851. Here it is enough to recall that the material labelled "A" in Dindorf's edition is really an amalgam of extraordinarily disparate elements. The basic stratum is simply the printed "vulgate" of the Aeschylean scholia, which Dindorf inherited from Robortello through Victorius, Stanley, Butler, and Schütz; the main components of that vulgate were Medicean scholia mixed indiscriminately with scholia taken from one of the *codices veteres*<sup>6</sup> (probably either V or one of V's numerous family of apographs and relatives), the whole being abridged and otherwise doctored *ad lib.* Dindorf was only partially successful in separating out the Medicean scholia from this mess. In other respects he added to the confusion by emending and expanding the vulgate "A-scholia" from two very copious manuscripts, his "O" (C in Turyn's notation, which I follow throughout),

<sup>1</sup> On the *floruit* of Triclinius see Turyn, *Aeschylus*, p. 103 and note 89. It is enough here to recall that the only precise dates in his career are provided by three autograph subscriptions of 1308, 1316, and 1319 A.D. respectively. That part of his commentary which deals with the *Prometheus* has been fully published by Smyth (I). For the editions of the remaining portions see Turyn, *Aeschylus*, p. 108; since that book was published there has also appeared L. Massa Postitano's *Demetrii Triclinii in Aeschyli Persas Scholia*, second edition, Naples 1963.

<sup>2</sup> And hence, one should add, for any serious reader of the Triad; for in Aeschylus, of all poets, every serious reader is forced to some extent to become his own editor.

<sup>3</sup> Above all, Dindorf (praef., pp. v-vi, xv).

<sup>4</sup> Heimsoeth, esp. pp. 172 ff.; Wilamowitz (I) pp. 161-70, and (II), pp. xiv, xvii, and xxii (poetics, however, the doubts that he voices in this latter work); Turyn, *Aeschylus*, pp. 13 and 15; Pasquali, pp. 27-28. Dähnhardt, who also held a modified version of this view, gives a useful history of the whole controversy up to his time on pp. xxii-xxv.

<sup>5</sup> "The Composition of the A-scholia on Aeschylus' *Prometheus*", in the forthcoming volume of *Studies in Honor of Professor Alexander Turyn*.

<sup>6</sup> "*Codices veteres*" is a convenient collective term for the MSS (apart from the Medicean and its apographs) described in Turyn, *Aeschylus*, Part I; as is *scholia vetera* for the scholia found in those manuscripts. The terms are necessarily vague, but at this early stage of the discussion they have the great advantage that they do not prejudice any issues.

and P. Both these manuscripts prove to be somewhat eccentric by comparison with the other manuscripts of the *scholia vetera*; P, in fact, is the most eclectic of all the manuscripts of the scholia known to me, and even those scholia that it shares with the others represent a separate recension. After all that it could perhaps hardly have confused the matter much more, relatively, if one or two Thoman scholia had also been wrapped up in the blanket of Dindorf's "A". And they were!

Dindorf's edition of the scholia, photographically reprinted in 1962, remains the standard and most generally accessible complete edition of the "A-scholia". Since his time there has been only one edition of any part of them: Dähnhardt's edition of the scholia on the *Persae* of 1894. Although this editor was a far more conscientious investigator than Dindorf, his knowledge of the subject and the language was vastly less, and his manuscript sources were inadequate from the start for so complex a project. He knew, or obtained collations of, only half a dozen manuscripts; and of these one was the Medicean itself, one (Ya in Turyn's notation) has since proved to be highly eclectic, and two (Sl and F in Turyn's notation) are reported by Turyn to be Thoman, or influenced by the Thoman tradition, in the *Persae*. For the readings of Dindorf's "O" (Turyn's C) and P, Dähnhardt relied on no other source than Dindorf's edition. As a result neither his text of the "A-scholia" nor his bold stemma of the entire scholiastic tradition (his p. xiv) has much meaning.<sup>1</sup>

From an early stage of my enquiries, therefore, it became clear that there was only one way to find out the content of the *scholia vetera*, and thence to establish whether or not there had ever existed a man who could properly be called the "scholiasta A" (or, as I prefer to put it, the "A-commentator"). That way was hard: one must, at least temporarily, abandon all the printed editions, and go back to as many as possible of the *codices veteres* themselves. The results are printed in this edition. Besides the *scholia vetera*, I have included a new collation of the Medicean scholia, since their textual history is inextricably involved in the question. I have not included the scholia of classes (c) and (d), the Thoman and Triclinian; both of these can probably contribute a

little more to our understanding of the Medicean scholia, but—as will be seen later—there was almost no communication between them and the school-tradition to which we owe the *scholia vetera*. Furthermore, Thomas' commentary stands at a very elementary level, and Triclinius' much more significant and original work marks a distinct break with the continuous ancient-mediaeval scholiastic tradition; he belongs in spirit rather to the Renaissance.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also Wilamowitz (II), p. xiii.

## SECTION TWO

## CHOOSING THE MANUSCRIPTS

Tuyn's *Aeschylus*, the most recent general survey, lists 146 manuscripts that contain all or part of Aeschylus' work, or of the scholia. Some 110 of these are represented by photographic specimens (varying from a single plate to reproductions of the entire codex concerned), collected by the late H. W. Smyth and now in Harvard's Widener Library. I am bound to thank the Department of the Classics in that university which, *pro singulari sua humanitate*, allowed me facilities to take soundings from every specimen in the collection. Relying partly on these, and partly on the published accounts of the Aeschylean manuscripts,<sup>1</sup> I was able to make a preliminary selection of suitable material. Even after the exclusion of manuscripts that lacked the *Prometheus*, or contained no scholia (or purely Thoman scholia) on that play, and of the late apographs of the Medicean scholia, there remained some 40 manuscripts that evidently contained scholia on the *Prometheus*, either of "A" or "mixed" type.<sup>2</sup>

The criteria for the next stage in the process of selection were bound to be somewhat uncertain. In the investigation of scholia even more than in that of a regular text, no manuscript's character can decisively be established until it has been collated in detail throughout. On the other hand, the detailed collation of marginal scholia and glosses throughout even one manuscript (especially in crumbed and physically mutilated manuscripts such as V and Y) may require many weeks of continuous work; to collate all 40 manuscripts in such a way would in itself have taken up more time than I had available for the entire project. My soundings suggested one fairly reliable criterion: as one would anyhow have expected in such a tradition, the later the manuscript, the more likely its scholia were to be contaminated, interpolated, or reworded. I therefore

gave relative age, on the whole, the first preference in selecting eight basic manuscripts (enumerated in Section III, Group i) for detailed collation from end to end; all of them, except Pd, are assigned to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. Two more manuscripts (Section III, Group iii), both assigned to the fourteenth century, were collated in detail for all scholia where the first eight had left me in doubt; they were also checked throughout for the presence or absence of scholia found in the eight. Beyond these, nine other manuscripts containing "A" or mixed scholia on the *Prometheus* (Section III, Group iv) were checked throughout for the presence or absence of the scholia found in the manuscripts so far mentioned; in residual cases of doubt, or for otherwise poorly attested scholia, their readings also were noted in detail. Beyond these again, seven manuscripts (Section III, Group v), though not checked throughout, were sounded or partially collated in order to control various points. There remain to be mentioned, finally, some manuscripts which I have sounded or briefly inspected on the spot, but which are not actually cited in this edition: (predominantly "A", so far as sounded) Ja, Nd, Pb, Zg; (mixed) La, Yd, Naples II. F. 32, and Naples II. F. 33; (Thoman, or predominantly so) F, Fc, Fd, K, Ua.

Thus the scholia included in this edition derive from a fairly extensive acquaintance with nineteen of the relevant manuscripts, and some acquaintance with a dozen more. Of the remainder, some were excluded on the basis of my earliest soundings as apparently *gemelli*, or else very late apographs, of manuscripts already selected; others—principally those in the Greek, Russian, and East German collections—I have not seen at all, except for such specimens of them as are available in the Smyth photographic collection. The initial selection of manuscripts of a virtually unknown body of scholiastic Greek must necessarily be a gamble. Looking back after the completion of the work, however, I believe that the eight manuscripts chosen for full collation, further checked by the subsidiary collations and soundings, have in fact provided as firm a base for the reconstruction of the A-commentator's work as one could reasonably hope for. Had I the task to do over again in the light of experience acquired since the initial selection, I might have broadened that base by including detailed collations of Nc, Xa, and Xc, but only for additional security; the overall results of the present edition would not be noticeably affected. Of course, any manu-

<sup>1</sup> Notably Dawe, Smyth (II), and Tuyn, *Aeschylus*.

<sup>2</sup> In this introduction I mean by "mixed scholia" those that consist partly of "A" material and partly of material from some other source (usually Thoman). "Mixed manuscript" is used as shorthand for a manuscript containing such scholia.

script that contains scholia at all is likely to yield at least one or two otherwise unknown scholia (this phenomenon is discussed in detail in Section IV), and it is desirable that at some time all the extant Aeschylean manuscripts should be checked with that possibility in view. But isolated notes of that sort, though sometimes containing intrinsically interesting and important material, are unlikely to alter the picture of the A-commentator and his work which will be drawn in the following pages.

## SECTION THREE

## CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS USED

For fuller descriptions and bibliographies of each manuscript I refer primarily to Turyn, *Aeschylus*, and Smyth (II). The symbols used to denote the manuscripts are, throughout, those that were adopted or assigned by Turyn. Normally, the approximate datings given are also his. There will always be legitimate differences of opinion as to the dating of later mediaeval Greek manuscripts, where this has to be done on purely palaeographical and physical grounds; and in fact studies now being carried out (for example, Douglas Young's on the watermarks of the Aeschylean manuscripts) may necessitate some modifications.<sup>1</sup> But I can envisage none that could in any way affect the present work, and at the same time I myself do not have that prolonged first-hand acquaintance with the books themselves which can alone confer the right to publish an opinion on the date of a manuscript.

(i) *Manuscripts collated throughout*

These eight manuscripts are collectively referred to as "A" in this edition. On the grounds stated in Sections IV and V, scholia that appear in all of them, or in the great majority, have been assigned to the A-commentary.

- B** Florence, Laur. 31. 3, subscribed in May, 1287. Turyn, pp. 54-55; Smyth, no. 65. "G" in Dindorf (but he does not cite it anywhere in the scholia to *Prom.*). The scholia are written in a continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text, and *pari passu* with it. (By *pari passu*, in this context, I mean that the scholia were not entered after the completion of the entire poetic text, but were written at the same time as the poetic text on any given page. This is shown in B, for example, by fol. 152V, where the scribe has temporarily interrupted his column of poetic text and extended his scholia across the whole width of the page—obviously because

<sup>1</sup> Matthiessen (p. 299) in fact suggests that Turyn's datings of paper manuscripts (and almost all the manuscripts that concern us, with the exception of the Medicean, are of paper) may tend to be too late.

text and commentary were getting out of step with each other). There are very few, perhaps half a dozen, notes subsequently added by the same hand. From my photographs it appears that a leaf has been lost from the manuscript between fols. 156 and 157, carrying with it *Prom.* 203-238 and the scholia between sch. 197, med., and sch. 242.

- C Paris, gr. 2785, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 61-62; Smyth, no. 23. "O" in Dindorf (praeft., p. vii), who used it extensively in his edition. The scholia are written in a very neat continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text, and *pari passu* with it. I have found no notes that appeared to have been added subsequently to the first state of the text and scholia. C's selection of scholia is unusually wide-ranging, but it has a habit—instances of which will be found passim in the apparatus criticus—of abridging the material found in our other manuscripts; this extends from the omission of entire scholia, through the omission of large parts of a given scholium, to the excision of synonyms. C also shows a large number of very odd glosses, especially on geographical matters; of those that I have printed an amusing instance will be found at *Prom.* 808. A close relative of C is Wa (below, Group iv), as will be shown in the note on that manuscript. Turyn is mistaken in stating that the leaf containing *Prom.* 156-189 is missing from C.

- N Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, cod. 4677 (47 in Iriarte), assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, p. 27; Smyth, no. 144. From the note written by Constantine Lascaris (1434-1501 A.D.) on fol. 180R we learn that the book was in his possession in Constantinople at the time of the sack in 1453. Long afterwards he unexpectedly ran into it again (πάντα γὰρ προσέβην, exclaims Lascaris), much damaged, in Messina; and restored the text in his own hand.<sup>1</sup> I have collated in detail only the old part of the book, which ends (so far as the *Prometheus* is concerned) with *Prom.* 847, sch. 847c; Lascaris

wrote the rest of the poetic text, with a few scattered scholia. In the old part the scholia are written in a continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. No notes of any significance have been added to the first state.

- P Paris, gr. 2787, assigned to the late fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 27-28 (see also his *Sophocles*, p. 42, and J. Irigoin in *Scriptorium* 4 [1950], p. 195); Smyth, no. 25. Its scholia were first published by Faehe, and Dindorf (praeft., p. vii) used it—or rather, collations of it by Dübner—in his edition. It is described in Section IV.
- Pd Paris, gr. 2789, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, pp. 41-42; Smyth, no. 27. The scholia are written in continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. Very few notes were added subsequently to the first state. For Pd's relationship to P, see Section IV.
- V Venice, gr. 468 (653), assigned to the late thirteenth century.<sup>1</sup> Turyn, pp. 28-29 and 100; Smyth, no. 132. Once the property of Cardinal Bessarion, whence it is referred to as the *codex Bessarionis* in some of the earlier editions of Aeschylus. This is the only manuscript of the *veteres* to contain a part of the *Agamemnon* (lines 1-348), and for that reason has long been paid special attention, so far as its poetic text is concerned. It, or one of its many near relations (see Turyn, pp. 48-52) seems to have been a prime source of the Renaissance editions of the scholia also. The poetic text is written in double columns, in a rather minute script; the same hand, but using an even smaller script, wrote the copious scholia in a continuous column, *pari passu* with the poetic text. There are few significant additions to the first state. (On the other hand, it is certain that a lost immediate ancestor of V contained very many such additions. This is indicated by the frequent "nests" of dislocated scholia in V, usually at the bottom of a page; e.g. on fol. 57V, bottom, sch. 977b is followed by the unique sch. 936d, the rare 941b, the unique 945b, the unique 950b, the unique 952b, and the A-scholium 928—in that order. The "nest" phenomenon is further

<sup>1</sup> It may be of some importance to note that Lascaris, an experienced user of manuscripts (if there ever was one, describes N as ἡ παλαιὴ παρὰ λαὸς βιβλίον, although, if the modern palaeographers are right, it can hardly have been more than a century old in his time. This may justify some caution in accepting similar descriptions by other Byzantine-period scholars at their face value (e.g. Triclinius' ἐν λαῶν παλαιῶν βιβλίων and similar formulae; cf. Dawe, p. 61).

<sup>1</sup> I here follow the consensus of recent investigators (Matthiessen, p. 299, with further references), which dates V around 1290 A.D.

discussed in Section IV). V's scholia are not easy to read.<sup>1</sup> I used large blow-ups of my microfilms, supplemented later by inspection of the manuscript itself. In this way perhaps nine tenths of the scholiastic matter could be deciphered, and the presence or absence of any given scholium could be ascertained, with very few exceptions. Even so, the readings of V in detail at any given passage cannot be taken for granted unless they are expressly confirmed in the apparatus criticus.

- X Florence, Laur. 31. 2, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 30-31; Smyth, no. 64. The poetic text is written in double columns; the same hand has written the scholia, in continuous column, *pari passu* with the poetic text. There are few dislocated scholia, and only three or four notes added after the first state.
- Y Leyden, University Library, Voss. gr. Q 6, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, p. 30; Smyth, no. 55. "N" in Dindorf (praef., p. viii), who had before him the excerpts published by Francken; his actual use of them in his edition, however, was minimal. The poetic text is written in double columns; the scholia are written by the same hand in continuous column; for both, the script is very small and crowded together. No notes appear to have been added after the first state; but Y shows a large number of "nests" of dislocated scholia, including half a dozen that are unique, in the first half of the *Prometheus* (the latest significant instance is sch. 466b). Y's physical condition is comparable only to that of V. At least one leaf has been lost from the beginning, carrying away everything before *Prom.* 51 and sch. 45b (there would have been room on this leaf for the *Vita* and *Prolegomena*, besides the opening lines of the play). The surviving pages are mutilated at the edges, especially to begin with; and a persistent dampstain decreases legibility at many points throughout the play. With the aid of blow-ups, however, and of inspection on the spot under ultra-violet light, it was possible to decipher nearly all the scholia.

(ii) *The Medicean Manuscript*

The *Vita*, *Prolegomena*, and scholia on the *Prometheus* in this famous book (Florence, Laur. 32. 9, assigned to ca. 1000 A.D.;

<sup>1</sup> It is not just that they are written to begin with in a rather small and difficult hand. The writing is now rather faded throughout: the paper is worn and tattered in the first few pages; and a large damp-stain persists throughout the *Prometheus* part, badly obscuring up to one third of each page.

Turyn, pp. 17-19; Smyth, no. 69) were collated throughout from the photographs in Rostagno. The occasional notes and glosses added by much later hands are *not* normally recorded in this edition (except in a few special cases); they may be found in Wecklein-Vitelli. In this edition I have avoided the usual symbol "M" for this manuscript, since by convention it refers to the hand that wrote the poetic text, in minuscule. I write "Mediceus" in full, referring thereby to the hand of the *diorthota* ("M<sup>B</sup>" in Wilamowitz and Murray) who corrected the poetic text, and added the scholia and glosses, in small uncials. This may also serve as a reminder of the special status of the Medicean in our context; it is not merely an individual manuscript, but represents a separate class of the Aeschylean scholia.

(iii) *Manuscripts regularly used to supplement the "A" manuscripts*

The two following manuscripts contain the same range of material as the "A" manuscripts. They were checked throughout for the presence or absence of scholia, and collated in detail at any point where the "A" manuscripts left the reading in doubt, or where an "A" manuscript (usually, in fact, C, with its habit of abridging) was deficient.

- D Milan, Ambros. G 56 sup., assigned to the fourteenth century (not later than 1372 A.D.). Turyn, pp. 36-37; Smyth, no. 80. The poetic text (in double columns) and the scholia are both written by the same very fine and minute hand. D is unique among the manuscripts of the *Prometheus* that I have seen,<sup>1</sup> in that the scholia are not written in marginal columns, but are grouped in blocks running right across the width of the page, interrupting the poetic text after every thirty or forty lines; i.e. it is arranged like a Biblical *Textus Receptus*. There are few evident additions to the first state of any significance; but the regular scholia include a few dislocated items, some of them unique.
- W Vatican Library, Vat. gr. 1332, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 35-36; Smyth, no. 115. The scholia are written in continuous columns. From sch. 1 to sch. 425a, med., σπελάς,

<sup>1</sup> The codex A of Aeschylus (Milan, Ambros. C 222 inf.) which contains only the *Septem* and *Persae*, is arranged in a similar way, to judge by Wilamowitz (II), p. xiv.

they are in the same hand as that which wrote the poetic text; at that point the script changes, becoming smaller and neater (I cannot decide whether a different scribe is now at work, or whether it is the original scribe, perhaps resuming after a long interval), and so continues until sch. 592b. After that the margins are empty of scholia until sch. 947, where, unmistakably, the original hand resumes the scholia, and carries them through until the end. Throughout the play there are many intramarginal notes, apparently in the original hand; all but two or three of them, however, contain matter known from other manuscripts.

(iv) *Manuscripts occasionally cited*

The following were checked throughout for the presence or absence of scholia. They were collated in detail for otherwise poorly attested scholia, and for some few specially doubtful passages elsewhere.

**Nc** Florence, Laur. 28. 25, assigned to the end of the thirteenth century (there exists another manuscript by the same scribe, with the date 1290 A.D.). Turyn, pp. 40-41; Smyth, no. 62. "H" in Dindorf, who possessed excerpts, but does not seem to have applied them in the *Prometheus* scholia. The scholia are written in continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. The scholia contain the same range of material as the "A" manuscripts. There are no notable additions.

**O** Leyden, University Library, Voss. gr. Q 4 A, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 26-27; Smyth, no. 54. The poetic text is in double columns, leaving insufficient room at the sides for regular marginal columns of scholia. On the first four pages of *Prometheus*, however, what is probably the same hand has entered scholia in a somewhat haphazard way, at the tops or bottoms or squeezed into the sides.<sup>1</sup> After that there are only a few scattered marginal notes and glosses. The scholia are mixed in character and

<sup>1</sup> An apparently very much later hand has scribbled various oddities in the margins of O, including the interesting couplet (fol. 38r):

σοφὸς Σοφοκλῆς, εὐφυὴς δ' Ἐὐρυπιδῆς·  
τὸν δ' Ἀλεξάνδρ' εἰθέηται καὶ τούτων τούτων

—a combined reminiscence, perhaps, of *Ar. Ran.* 1413 and of the "Delphic oracle" recorded by sch. *Plat. Apol.* 21A (σοφὸς Σοφοκλῆς, σοφώτερος δ' Ἐὐρυπιδῆς κ.τ.λ.)?

tend to be somewhat out of order. It is not impossible that this scribe himself has collected them from various sources. The majority are regular "A" scholia; some are shared only with a minority of our manuscripts (notably PPd); one, on *Prom.* 1, is Thoman; at least one (sch. 156a, the last scholium but one entered in O) is shared with the Medicean alone, and preserves at least as good a reading there. O also stands close to the Medicean in its version of the *Vita* and Prolegomena; at one point (Supplement d) it excels the Medicean, being the only manuscript to preserve the correct reading διὰ μύθων (attributed in Wilamowitz to Robortello as an emendation).

**Q** Paris, gr. 2884, subscribed in 1301 A.D. Turyn, pp. 76-77 (with correction as to the date in his *Sophocles*, p. 41n.); Smyth, no. 31. The poetic text is written in single column,<sup>1</sup> with wide margins left for the reception of scholia. In the event, however, regular columns of scholia were never entered. Instead, between fifty and sixty scholia have been written in here and there. The majority, in black ink and apparently by the same hand that wrote the poetic text, are predominantly "A", or shared with a minority of our "A" manuscripts (especially PPd); some are unidentified, but seem to be connected with Thoman scholia; two or three are unique, and of some interest. There are also twelve notes in red ink on the first half of the play, in a different, more rounded, hand; of these four are unidentified, the rest Thoman.

**Sj** Vatican Library, Vat. gr. 58, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, pp. 41, 86; Smyth, no. 110. The ample scholia are written by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. The majority of them (usually grouped close together, and more or less in the correct order) are of "A" type. But there are numerous others (usually out of order, and clustered toward the lower part of the margin) that are either (a) shared only with a minority of the "A" manuscripts or (b) Thoman. Thus, so far as layout goes, Sj has all the appearance of a "composite" scholia-manuscript, by which I mean one in which the scribe himself has added scholia piecemeal from various

<sup>1</sup> It is possible that Q's exemplar was written in double columns: in the passage *Prom.* 268-274 Q originally omitted the odd-numbered lines 269, 271, 273, and had to supply them in the margin.

<sup>2</sup> Among our codices the best example of a composite manuscript in this sense is P, which will be discussed in detail in Section IV.

sources over a considerable period.<sup>2</sup> Against this conclusion, however, is the quite extraordinary regularity of alignment, spacing, penmanship and (so far as it can be judged from my photographs) ink-colour throughout. On these grounds Sj should rather be considered a faithful page-by-page transcript of a composite manuscript.<sup>3</sup>

**Wa** Vatican Library, Regin. gr. 92, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, pp. 39-40; Smyth, no. 107. The scholia are written in a continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. There are few or no subsequent additions. Wa is a regular "A" type manuscript, containing almost precisely the same material as C, even down to small peculiarities in its readings.<sup>4</sup>

**Xa** Milan, Ambros. N 175 sup., assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, p. 31; Smyth, no. 82. The opening leaves of the *Prometheus* are missing; the manuscript now begins at *Prom.* 147, sch. 144a, med. The scholia are written in a continuous column, *pari passu* with the poetic text, and in the same hand. They contain much the same range of material as the "A" manuscripts. Although Xa is described by Turyn as a *gemellus* of X in its poetic text, this does not appear to be true of its scholia; they rather side with CPPdV, both in selection and in readings.

**Xc** Florence, conv. soppr. 98, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 31-32; Smyth, no. 76. The scholia are written in a continuous column, by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. Xc, like Xa, contains much the same range of material as the "A" manuscripts, with a tendency to group itself alongside CPPdV. But the selection of scholia is not quite identical with that in Xa, for Xc includes a certain number of unique scholia in addition.

**Ya** Vienna, phil. gr. 197, subscribed in May 1413 A.D. Turyn, p. 43; Smyth, no. 3. "V" in Dahnhardt's edition of the *Persae* scholia. The poetic text and the scholia are both written throughout by the same hand, but the scholia are not as a rule in continuous column; they are usually written separately, in very neatly aligned blocks,

<sup>2</sup> A certain instance of such a transcript is provided by Pa, also to be discussed in Section IV; here we can still compare the exemplar, P, see further on Ya, below.

<sup>3</sup> Wa does not, however, appear to be an apograph or direct copy of C. Both manuscripts are probably descended from the same near ancestor. Compare their readings in sch. 253c and 803b.

as close as possible to the relevant poetic text. This arrangement is generally possible because Ya's poetic text is very widely spaced, and the scholia are written in a relatively much smaller script. Ya is a very mixed manuscript indeed. It contains a wide selection both of "A" and of Thoman scholia, interspersed with each other; and also a large number of scholia shared only with one or two other manuscripts. On more than thirty occasions it preserves material otherwise known to me only from P or Pd alone. It also includes several articles lifted *verbatim* from the *Souda*, and excerpts from Aristotle (on *Prom.* 668) and Galen (on 878). It must, therefore, be closely descended from a composite manuscript; but is unlikely itself to be a composite manuscript, for the same reasons as Sj (see note there).

**Ξa** Paris, suppl. grec 110, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, p. 99; Smyth, no. 33. "S" in Dindorf, who possessed excerpts, but does not seem to have applied them to the *Prometheus* scholia. In its present state the manuscript begins only at *Prom.* 247 (Thoman sch. 250). There are sporadic marginal scholia, written by the same hand that wrote the poetic text. The variations in penmanship, ink-colour, and alignment (so far as I can judge them in my photographs) suggest that the scribe himself has collected and entered the scholia at various times. Ξa is therefore probably a "composite" manuscript in the sense defined above (under Sj). The great bulk of the scholia are Thoman, selected intelligently: the scribe cut out much trivial matter. Some of them, e.g. sch. 386, are marked  $\mu\gamma'$  (for  $\text{Μάγιστρος}$ , according to Turyn, *loc. cit.*). Part of a metrical note by Triclinius is found at *Prom.* 436, and at 624 there is a note similar to Triclinius'. At 496 there is a fairly long excerpt from one of Triclinius' regular notes (sch. 496 in Smyth [I]). There are also a score of unidentified notes, perhaps by post-Triclinian commentators. Finally, Ξa includes three items that are found also in a minority of "A" manuscripts: 253a, headed  $\text{παλαιὸν ἔστιν}$  in Ξa; 309b, part, written alongside *Prom.* 291, and headed  $\text{παλαιόν}$ ; and Poem (c) on *Prometheus* at the end of the play, following Poem (a) in Ξa and there headed  $\text{ἔκρον παλαιόν}$ .<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> There are similar headings to poem (c) in Ya and Yd; see the commentary on it.

(v) *Manuscripts cited for one or two scholia only*

The following manuscripts have not been checked throughout, but only sounded in order to estimate their general character, and referred to in the edition at one or two points.

**Ga** Vatican Library, Pal. gr. 287 ("P" in Euripides), assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, p. 69-70; Smyth, no. 104. Some leaves are missing from the *Prometheus* (see Turyn, p. 70). Sporadic scholia, predominantly of "A" type, but some Thoman.

**La** Paris, gr. 2786, assigned to the fourteenth century. Turyn, pp. 42 and 74; Smyth, no. 24. Sporadic scholia; those that I have checked are *vetera*. Cited for parts of the *Vita*.

**Pa** Leyden, University Library, Voss. gr. F 23, assigned to the sixteenth century. Turyn, p. 47; Smyth, no. 56. "Q" in Dindorf (praef., pp. viii-ix), who relied on excerpts published by Francken. Pa is a careful page-by-page transcript of P, preserving everything in the order (or rather, disorder) in which it found it. I have cited this manuscript here and there in passages where P is now faded or mutilated.

**Rc** Florence, conv. soppr. 7, dated 1344 A.D. Turyn, p. 73; Smyth, no. 74. Predominantly Thoman scholia.

**Va** Venice, gr. 470 (824), assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, p. 29; Smyth, no. 133. According to Turyn Va is a *gemellus* of V in its poetic text. So far as my brief soundings go, the same is probably true of its scholia; but Va differs notably from V in containing no interlinear glosses on the *Prometheus*.<sup>1</sup>

**Vb** Oxford, Bodleian, Barocci 231, assigned to the fifteenth century. Turyn, p. 29; Smyth, no. 16. Used by Stanley for his "A-scholia".

**Vk** Berlin, gr. 184, assigned to the sixteenth century. Turyn, p. 50;

Smyth, no. 36. Contains scholia (of "A" type) only, plus the verses on Aetna at the end of the *Prometheus*. I consulted it only for the latter.

**Vn** Paris, gr. 2793, assigned to the sixteenth century. Turyn, p. 50; Smyth, no. 30. Its contents are similar to those of Vk, and I consulted it for the same purpose.

<sup>1</sup> A date in the vicinity of 1325 A.D. is very probable; see Zuntz, *passim*, esp. his chapters I and II.

<sup>2</sup> Turyn's surmise (loc. cit.) that Va also contains the *Catalogue of Aeschylus* plays turns out to be correct; this item is on fol. 303R, and shows only one minute variation (Θηέας originally for Θηέας in the title of the *Septem*) from the text given by V.

## SECTION FOUR

## RECOVERY OF THE A-COMMENTARY:

## (A), EXTERNAL CRITERIA

Almost every manuscript examined in the course of this enquiry proved to contain a certain number of scholia that were either unique, or were shared with only a few other manuscripts. Such scholia will henceforth be referred to as "minority scholia".

The genesis of such scholia can best be understood if we consider in more detail the makeup of a single member of the "A" manuscripts (Section III, Group i): P, Paris, gr. 2787. The scribe of P has not always been kindly spoken of by modern critics,<sup>1</sup> and indeed his activities have before now proved something like a deathtrap to those whose vocation it is to construct stemmata (or to edit scholia). In his defence it must be pleaded that, if not the most intelligent, he was perhaps the most devoted and persistent of Aeschylean students known to us from any stage of the tradition. What he did was no different from what any serious student would have done at his time and in his circumstances, or indeed from what any serious student does now, with one important exception: we usually add our source references. The scribe of P sought wherever he could for material that might improve the poetic text and commentary, and faithfully entered what he found in his personal copy of the Triad.

The scholia in his copy fall, broadly speaking, into two classes.<sup>2</sup>

(a) "First state" scholia, noted in this edition simply as "P". These can be recognized by three criteria: (i), their lemmata and initial letters are in red ink; or in the absence of a lemma, the initial letter of the note is in red ink; (ii) they are entered in the margin at the closest point possible to the line of the poetic text to which they refer, and almost always in the correct order; (iii),

their ink-shade and alignment are uniform throughout the play. These "first-state" scholia, apart from certain textual deviations (to be discussed below), almost always coincide with the scholia found in the bulk of our other "A" manuscripts. In its earliest phase, therefore, P differed little in substance from any other member of Group (i) in Section III.

(b) Added scholia, noted in this edition—wherever they are clearly identifiable as such—by the symbol P\*. In these, red ink is not normally used for lemmata or initials; the notes are written wherever the scribe could find room for them, either in the blank spaces left in the regular scholia-column between blocks of "first state" scholia, or intramarginally, or at the top or bottom of the page; consequently they are often out of order, and have been related to the relevant text passages by reference signs. (Many quite lengthy notes inserted between the widely spaced lines of the poetic text may also belong to this class, but there is usually no objective way of distinguishing them from glosses incorporated in the first state).

In the vast majority of instances, the added scholia of class (b), thus distinguished from class (a) by purely visual criteria, prove not to coincide with the scholia found in the bulk of the other "A" manuscripts. Many are unique; many are found only in one or two of the other *codices veteres* (e.g., B at 824; D at 904f; VXA at 450b; WXC at 521a; YYa at 270). Once there is a Thoman note, at 774c, fin. Five times there are notes otherwise known to us only from the Medicean (102d, 191b, 555c, 705b, 1044c). All these additions are in the same hand as that which wrote the first state scholia; though often minute in scale, it is amazingly clear—the script, one would say, of a generous student, writing *sibi et amicis et posteris*.

On the above evidence, it seems clear that the manuscript P in its *final* state contains the record of decades—perhaps a life—spent by this student in a wide-ranging search for material to improve his copy of Aeschylus. In some aspects his thoroughness almost goes beyond reason: for example, he has at some stage obtained a copy of another "A" type manuscript, and worked through his own first state scholia, writing in the variants (even slight differences in word order) above the line with the prefix *yp*.

Tuyn (pp. 27, 41, 47) mentions four other extant manuscripts as close relatives of P. Of these Pa, Pb, and Pc are unimportant

<sup>1</sup> See, e.g. Dawe, p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> This distinction, so far as I know, has not been made before, although it is of crucial importance to any investigation of the *scholia vetera*. Certainly Dindorf failed altogether to make it, going so far in the other direction as to advertise this highly composite manuscript as "scholiastae A codex integerrimus" (p. vii).

for our purposes, being sixteenth-century apographs of P itself.<sup>1</sup> But the fourth, Pd (assigned to the fifteenth century) is of great interest, for this reason: its selection of scholia (which are written in continuous column, *pari passu* with the poetic text, and in the same hand) is almost identical with the "first state" scholia of P; further, the wording of these scholia is the same, down to small details. Thus Pd is a manuscript very like the manuscript which we presume P was at its earliest stage, before the long series of added scholia had begun to stream over its margins (and also before the  $\gamma\phi$  notes had been entered in its "A" type scholia). The obvious possibility that Pd is an apograph of P itself, made at the time when P was still in its first state, must be excluded, not merely on the ground (which could be mistaken) that Pd is assigned to a later date, but also because Pd has many errors and divergencies which could hardly have arisen if its scribe had had P before his eyes.<sup>2</sup> There remains only the alternative that Pd was copied from the exemplar originally used by P, or a near ancestor of it. Thus we obtain further confirmation of the evidence, stated above, that the added notes in P were derived from elsewhere than from P's original exemplar.

The lost common ancestor of PPD must itself have been a peculiar manuscript. Although it contained basically the same selection of scholia as the bulk of the other "A" manuscripts, the readings of PPD show that these scholia differed verbally in hundreds of passages. The differences are nearly always in the direction of greater elegance and more correct "Atticism"; and they are so numerous and consistent that the text of P (first state) and Pd must be classed as a separate recension.<sup>3</sup> Further, the lost ancestor—

<sup>1</sup> So Turyn, whose opinion is corroborated by my soundings of Pb and Pc in the Smyth photographic collection, so far as they go; and by my fairly extensive acquaintance with Pa (see the description of this manuscript in Section III).

<sup>2</sup> Instances: sch. 36a line 5,  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$  P,  $\rho\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota$  and perfectly clearly;  $\theta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$  Pd. In 590a the scribe of P wrote, perfectly clearly, the words  $\delta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\alpha$  (which is nonsense; he has subsequently written  $\gamma\phi$ .  $\delta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\alpha$ , correctly, above the line)  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\theta\epsilon\gamma\alpha$ ; but Pd's exemplar must have been barely legible at this point, for all he has is  $\delta\epsilon$  . . . .  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$  . . . .  $\delta\epsilon\alpha$ .

<sup>3</sup> The variant readings of this recension are recorded in the apparatus criticus throughout. As a rule they do not greatly affect the substance of the scholia. There is not enough evidence to show how old the recension is; nothing that I can see actually forbids the assumption that it represents a revision by the A-commentator himself of his own work, such as Tzetzes is

again, to judge from PPD—contained some seventy scholia and glosses that are very rare or unique; some sixteen of them are found elsewhere only in the Medicean. Thus P is not only a highly composite manuscript itself, but actually began its career as the apograph of a composite manuscript.<sup>4</sup>

The process described above with reference to one small family of manuscripts clearly occurred in many others. Few scribes can ever have been afflicted with a collector's mania as violent as that which we have observed in the scribe of P; though the scribes of the immediate ancestors of Sj and Ya may not have been far behind him. On the other hand, most of our scribes can be shown by ocular evidence to have added at least a note or two here and there after the first state of their manuscripts. In subsequent transcriptions such extra notes might well be assimilated to the continuous column of scholia, thus becoming impossible to distinguish, visually, from the older material. They would now often, however, be out of order; a scribe would naturally tend to copy both "first state" and added scholia in the order in which he found them on the page of his exemplar. This must surely be the explanation of the "nests" of dislocated scholia that occur at fairly regular intervals in the scholia-columns of some manuscripts, notably V and Y: they represent added scholia bunched together (probably at the top or bottom of the page) in a near ancestor of each.<sup>5</sup> The contents of the "nests" almost always prove to be rare or unique. Where, however, an added scholium in the exemplar has been put into its proper order by the next copyist, the only practicable way of detecting the addition is by the comparison of as many other manuscripts as possible. If this is done, even manuscripts showing

known to have applied to his own commentaries (cf. Positano-Holwerda-Koster, vol. I, pp. xxv-xxvi).

<sup>4</sup> The little stemma implied in the above discussion of P and its relatives seems certain. I cannot, however, reach any definite conclusion on the status in that stemma of another manuscript, namely Ya. This manuscript (also, evidently, a near descendant of a composite manuscript, cf. Section III) shares more than 30 notes or readings with P<sup>o</sup> or PPD alone, but does not reproduce the special recension of the A-scholia which we find in PPD.

<sup>5</sup> The scribe of Y's lost exemplar seems to have lost interest in collecting new scholia about half way through the *Prometheus* (see the account of V in Section III); and of the dozen unique notes in V, again, presumably, from a lost exemplar, four occur between 738 and 772, and five between 936 and 980.

few additions or serious dislocations will produce surprises. Thus the innocent-looking B, one of the first manuscripts that I happened to collate, proved on such comparison to yield twenty notes found in no other manuscript, and to share a note or two here and there with the following manuscripts or limited groups: C alone, CN, CP, DP, DX, NX, P alone, PPd, X alone, XY, and Y alone.<sup>1</sup>

The problem facing an editor of the *scholia vetera* on the Triad will by now have become clear. Quite apart from the familiar difficulties encountered in the editing of any Greek text from numerous near-contemporary manuscripts—corruptions, misreadings, and interpolations in detail—he cannot at the outset be sure even of the compass and substance of that which he is seeking to edit. For the Palaeologan scribes are seen to have been as zealous in collecting explanatory material to add to their scholia as they were in collecting variants for their poetic text. They would compare other manuscripts containing the scholia. They would search for the explanations and etymologies of difficult words in lexicons and glossaries, and in encyclopedic works of scholarship such as Eustathius' commentaries. It is also to be suspected that some of them, in default of an authoritative explanation from elsewhere, were very apt to concoct one out of their own heads.

Yet from the start of the project there were reasons to believe that somewhere within the resultant ever-growing snowball of scholia there lay a solid core—a commentary on the Triad composed at some definite date by some definite individual. It was too much to suppose that a commentary in some ways so purposeful and consistent in method, carried through from end to end of the Triad, had *entirely* come into being by a process of casual accretion, manuscript by manuscript. The only reasonable way to disengage the assumed commentary in its original shape seemed to be to choose a fair number of relatively old, relatively ample, and (so far as could be seen) not too closely related manuscripts of the *scholia vetera*, and catalogue their contents. My choice, as has been explained in Section II, fell on B, C, N, P (supplemented by Pd, in order to recover the lost ancestor of both, with its slightly different recension), V, X, and Y.

<sup>1</sup> This list includes only cases where B shares a note with, at most, two manuscripts. Had I included larger groupings, the list would be three times as long.

Scholia transmitted in all these manuscripts, or almost all of them,<sup>1</sup> might fairly be assumed to have been part of the tradition for a long time, and probably to belong to the original commentary. They were therefore provisionally set on one side, and labelled "A-scholia" or, collectively, the "A-commentary". The same process was applied to the *Vita* and to the *Prolegomena*.

This working assumption could then be controlled in two ways. First, by checking for content the other ample manuscripts of *scholia vetera* available: D, Nc, W, Wa, Xa, Xc. Here the results, so far as they go, are satisfactory; these manuscripts also include among their notes substantially the same "A-commentary". Second, by considering internal criteria: do the "A-scholia" isolated in this way turn out to be homogeneous in style, sources, and method? These criteria are discussed in the following section.

<sup>1</sup> This qualification was necessary because any manuscript may occasionally omit a scholium, and C (see Section III) evidently even set out deliberately to abridge the commentary before it. Such omissions are, of course, always noted in this edition.

## SECTION FIVE

RECOVERY OF THE A-COMMENTARY:  
(B), INTERNAL CRITERIA

Throughout this edition the material separated off by the method described in the last section, and named the "A-scholia" or "A-commentary", is printed across the whole width of the page. The reader should thus find it easy to control for himself the general characterization of the assumed commentary that follows. All the remaining material is *inset by one inch* in this edition; it comprises (a) the Medicean scholia, (b) the "minority scholia", the notes found only in one, or in a small number, of the *codices* that I have used.<sup>1</sup>

The A-commentary was prefaced by a *Life of Aeschylus* and *Prolegomena* to the *Prometheus*. Textually, these were very close to the *Vita* and *Prolegomena* preserved in the Medicean manuscript. The differences between the two versions<sup>2</sup> were such as to suggest that the compiler of the A-commentary simply took over his material from a manuscript like (but certainly not identical with) the extant Medicean manuscript, with little or no deliberate editing or rewriting.

The commentary proper must have embraced the entire *Triad*, with *Prolegomena* to the *Septem* and *Persae* included at the appropriate places. This can be inferred almost with certainty from the material published, however inadequately, in Dindorf's edition, but detailed analysis of the commentary on the two later plays will of course not be possible until that part, too, has been re-edited from a wide range of *codices veteres*.

The A-commentary on the *Prometheus* is essentially *paraphrastic*. I estimate that about 835 lines, or more than three quarters of

the play's text, are paraphrased in the scholia here separated off as the "A-scholia", and often as many as twenty lines may be paraphrased in a single long scholium. This fact in itself sharply distinguishes our "A-scholia" both from the minority scholia and from the Medicean, which never paraphrase a long passage and only very rarely paraphrase more than a couple of lines. On the whole, the A-commentator's paraphrases are reasonably competent, if pedestrian. Only on a few occasions does the author, whether from inattention or plain ignorance (or possibly because he has yielded to the timeless academic vice of trying to explain a passage differently from his colleagues at any cost), commit an absolutely impossible rendering of the Aeschylean text. Examples are at 60a, where he takes *ἀλγήν* to mean some kind of hardware; 496a, where he confounds the spine with the stomach; and 829a, where he madly renders *οὐστρήσασα* as *βούς γενομένη*, apparently forgetting Io's account of her story 150 lines earlier in the play.<sup>3</sup>

The paraphrastic and expository technique is consistent throughout. Paraphrases of passages spoken only by one character are, naturally, introduced as a rule by *φησὶ*. Paraphrases of dialogue are usually introduced by a participial formula such as *εἰπόντος* A *ἔτι* . . . *φησὶν* B. Often the circumstances or motivation of a character's speech are thrown in by means of a particle, e.g. *sch.* 101 *ἀποδιδράμενος* δ' Προμηθεύς . . . 928a *ὁ χορὸς ἀκούων τοῦ Προμηθεὺς κακὰ προλέγοντος περὶ τοῦ Διὸς* . . .

Long strings of synonyms or alternative explanations of the Aeschylean words (usually connected by *καὶ*, somewhat less often by *ἢτοι* or *ἢγουν*) are a notable and persistent feature of the paraphrase. At times they seem so utterly unnecessary for the elucidation of the meaning that one suspects that such elucidation may be only a secondary purpose. The main aim of the commentator, in this matter, may well be pedagogic, to exercise and widen the student's Greek vocabulary.<sup>4</sup> Examples of the way in which synonyms are introduced are 284a *ἦρω πρὸς σε διαμειψόμενος* καὶ διελθὼν τὸ τέρμα καὶ τὸ τέλος τῆς δολεχθῆς καὶ μακρὰς ὁδοῦ (I

<sup>1</sup> The principle adopted in selecting these is stated in Section VI.

<sup>2</sup> They can be grasped very quickly by a glance at the lower register of the apparatus criticus to the *Vita* and *Prolegomena*. The Medicean version is by no means always the better of the two. The most striking instance of this comes in the *Vita*, paragraph 6, where (as Turyn pointed out, *Aeschylus*, p. 16, note 15), the reading of the *veteres* τρίτης ἡμέρας seems to be confirmed, and the Medicean's τρίτου μέρους condemned, by the evidence of the *Niobe* papyrus (Aesch. Fr. 273. 6 Mette).

<sup>3</sup> The most serious blunders in the paraphrase that I have noticed, besides those, occur at scholia 64d, 144a, 226a (in the *ἄλλως* note), 561a, init. 782, ad fin., 1080 (*ἔρυνξι*).

<sup>4</sup> The same suspicion arises with respect to very many of the interlinear glosses that are so frequent in these manuscripts; for an example, see the paragraph on *glosses* in Section IX.

have undisturbed the Aeschylean words), and sch. 760 (ὡς τοῖνον ὅταν τοῖνδε) ἦτοι ὡς βεβαίων καὶ ἀληθινῶν καὶ ἡδρασμένων καὶ ἐπιστενῶν τοῖνδε ὅταν . . .

Another characteristic that distinguishes the A-commentary very clearly from the Medicean, and somewhat less so from the minority scholia, is that the A-scholia are systematically provided with lemmata. Perhaps ninety per cent of the A-scholia are headed by such extracts from the poetic text, usually consisting of several words, sometimes of an entire line. On the whole the scribes of our "A" manuscripts preserve them with surprising unanimity, and I, in my turn, have tried to record them as accurately as possible in this edition.

Besides the paraphrase, the A-scholia include much comment and illustrative material, either in separate scholia or, far more commonly, interwoven with the paraphrase itself.

Here the commentator's prime interest is directed to the explanation of individual words, their etymology (often, by his account, bizarre) and meaning. The slightest deviation from the flat, literal, prose usage of a word, as he conceives it, is conscientiously noted; in Aeschylus, as one might imagine, this gives him plenty of work to do. For aid he draws occasionally on the late antique and Byzantine lexicons.<sup>1</sup>

Quotation is often used to illustrate his points; usually from ancient classical poetry, much more rarely from classical prose authors. But it is, for our present purposes, very important to note that there is not one single quotation from the classics throughout his commentary on the *Prometheus* that is not already found in the Medicean scholia.<sup>2</sup> This total lack of originality (or perhaps of information?) in the matter of quotations distinguishes the A-commentator not only from the Medicean but also from the minority scholia. The Medicean yields a large number of additional quotations not preserved in the A-commentary; the minority scholia yield some twenty additional quotations, including some from lost works (see Section VI). The A-commentator's solitary

quotation of his own from an identifiable work is taken not from the classics, but from the Bible (Psalm 122, in sch. 986). Possibly classical, or early Byzantine, are the unidentified geographical work quoted at length in sch. 873a, and the unidentified handbook on which he seems to have depended for his mythological scholia, discussed below.

The A-commentator takes a limited interest in textual problems: in nine passages he either expressly records, or implies by an alternative paraphrase, that he had more than one reading before him (see the list of his readings in Section VII). But he shows no discrimination. He rarely even implies a preference for one reading over another, and never states a stylistic, logical, grammatical, or metrical reason for a preference. Of metre he shows no knowledge whatever. One might read his entire commentary and come away without suspecting that the subject existed. This is not just reticence on the part of the A-commentator; it is ignorance, as one can tell from the numerous passages where he reads or comments on a metrically impossible reading (see the list in Section VII, lines 42, 438, 637, 682, 712, 801, 900, 986, 1057). In this point he contrasts with the Medicean scholia, which in places, at least, betray a deep and subtle understanding of metre (e.g. 128a, sch. 612), but not with the minority scholia. For Byzantine notes that show any real metrical expertise we have to turn to Demetrius Triclinius, and to a few mixed manuscripts that are later than he, and perhaps show traces of his influence; but they are outside the scope of this book.

Only on rare occasions does the A-commentator seem to raise his eyes from the written words immediately before him and visualize the *Prometheus Bound* as a play. Even then, the welcome appearance is deceptive nine times out of ten: his comments on action, character and staging most often prove—exactly like his impressive classical quotations—to occur already in the Medicean scholia, and usually (not quite always) in a textually superior version. In a handful of passages, only, he contributes something of his own that goes beyond sentence-by-sentence comment: the summaries of the general action at 199a, 469a, init., and sch. 640, med.; and the quite penetrating remarks on Prometheus' changes of mood in his opening speech (sch. 101, init.), and on the pivotal dramatic function of Egypt at the climax of the Io-scene (844a, οὐκ ἀναγνωρισμὸν ποιεῖται τῆς Αἰγύπτου).

<sup>1</sup> I have little doubt that further research among such sources will uncover many more references than I have succeeded in finding.

<sup>2</sup> As will appear later, he occasionally preserves a slightly better text of the Medicean quotations, just as he occasionally preserves a slightly better text of the Medicean-type scholia in themselves.

The mythological background of the action and characters is described in a series of lengthy passages (sch. 167, 347a, 351a, 561d, 774b, 793a, 853a, 1022a). These contain little that is not known from other mythological writers: Hesiod, indeed, seems to be their major ultimate source of information. But there is at least one unparalleled feature: the story of the oracle given to Danaos (853a, with note). The direct and businesslike style of the mythological passages does not read at all like that of the A-commentator; it seems very probable that they are extracts from a so far unidentified mythological handbook of considerably earlier date.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the same handbook is to be recognized in at least one of the scholia on the *Septem*,<sup>2</sup> and in a few minority scholia on the *Prometheus* (27b, sch. 137, sch. 922). One further point should be made about the mythological information contained in the A-commentary generally: it is *not*, as Dindorf maintained (praef., pp. xi-xii) allegorical in tendency. Dindorf based his opinion partly on faulty information (e.g. his scholium marked "A" at *Prom.* 18 is actually Thoman; the error is as old as Stanley's edition), partly on scholia which now prove to be minority scholia (e.g. 120c, contained only in P<sup>o</sup>VWXC<sup>o</sup>Y). Here, incidentally, is another distinction between the A-commentary and the minority scholia on the one side and the Medicean on the other: the latter contains no extensive mythological notes whatever on the *Prometheus*.

Finally, a component of the A-commentary that may prove significant in determining its date (Section VII) are the Byzantine verses incorporated at 428b and at the end of the *Prometheus*.<sup>3</sup> In this feature the A-commentary again differs from the Medicean, but finds parallels in the minority scholia (see 90c and 730b).

On the Greek style of the A-commentary perhaps the first point that should be made is this: many of its mannerisms and much of its terminology are the common property of scholiasts and grammarians at all periods, from the Hellenistic age to the

Turkish sack of Constantinople (and beyond). No conclusions as to date or authorship can be drawn from such phrases as *συμπληρωσι δὲ τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ τοῦτοστιν, ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ . . . Ἀττικῶς*, and so forth.<sup>1</sup> In other respects, however, the style of the A-commentary is readily and clearly distinguishable from that of the Medicean scholia. The latter, for the most part, are written with great concision and show an apt and exquisite diction; Aristotle himself, one feels, might have written thus, had he ever found time to compose a commentary. Often the economy of a Medicean note (like the economy of a Latin note by Lachmann or Hermann) is such that more than one reading is needed before its full epigrammatic force is clear. The A-commentator could neither write like that nor even appreciate such writing when he met it. More than once we catch him burying a point neatly made by a Medicean-type note in a loosely piled mound of verbiage: one need only look at what the A-scholium at 745, fin., does with the antithesis of the Medicean's sch. 746.

The observation of such stylistic differences must mostly be left to the reader. Certain differences in syntax, however, between the A-commentary and the Medicean can be objectively discerned and stated. In the *Prometheus* the A-commentator (a) habitually uses a plural verb with a neuter plural subject; (b) often treats the second aorist subjunctive as equivalent to a future indicative; (c) occasionally uses *ἐάν* with the indicative; (d) occasionally omits *ἐν* in indefinite relative clauses with the subjunctive; (e) very often uses the preposition *ἐν* in a variety of ways (mostly instrumental) that are either rare or unheard of in classical prose; (f) is prone to a rather artificial variety of relative attraction (e.g. *οὗς περὶ τοὺς κακοῖς* in 152a, *σοφισμῶν ὅς ἐστιν* in 1007a).<sup>2</sup> By contrast the

<sup>1</sup> It seems necessary to emphasize this point, in view of the extravagant use of such terms made by Dahnhardt (pp. xl-xlvi) in his attempt to show that large parts of the A-commentary might be independent excerpts from the ancient source of the Medicean. In my experience the only mannerism that is an almost infallible index of date—late date—is the frequent occurrence of *ἤτοι* or *ἤτοι*. Those words occur *passim* in the A-commentary and minority scholia, never in the Medicean.

<sup>2</sup> The figures (approximate, because there are occasional doubts about the readings) are as follows. (a): Plural verb in 17 passages, singular in 6 (and of those six, two are identical with the corresponding Medicean scholia, and one repeats the singular verb directly from the poetic text); (b): 17 passages. (c): 4 passages. (d): 4 passages. (e): 17 passages. (f): 8 passages. See further Index V.

<sup>1</sup> The style of the extracts, so far as I can see, does not permit of a more precise dating: the Greek could belong to a minor writer of any period between the late Hellenistic and early Byzantine.

<sup>2</sup> See my note on sch. *Prom.* 351a.

<sup>3</sup> Byzantine verses of similar technique, and evincing a similar *Schadenfreude* towards the heroes of the respective plays, are found in some of the *vetulae* at the end of the *Septem* and *Persae* also (Dindorf, p. vii); but many more manuscripts must of course be collated at those points before we can say whether or not they were an integral part of the A-commentary.

Medicean scholia, *throughout the seven plays*, show scarcely any instance of (a),<sup>1</sup> and none of the other features mentioned.

Similar syntactical comparisons between the A-commentary and the minority scholia are obviously of limited validity, because on the whole the latter are probably nearer in date to the A-commentary, less numerous, of diverse origin, and on the whole contain material of a somewhat different type. The figures suggest that in features (a), (b), (c), and (d) the practice of the minority scholia differs little from that of the A-commentary.<sup>2</sup> But the minority scholia show only two instances of (e) against the A-commentary's 17 instances, and only one instance of (f) against the A-commentary's 8 (B, gloss at 331). These features may therefore be counted, hesitantly enough, as idiosyncrasies of the A-commentator's personal style, or of his epoch.

To sum up: the Medicean scholia are seen to differ radically from the A-commentary in almost all the aspects that we have considered in this section. In the passages where the two classes of scholia do resemble each other, there can only be one reasonable explanation: the A-commentator had something very like our Medicean scholia before him while he worked, and borrowed from them heavily and continually. The most weighty evidence for this dependence is the classical quotations, and the comments on action, character, and staging. But it must be stressed again that the manuscript used by the A-commentator certainly cannot have been the extant Medicean manuscript, Laur. 32. 9. As in the *Vita* and *Prolegomena*, so in the scholia themselves, there are too many passages in which the A-commentator's version differs in detail, sometimes for the better.

The stylistic and syntactical differences between the A-commentator's unaided work and the Medicean scholia are so overwhelming-

<sup>1</sup> I have found at least 48 passages in the Medicean scholia on the seven plays where a neuter plural is the subject of a verb. Of these, only 5 show the plural verb: sch. *Prom.* 436b *συνῶπισται* . . . τὰ πρόσωπα (but here the plural verb might be justified even in classical Greek on the ground that *πρόσωπα* refers to animate beings, the speakers in the play); sch. *Prom.* 511b *ταῦτα* . . . *λέγουσιν* (probably a "peculiar error" of the Medicean manuscript, see the app. crit. there); sch. *Sc.* 361 τὰ κύματα . . . *εἰσὶν*; sch. *Su.* 302 τὰ νέφη . . . *κατέβησαν*; sch. *Su.* 999 πάντα . . . *δοκίμουνται*.

<sup>2</sup> Approximate figures for the minority scholia: (a), plural verb in 18 passages, singular in 6; (b), 3 passages; (c) and (d), 3 passages each.

ingly great that the theory of Wilamowitz and others (see above, p. 5, n. 1) seems to be ruled out. The Greek style and diction of the A-commentator—not to mention his ignorance of metre and his lack of citations from any classical literature other than those already found in the Medicean—are post-antique. By no stretch of the imagination can we now suppose that his work and the Medicean scholia are both independent excerpts from one and the same ancient commentary.

The minority scholia are not by any means so sharply distinguishable from the A-commentary as are the Medicean. None the less, the systematic paraphrastic method, the occurrence of long paraphrastic notes, the systematic provision of full lemmata, the absence of allegoric interpretation of the myths, and—possibly—the two syntactic features (e) and (f), all found in the A-commentary, can be counted as sufficiently distinctive. The assumption that the material isolated by the more or less mechanical process described in Section IV was in fact a homogeneous commentary—the A-commentary—thus seems to be justified on internal grounds.

I should stress that we may not have recovered the A-commentary in its entirety by these means. Some of it may be completely lost, and it is likely that a certain amount of it still lurks among the minority scholia. Among these I notice a number that look as if they should belong to the A-commentary on stylistic and methodic grounds. There is some reason to suspect that the group BXY may have had a tendency to omit scholia, especially towards the end of the play; thus minority scholia preserved in all of my other "A" manuscripts (CNPPdV, with DW often added) deserve close examination as being, at least, *possible* candidates for membership of the A-scholia. I cannot find any instance where objective proof is practicable, but where the likelihood seems very strong I draw attention to it in the apparatus criticus.

On the whole, however, we have good grounds for thinking that the great bulk of the A-commentary has been cleared of its accretions by the means described in the last two sections, and is now available for inspection.

## SECTION SIX

## MEDICEAN AND MINORITY SCHOLIA

The Medicean scholia were last published in full by Wecklein-Vitelli. Their edition was phenomenally complete and accurate,<sup>1</sup> as far as the actual text was concerned. On the other hand, the Medicean scholia's composition, methods, probable date and—above all—relationship to the other classes of scholia have since received little study. The excellent work of certain nineteenth-century scholars<sup>2</sup> on these questions now proves to be based partly on false or inadequate information, and badly needs to be brought up to date. This omission cannot be supplied here, but I hope that the following brief remarks, together with the material edited in this volume, may simplify the approach to such work.

It has never been doubted since the time of the earliest editors<sup>3</sup> that at any rate a large proportion of the Medicean scholia must preserve material dating from the liveliest and finest phase of ancient scholarship; I mean the period (of which Didymus' work marks the approximate end) when classical Greek poetry was as yet not just a mass of works to be processed and transmitted in classroom routine, but an urgent study, stimulating as much effort and devotion as any branch of human knowledge at any date. Among the most significant evidence<sup>4</sup> may be mentioned the traces of the ancient editors' critical signs (sch. *Prom.* 9a, with note), and the wide range of quotation from Greek classical literature, including many lost works; no less than eighteen lost works are quoted or alluded to in the Medicean scholia on the *Prometheus* alone, and fourteen of the quotations (or allusions) are preserved in no other

source.<sup>5</sup> Less obvious, but to me equally striking, indications are to be found in the comments on action and character. Many of these show a sympathetic insight into the play as a stage-production and poem, and even into human nature itself, that is unparalleled in the later Greek commentaries—and not always, unfortunately, to be paralleled in the commentaries of our own age. I would specially mention the Medicean's notes at 12c, 78a, 88b, 128a, 272a, 284b, 307b, 393b, 397b, 472b, 561c, on staging and dramatic technique;<sup>6</sup> 175, 193b, 231b, 345b, 355b, 643a, 707a, on the psychology of the characters or of the poet himself. Lastly in this connection, I would put forward the possibility that two Medicean scholia preserve the impress of specifically *Alexandrian*, rather than just "Hellenistic" scholarship: sch. *Persae* 34 (35 Weckl.), on the names of Xerxes' Egyptian contingent: τὰ γὰρ ὀνόματα πέπλακε καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν Ἀγυπτιακά; and sch. *Persae* 312 (315 Weckl.), on a similar list of names: ταῦτα οὐκ ἔχει τὸν Ἀγύπτιον χαρακτήρα, ἀλλὰ ποιητικῶς διαπέπασται. What ancient scholar domiciled outside Egypt would have been equipped to pronounce so confidently on whether a name was Egyptian or not?<sup>7</sup>

There are, however, certain Medicean scholia that can be shown beyond doubt to have originated later than the *floruit* of Hellenistic scholarship. The quotation from Strabo (who died not earlier than 21 A.D.) consigns sch. *Prom.* 420a to this category. The same holds of sch. 790, where Dionysius the Periegete is quoted; on some views this author worked in the early second century A.D.,<sup>8</sup> but on any view he cannot be later than ca. 300 A.D.<sup>9</sup> Four other certainly

<sup>1</sup> Speaking more strictly, but too clumsily, one should say "no other source but the immediate common ancestor of the Medicean and of the similar manuscript used by the A-commentator" since the A-scholia, as we have seen, also preserve much of this material. For the full list of the quotations, see the *Index Auctorum*.

<sup>2</sup> The difficult question, whether the stage-directions here included reflect the actual theatrical practice of Aeschylus' time, or of any time in antiquity, is too large to be discussed here (see Weissmann, the most recent comprehensive account). But whether or not the commentator had witnessed a stage performance of the *Prometheus*, the fact remains that he possessed the imagination to visualize it continually as a work designed for the theatre.

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps the Medicean sch. *Su* 2 and sch. *Su* 220 (226 Weckl.) may lend support to this theory; one shows a special acquaintance with the topography and legends of the Nile mouths, the other with Egyptian iconography.

<sup>4</sup> Knaack in Pauly-Wissowa, *R E* V, 1 (1903), cols. 915 ff.

<sup>5</sup> Not long after that date his poem was imitated in Latin by Festus Avienus.

<sup>1</sup> At any rate for the *Prometheus* scholia, as I can testify after collating the scholia afresh.

<sup>2</sup> Notably Francken, Frey, and Heinsoeth.

<sup>3</sup> Special praise is due to the discussions of this question in Victorinus' edition of 1557, by both Victorinus (praef., pp. iii-vi) and Stephanus (pp. 386-389).

<sup>4</sup> Enumerated in considerable detail by Frey, pp. 22-32. His facts are accurate, though I cannot accept many of the theories that he deduces from them.

or probably post-Hellenistic authors cited in the Medicean scholia on the other plays are enumerated by Frey.<sup>1</sup> There are one or two passages where the diction alone suggests a date relatively late in classical antiquity (see sch. 379b and 536b, with notes); but I have noticed no passage that can be *proved*, on grounds of style or content, to be later than the collapse of the ancient world, with the very dubious exception of the few passages where a neuter plural subject takes a plural verb (above, p. 34, n. 1). That is as far as we can go on the evidence, though of course the probability that short notes were added here and there at any date up to the actual writing of the Medicean manuscript (or even during the writing) cannot be denied.

It is clear, at any rate, that there is a minimum of two strata—a Hellenistic and a post-Hellenistic—in the Medicean scholia as we have them. Most scholars have accounted for this fact by assuming that the Medicean scholia as a whole represent the remains of a large commentary pieced together (in the late Roman period?) from a number of *hypomnemata*, somewhat as the far better preserved Homer scholia are definitely known to have been assembled. Vestiges of the actual process of assembly may survive in the well known mention of οἱ ὑπομνηματιστάμενοι and οἱ ἄλλως ὑπομνηματιστάμενοι in the Medicean sch. *Persae* 1. Personally I cannot see enough evidence to decide how many such *hypomnemata* were used;<sup>2</sup> it is only clear to me that at least one of them (and perhaps the most extensively represented one) preserved much Hellenistic material of the first quality.

The slow process that ended in the extant scholia of the Medicean manuscript, Laur. 32. 9, was still not complete. In the transference from the postulated late-antique commentary into the margins of a codex many scholia were evidently mutilated (63rb), abbreviated (12c), wrongly placed (sch. 108), or corrupted (364a); some, as we now have them, even apparently include the lemmata of scholia from slightly later passages in the play.<sup>3</sup> Lastly, even after the

completion of Laur. 32. 9 some additional notes were written into its margin by late-medieval hands; these are for the most part omitted from the present edition, but may easily be found in Wecklein-Vitelli.

The relationship between the Medicean scholia and the A-commentary was discussed in the last section, where it was concluded that the A-commentator must have possessed and exploited a codex containing Medicean-type scholia but not identical with our extant Medicean manuscript. But the influence of the Medicean-type scholia on the mediaeval tradition did not end at that. It was almost equally potent in the "minority scholia", to which I now turn.

The minority scholia printed in this edition consist of (a), *all* minority scholia that occurred in any of my "A" codices (Section III, Group i), or in DW (Section III, Group iii);<sup>4</sup> (b), *selected* minority scholia from any of the remaining manuscripts listed in Section III; inclusion here depended either on the intrinsic interest of the scholium concerned, or on the possible information that it might yield concerning the Medicean scholia or the A-commentary. By this compromise between total exclusion and indiscriminate admission of minority scholia, I aimed to lay before the reader a reasonably objective picture of the entire scholiastic tradition of the *codices veteres*—a kind of dialogue between the manuscripts extending over two hundred years—and at the same time to spare him an excess of the rubbish that increasingly strews the margins as time goes on.

The picture, I think, will be found enlightening in several ways. The minority scholia demonstrate, with far greater certainty and clarity than the variants on the poetic text, the enormous industry with which the scribes of our *veteres* compared other, not necessarily closely related, manuscripts. For after a succession of transcriptions

uncial script. In such a commentary (but not in a mediaeval marginal commentary) it would be easy for a careless excerptor to confuse the end of one note with the lemma of the next.

<sup>1</sup> The few exceptions to this rule are as follows. I have *excluded* a few notes that were either (a) wholly irrelevant intrusions into the commentary, or (b) illegible to a great extent but, so far as legible, did not seem to be of importance. I have *abridged* a number of diffuse notes on grammar (e.g. complete—and too often inaccurate—conjugations of unfamiliar verbs) printing their beginnings and ends only; such abridgement, of course, is signaled in the apparatus criticus in each case.

<sup>1</sup> Frey, p. 32.

<sup>2</sup> Frey knew: there were two of them (Frey, pp. 14-19). But the evidence seems insufficient for anything like such certainty.

<sup>3</sup> There are instances of this at sch. 438a, fin. (lemma for a scholium on *Prom.* 445?) and sch. 847a, fin. (lemma for a scholium on *Prom.* 859). Here perhaps we can see another vestige of the postulated late antique commentary, which would be in the form of a continuously written book in undivided

an intrusive text-variant may be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish from a transmitted reading; whereas we have seen that an intrusive scholium, even after it has been absorbed into the regular scholia-column in successive transcriptions, may still betray itself by its dislocation, its absence from the majority of the other manuscripts, or (in rare cases) its unusual style or content. The amount of comparison that went on in our group of manuscripts can be grasped quickly and easily just by scanning the headings to the minority scholia over any hundred lines of this edition. Almost any conceivable combination of our manuscript-symbols will occur here or there in that space.

Another, less generally known, fact demonstrated by our minority scholia is this: most of our scribes (or the scribes of their immediate exemplars, or of near ancestors of these exemplars) *had independent access to Medicean-type scholia*, throughout the two centuries that primarily concern us. By my count (which must be approximate, because there are a few borderline cases) over 120 of the *Prometheus* scholia and glosses found in the Medicean manuscript reappear in nearly or entirely the same form in the minority scholia printed in this edition. Sometimes such Medicean-type scholia are found in as many as half a dozen of my assortment of manuscripts, more often in one or two only. B, for example, preserves five notes that are otherwise known only from the Medicean, all crowded within a single half-line space: see 794, 809b (note), 811a (note), 849, 891.<sup>1</sup> C is alone in preserving two such notes: see C's variant in 712a (app. crit.), and C's variant in 983a (app. crit.). D similarly preserves at least two: see 3a, D's variant in 723b (app. crit.), and possibly sch. 16. P preserves five: see 102d, 101b, 555c, 705b, 1044c. The archetype of PPd, it can be inferred, had gathered as many as sixteen throughout the play, of which 110 and 1027b may serve as examples. V is alone in preserving five, all late in the play: see 723d, 945b, 950b, init., 952b, init., 980b. W preserves two: see 64b, 883c (app. crit.). X may preserve a trace of one: see 775b (app. crit.). Thus seven out of my ten principal manuscripts (Groups i and iii in Section III), not counting the lost archetype of PPd, show traces of independent contact with Medicean-type scholia. Of the

remaining three, both N and Y share a number of Medicean-type scholia with one or two manuscripts only. Manuscripts from Group IV of Section III that have yielded at least one Medicean-type note on their own are: O (156a); S; (128a, 875a); Xc (508b); Ya (400c, 728b, 837a, 843b).

At this point one begins to wonder just how many copies of the Medicean-type scholia (and, presumably, of the Medicean-type poetic text) were in existence during the Palaeologan period. One copy must be assumed to have existed in or near Thessalonica, since Thomas Magister makes extensive use of Medicean-type scholia, and Demetrius Triclinius evidently knew a manuscript, or manuscripts, that resembled the Medicean.<sup>2</sup> A second copy must be postulated for the use of the A-commentator (see Section V). Whether the scribes of the minority scholia had access to yet another copy or copies cannot be decided. But the fact seems clear that both the A-commentator and at least some of the scribes of the minority scholia had access to a manuscript (or manuscripts) of the Medicean-type material other than the extant Laur. 32. 9.<sup>3</sup> Their versions of such material often vary for the worse, but there are several passages where slight "peculiar errors" of Laur. 32. 9 can be corrected from them,<sup>4</sup> and a few where it seems that the text can be substantially improved.<sup>5</sup>

In view of the prevalence of collation evident in the *codices veteres* (both between themselves and with Medicean-type manu-

<sup>1</sup> When this book was already in proof, Dr. Ole L. Smith very kindly sent me an advance copy of his article, "A Note on San Marco 222 and Laur 31.15" (forthcoming in Vol. XXIX of *Classica et Medicea*). In this he has ably demonstrated that San Marco 222 (Ma of Turyn; *Orestia, Supplicia*) is the work of an early-fourteenth-century scribe of the Thessalonican school. Since this manuscript has long been considered to be an apograph of the extant Medicean manuscript, there is justification for Dr. Smith's further and tentative hypothesis that the Medicean itself may have been in Thessalonica at that time. Of course, alternative hypotheses have still to be explored (e.g. that San Marco 222 is an apograph of a *comulus* of M?), especially in view of the undoubted presence of the Medicean in Constantinople about 1423 A.D. (Turyn, p. 13). But in any event Dr. Smith's discovery will provide strong confirmation of the fact that the school of Thessalonica was fully acquainted with the branch of the Aeschylean tradition now represented for us by Laur. 32.9.

<sup>2</sup> They can hardly have had access to Thomas' copy, as will appear shortly.

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g. notes on 85a, 147, 302d, 762b, 881a, 1027a.

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g. notes on 304a, 380, 616c (where, at least, modern editors of Archilochus have preferred the A-commentary's version of the fragment quoted), 624c (the Epicurus fragment), 898a, 1024.

<sup>1</sup> In all cases but one (811a) these short notes appear as glosses in the Medicean; all appear as glosses in B, B, or the scribe of his exemplar, must have been specially interested in the end of the Io scene.

scripts: the almost total absence of Thoman or Triclinian material is of the more striking. In the minority scholia yielded by my ten principal manuscripts (some of which, at least, must be later even than the death of Triclinius) I count only five Thoman (or rather "Thomanoid") notes.<sup>1</sup> Only one conclusion is possible: the Thoman and Triclinian editions were not readily available in the centre(s) where the *veteres* were written and studied.<sup>2</sup>

Apart from the frequent Medicean-type, and very infrequent Thoman, intrusions, the contents of the minority scholia cannot be precisely categorized. In general they contain relatively little paraphrase; the rare paraphrastic notes of any length are contained in large minority groups (usually CNPDV, with additions or subtractions), and we saw at the end of Section V that there is often cause to suspect that they may actually belong to the A-commentary. The bulk of the minority material, though, is explanatory and lexicographical, evidently drawn from any compendium of knowledge that the scribe could lay his hands on. The ready use of lexica probably accounts for the relatively large number of quotations yielded by the minority scholia,<sup>3</sup> which includes fragments of Anaxagoras (88c) and Plato Comicus (120d), a fine trimeter line from an unknown source (sch. 591), and, delightfully, an otherwise unrecorded Greek word for the popping sound made by shellfish on the boil (sch. 504). I can see no firm evidence that any scribe found access to a full commentary on the *Prometheus* other than those that we now possess.<sup>4</sup> Only in one or two places (e.g. B's unique added scholium at 680) do we run into comments whose quality seems to approach the quality of the Medicean scholia.

<sup>1</sup> 279a (PPdW), 359 (PPdVY) [this, however, appears to be a quotation from some alien source, not the work of Thomas himself], 729b (D), 774c, fin. (P<sup>a</sup>), 941b (DPVW) (again, possibly a quotation, this time from a lexicon).

<sup>2</sup> Wilamowitz already surmised (II, p. xxi) that the centres that produced the Thoman and Triclinian manuscripts on the one hand and the *codices veteres* on the other must have been somewhat isolated from each other geographically and/or politically. Since it now appears reasonably certain that Thomas and Triclinius worked in Thessalonica (see, e.g., Zuntz, p. 285n.), the most likely centre for the tradition represented by the *veteres* and scholia *vetera* is Constantinople (presumably with a phase in Nicaea).

<sup>3</sup> See the *Index Auctorum*.

<sup>4</sup> The ὑπόμνημα Προμηθεύς Δεσμώτου referred to in the *Etymologicum Magnum* (the passage is printed here as sch. 438e) might be either the Medicean scholia (cf. sch. 438a) or even the A-commentary (436a, fin.). The wording does not precisely coincide with either, but the muddled and absurd argument is basically the same.

## SECTION SEVEN

## CONCLUSIONS AND PROBLEMS

The contents of this section must be taken as in varying degrees provisional. Absolutely firm conclusions will not be possible until the scholia on the entire Triad have been edited from the manuscripts, and until their language and contents have been compared in detail with those of the scholia on the other Greek classics, and with the lexicographical and grammatical works.

On the date of the A-commentator the following may now be said. The absolute lower limit for his activity is, of course, set by the subscription to our cod. B, with the date 1287 A.D. But very few indeed of our manuscripts are precisely dated in this way, and it is possible that some of them are older than B, further, neither B itself nor any other of our manuscripts gives the impression of being close to the archetype of this tangled tradition—close, that is, to the lost autograph of the A-commentator. The opposite chronological limit is given, more vaguely, by the A-commentator's language, style, and evident dependence on the Medicean-type scholia; these make it certain that he lived in post-classical times. On the common assumption (which I share) that the Medicean-type marginal scholia reached their present shape some time during the revival of classical literature in the ninth and tenth centuries, then that revival is the *terminus post quem* for the A-commentator.

The latter result is fully confirmed by the Byzantine poems incorporated in the A-commentary at sch. 428b and at the end of the play (Poem a, on Prometheus and Aeschylus). In these the trimeter lines are all strictly of twelve syllables; the vowels α, ι, υ are treated as δίχρονα (i.e. as indifferently long or short in any word, according to the demands of the metrical pattern); and every verse ends with a paroxytone word. This combination of metrical features dates them not earlier than the tenth century A.D.<sup>1</sup>

There are strong—but not yet conclusive—grounds for narrowing these chronological limits further. Two independent manuscripts

<sup>1</sup> I am greatly indebted to Professor Nikolaos Panayotakis for examining the verses, and giving the above opinion on them.

actually ascribe Poem *a* at the end of the play to "Tzetzes" (see commentary there).<sup>1</sup> We cannot tell what evidence the two scribes concerned may have had for this ascription, but the mere fact that they *supposed* Tzetzes to be the author of the verses may perhaps carry some weight. Otherwise there are no explicit traces of either Tzetzes brother (Isaac, ca. 1110-1138; and the better-known John, ca. 1112-1185)<sup>2</sup> in the A-commentary proper, though the minority scholium 730b quotes John's *Chiliades*, and an unpublished unique scholium in O refers to a "Tzetzes".<sup>3</sup> It is, in fact, unlikely in the extreme that the body of the A-commentary, as distinct from the verses incorporated in it, could be the work of either brother. It shows none of their extensive learning (which included a well advertised, if shaky, knowledge of metre), nor the aggressive and bitter personality of John. On the other hand, the compass, apparent aims, and expository method of the A-commentary could hardly be more similar than they are to, say, John Tzetzes' commentary on the Triad of Aristophanes.<sup>4</sup> Provisionally, therefore, I am inclined to suppose that the A-commentary was written under the influence of John Tzetzes, or at least in the same period and place. This would place it in the Constantinople of the second half of the twelfth century.

<sup>1</sup> Schömann (p. 304n.) long ago suggested, on internal grounds, that the poem in 428b might be the work of John Tzetzes. See also Dindorf, pp. xvi f.; Wendel, col. 1972. The latter notes the political verse at *Prom.* 90c, the quotation from Tzetzes' *Chiliades* in 730b (both, as it now turns out, preserved only in minority scholia), the Tetzian story of Amphion inserted by some manuscripts in the Argument to *Septem* (Dindorf, pp. xv-xvi), and the Byzantine verses at the end of *Septem* and *Persae*. From these he concludes: "Es scheint also, dass Tzetzes sich mit einer Erklärung der 3 byzantinischen Schul-Tragödien befasst hat, und man wird die Frage offenlassen müssen, wieviel sich seine Tätigkeit über die Verssätze hinaus auf die Gestaltung der jungen Scholien (i.e. on Aeschylus) erstreckt hat." <sup>2</sup> Wendel, cols. 2010-11, 1959-61, respectively, for these dates.

<sup>3</sup> This scholium (on fol. 2R of cod. O; perhaps meant for *Prom.* 18) describes the family of Iapetus  $\alpha\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\ \tau\omicron\nu\tau\ \tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\zeta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ .

<sup>4</sup> See Herrington, "The Composition . . ." (cf. above, p. 5, n. 2), end of section 6, with reference specifically to Tzetzes' Aristophanes-commentary in the Positano-Holwerda-Koster edition. Briefly, the features held in common are: paraphrase as the predominant instrument of exegesis, with many synonyms; earlier scholia reused and rehandled in the same way; several scholia in trimeters (including, in the Aristophanes commentary, a sarcastic epigram at the end of the *Plutus*); similar syntax. I might note a further obvious resemblance: the Aristophanes-commentary too is primarily an edition of a Triad (*Plut.*, *Nub.*, *Ran.*; some notes on *Aves* are added, but only in one MS).

On any dating, however, the lost autograph of the A-commentator must have been very much earlier than any of our extant manuscripts of Aeschylus except the Medicean. It thus becomes a matter of considerable interest for the textual history of Aeschylus' tragedies to see to what extent we can reconstruct the *poetic text* on which the A-commentator was commenting—and which, to judge by the almost universal practice of Byzantine commentators, including Tzetzes, must have been incorporated in his autograph along with the commentary. I am well aware of the limitations of such a reconstruction, especially when it has to be made from a somewhat loose commentary like ours, heavily encumbered with synonyms (or rather, near-synonyms and words of related meaning) and here and there demonstrably inaccurate. None the less, in the following passages it seems to me that there can be little doubt as to what the A-commentator had in his text. Passages where he expressly states that he had more than one reading before him, or implies as much by giving an alternative paraphrase, are marked with an asterisk. The source of the information (where this is not obvious from the line-number of the text passage concerned) is given in parentheses. My references—which are not intended to be exhaustive—to the readings of other Aeschylean manuscripts are based on Dawe's reports.

2  $\delta\beta\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$ , with all MSS.

17  $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\alpha\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ , with all MSS (12a).

28  $\alpha\pi\eta\lambda\omega\sigma\alpha$ , with most MSS, but against M's  $\epsilon\pi\eta\lambda\omega\sigma\alpha$  (28a, lemma).

41 punctuates after  $\pi\omega\varsigma$  (39a).

42  $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\ \tau\omicron\iota$ , *contra metrum*; so also most MSS, but not M, which reads  $\tau\epsilon$  (42a, lemma).

49  $\alpha\pi\alpha\chi\epsilon\prime\ \epsilon\pi\alpha\rho\iota\chi\theta\omicron$ , with all MSS.

70  $\tau\omicron\nu\delta\epsilon$ , with all MSS except M<sup>1</sup> ( $\tau\omega\delta\epsilon$ ) (sch. 69).

134  $\theta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\pi\epsilon\omega\pi\iota\nu$ , with all MSS except M before correction (132a, 134a).

146  $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\delta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\eta$ , against M and a number of other MSS, which read  $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\delta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$  or  $\alpha\nu$  (144a).

146 probably read  $\pi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\chi$  rather than M's  $\pi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma$  in this line (144a).

155  $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  (paraphrased  $\alpha\pi\eta\lambda\omega\varsigma$ ), against M's  $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma$  (152a).

159 his paraphrase has  $\epsilon\mu\iota\chi\epsilon\mu\alpha$ , which presumably was his

- reading, rather than the *ἐπιχαρτα* of M and some other MSS (152a).
- \*168 his paraphrase recognizes two readings, *αἰκνύμενος* as well as the *αἰκνύμενον* of M and almost all other MSS (sch. 167).
- 177 *τῆσδε*, with all MSS except M (*τῆς*) (sch. 167).
- 180 read *ῥωσθῇ* or *ῥεσθῇ*, or a word of similar meaning, rather than the *ῥαισθῇ* of M and some other MSS (186a).
- \*226 read the unique (and absurd) *δδ'*, as alternative to the *δ δ'* of the other MSS.
- 235 *ὁ τῶλμης* (sic), interpreted as an adjective (231a, and note).
- 239 probably read *τοῦ μὴ* rather than the *τὸ μὴ* of M and the scholiast in I (231a).
- 256, 257: attributes both these lines to the Chorus, with all MSS (sch. 255).
- 260 *κατισχανεῖσθαι* (interpreted as if derived from *ισχύς*), with almost all MSS including M (sch. 268).
- 281 *ὀκρυόσση* with M and five others, against the *ὀκρυόσση* of the rest (278a).
- 296 *ποτε φῆς*, against the *ποτ' ἐρεῖς* of M and a number of other MSS (sch. 293).
- 313 *χόλον*, with all MSS (307a).
- 333 *πέσεις*, against M's *πέθεις* (sch. 335).
- 347-372: attributes to Ocean, with all MSS except M (347a and 351b).
- 348 probably read *πρὸς* (so most MSS), against the *ἐς* of M and two others (347a).
- 355 probably read *φόνον*, against *φόβον* of M and a few other MSS (351b).
- \*363 *παρήγορον*; but records existence of a variant *πανώρων* (351b).
- 371 *θερμῆς*, with almost all MSS including M (367a).
- 371 *ἀπλήστου*, with all MSS (367a).
- \*394 *ψαῖει*; but records existence of the variant *ψαίρει*, which is the text-reading of M and some other MSS.
- 418 *πόρον*, against the *τόπον* of M and a number of other MSS (sch. 415).
- 421 *ὕψιφερην* *θ'*, with all MSS (sch. 415).
- 425 *ἄλλων*, against the *ἄλλον* of M and a few others (sch. 425a).
- 430 read a verb which he paraphrases as *βαστάζει*; this can hardly represent *codd. ὑποστανέζει*, unless he is being

- unusually careless, or has misunderstood sch. 430 of the Medicean (425a).
- 438 *προσελόμενον* (436a).
- 451 *προσελούς*; but his alternative paraphrase (*προσπλημένους* κ.τ.λ.) perhaps implies also the variant *προσπληνους* (439a).
- 452 *αἰέλουροι*, against M's (before correction) *ἀγέλουροι* (439a).
- 459 *σοφισμάτων* with all Dawe's MSS except M; but records existence of the variant *νοσοφισμάτων*, which is the text-reading of M.
- 461 *μνήμην θ'*, against M (before correction) and two others (461a, lemma).
- 473 almost certainly read *πλανῆ*; the variant version of the scholium in PPD, alone, adopts the reading *πλάνη* (472a).
- 518 *ἐκφύγη*, against the correct *ἐκφύγοι* of M and two other MSS (515a).
- 519 *πλῆν*, against M's *πλιν*.
- 556 *λοστρᾶ*, against the *λουτρᾶ* of M and some others (555a).
- 560 *πῶθων*, against M's *πῆθων* (555a).
- 562 probably read the words *τοῖς ὀρείοις* in poetic text, against M (561f).
- \*567 recognizes readings *ἄλευ ἄ δᾶ* and *Ἀλευᾶδα* (567a; this scholium reproduces the Medicean scholium very closely).
- \*569 probably read *νήσταισι*; records existence of variant *νήστησιν*.
- 637 *ὡς ἀποκαῖσαι* (sch. 637, lemma).
- 638 *ἔπου*, against the *ἔποι* of M and several other MSS (sch. 637).
- 642 *δδύρομαι*, with no mention of a variant (sch. 640).
- 650 *μάθη*, against the *μάθοι* of M and a few other MSS (sch. 655).
- 667 paraphrase implies *ελ*, not *xel*—except for the version given by the recension PPD, which implies the latter (sch. 655).
- 676 *Κεγγρεῖας*, against the spelling of M and a few other MSS (669a).
- 682 *τῆς πρὸς γῆν*, *contra metrum*, and against the *γῆν πρὸ γῆς* of M<sup>1</sup> (sch. 677).
- 688 *γῆρουν*, against *γῆρῶμην* in M and three other MSS.
- 696 *πρὸ*, against M's *πρῶ*.
- \*712 *Γυποδας*, with most MSS; records existence of a variant *γε πόδας*, and (possibly) another variant *γυμνέποδας*.

<sup>1</sup> This reading occurs in the Medicean manuscript (before correction) alone of Dawe's MSS; but I also find it in cod. L (Laur. 32. 2), which was not included among the MSS that he collated.

- 25 κατοικουσι(v), against κατοικουσιν of M before correction and some other MSS (723b).
- 741 μῆδ' ἔπων, with all MSS (741b, lemma).
- 801 τοιοῦτον, *contra metrum*, against M and a few other MSS (801a, lemma).
- 806 πόρου with most MSS, against M's πόρον (801a).
- 897 πλασθεῖν, probably followed by ἐν (894a).
- \*897 paraphrases both the γαμέττα of almost all MSS, and (apparently) an alternative reading γαμετή, which is otherwise found only as a variant in P<sup>7</sup> and Dawe's cod. I (894a).
- 900 δυσπλάγγνοις, *contra metrum*, with almost all MSS (894a).
- 916 read a word which he paraphrases as τόποις, for κτύποις of all MSS (sch. 907, with note).
- \*917 reads πιστός, but also records existence of a variant πυστός, otherwise only found in P *supra lineam* (sch. 907).
- 948 πρὸς ὦν τ', with almost all MSS; the PPD recension, however, implies the omission of the τε (sch. 947, with app. crit).
- 968-9 attributes this couplet to Prometheus, with all MSS; ignores line 970 in the paraphrase (971a).
- 986 ὡς πηδᾶ, with M and many other MSS (sch. 986, lemma).
- 998 ὤπειται, with almost all MSS, against M's ὀ παῖ (sch. 997).
- 1026 probably read μή τι rather than the μὴ τοι of MYa, to judge by his paraphrase μηδὲν τι προσδύκα (1022b).
- 1049 τῶν τ' οὐρανῶν, with M and almost all MSS (sch. 1043).
- 1057 the paraphrase εἰ τὰ τοῦδ' εὐτυχῶς ἔχουσιν implies that he certainly read εἰ, followed perhaps by (τὰ?) τοῦδ' εὐτυχ(ῆ?) ; cf. 1057b in DP (1054a).
- 1071 αἰτ' ἐγὼ, with M and most other MSS (sch. 1071, lemma).

There are 75 passages in the above list. In 5 of them the A-commentator adopts, or notices as a variant, a unique or very rare reading (168, 226, 897, 916, 917). In 34 others he differs from M, always being followed in this by some of the *codices veteres*, and usually by the majority of them. In the remaining passages he is either in agreement with all (or nearly all) the known manuscripts, including M, or the case is doubtful.

At this point a problem must be posed. The Triad edition by the A-commentator was, *ex hypothesi*, the ultimate ancestor of the scholia with which our *codices veteres* are equipped—however much those scholia have been contaminated with other material

(notably with the Medicean-type scholia) and added to in the different individual manuscripts. Was it likewise the ultimate ancestor of the poetic text found in our *codices veteres*—that poetic text, like the scholia, having subsequently suffered contamination (notably with a Medicean-like text)? In itself, to judge by what is known of the relation between text and scholia in other traditions, this is not an extravagant assumption, but rather a natural one. Should it be correct, the A-commentator's work would mark a crucial moment in the textual history of Aeschylus' plays. But only much closer analysis than can be attempted here, and more collations of the *veteres* than those published to date, could make proof possible one way or the other.

A further problem outstanding is the relationship between the A-commentator's edition of the Triad and the *σχόλια παλαιά* preserved by Triclinius on the *Agamemnon* and the *Eumenides*. Were they originally all part of the same project—a twelfth-century edition of the "Pentad", of which only the first three plays subsequently found general favour in the schools, while the last two were rescued from oblivion at the eleventh hour by Triclinius? I have noticed certain family resemblances between the A-commentary and the *σχόλια παλαιά*, but, again, to pursue this question is beyond the scope of the present book.

## SECTION EIGHT

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## SECTION NINE

## GUIDE TO THE USE OF THIS EDITION

*Line-numbering:* the line-numbers are those of Murray's Oxford text (which coincide almost always with those of Wilamowitz' and Dindorf's editions).

*Inserting:* All material printed across the full width of the page derives from the manuscripts collectively called "A" (Section III, Group i), or the great majority of them, and is assumed, for the reasons given in Sections IV and V, to have formed part of the original A-commentary. All other material is inset by one inch, and the source or sources from which it is derived are given in full at the beginning of each item.

*The Vita Aeschylis and Prolegomena to the Prometheus:* The text presented is based on the "A" manuscripts, with this qualification: since the opening pages of Y are entirely missing, and DX contain only fragments of this preliminary material, I have called in another codex *vetus*, Xc (Section III, Group iv), for additional support.

Where the "A" material is concerned, the reader should note that I am not attempting to restore the earliest form of the *Vita* and *Prolegomena*, but to restore them as they stood in the *A-commentary*. The upper register of the apparatus criticus shows the variant readings among the "A" manuscripts employed; the lower register shows the points at which the Medicean manuscript differs from the restored A-commentary text. In the "minority" items (IIc, d, e, f, and IIId) a different procedure is adopted: here the attempt is to restore so far as possible the earliest form of the text, from the manuscripts shown at the beginning of each item.

*The scholia:* All scholia found in the "A" manuscripts (whether individually or collectively) and in DW are printed here, with the exception of certain trivial or irrelevant items. All scholia found in the Medicean manuscript, except for the additions made by later hands, are also printed. Only a selection is given from the scholia in the other manuscripts used (Groups iv and v in Section III). For the principles adopted in selection and rejection, see Section VI.

*The interlinear glosses:* All glosses found in the Medicean manuscript, except for the additions made by later hands, are printed here. There is a generous selection of glosses from the "A" manuscripts and DW, and a small selection of the more interesting or significant glosses from the remaining manuscripts.

It early became clear that even to print all the glosses found only in a small group of the *codices veteres* would double the size of the book and at the same time defeat its purpose—which was to produce, so far as the conditions allowed, a readable and intelligible edition of the pre-Thoman scholia on the *Prometheus*. My procedure has been only to print those glosses that seemed to contribute material of factual or textual interest not preserved in the regular marginal scholia, or to throw light on the A-commentary. At places where the text or interpretation of the *Prometheus* are seriously disputed, I have given a very full selection (e.g. on *Prom.* 792). It is possible that I have missed some few useful items, but at least I have shielded the reader from encountering, a thousand times over, either broken extracts from the marginal scholia or such pitiable stuff as this: "Ἡρακλῆς δ. σοι-τίνα; χρῆ-πρότερον. μέλειν] φροντίζεν. ἐπιτολὰς (sic) τῶν (ἐπιτολῶν. ἐντολὰς. προστάσεις. Ἀττικόν—which are the glosses on a single line (*Prom.* 3) of a single codex *vetus* (B)!<sup>1</sup>

*Indication of contents and sources of scholia:* If a scholium contains comment on more than one line of the poetic text, the scholium-number is immediately followed by a parenthesis showing the text lines that are embraced by it; e.g. "526a (526-535)". A scholia are followed by the letter "A"; if a given scholium is omitted by one of the "A" manuscripts, or if additional manuscripts have been collated for it, these facts are recorded, e.g.: "A. (om. C; contuli et DW)".<sup>2</sup> All Medicean and minority scholia are preceded by the symbols of the manuscripts that have been collated for them.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is not to deny the value even of glosses like those just quoted as possible evidence for the interrelationship of manuscripts (in certain manuscript traditions), the thought-patterns of glossators, the history of the mediaeval Greek language, and the—evidently ghastly—educational practice of the Byzantine schoolrooms. But such studies are not within the scope of this book.

<sup>2</sup> It must be noted, however, that the content of "A" varies slightly over the *Prometheus* as a whole, since BNY are deficient in certain places. See the table given under "Symbols and abbreviations" below.

<sup>3</sup> In the minority scholia I do not necessarily cite all the manuscripts,

*Apparatus criticus to the scholia and glosses:* In this material, far more than in a regular classical text, peculiar errors abound in the manuscripts, so that drastic selection was necessary if the apparatus criticus was not to exceed in bulk the scholia themselves. Normally I have printed the consensus of the majority of my manuscripts without recording the minority readings, unless (a) the minority reading evidently represents a deliberate revision of the scholium concerned; there are many such readings in PPd throughout the play, constituting a separate recension; (b) the minority reading seems to throw some light on the relationship between the Medicean and the *codices veteres*, collectively or severally; (c) the text of the scholium concerned is unusually corrupt or doubtful. In a few passages the manuscripts, while not differing in substance, present such widely differing word-orders that I have simply printed the text given in one of them, without recording all the variations; to the others; in such cases the reader is warned by the formula *secutus sum* (cod.) X".

*Lemmata:* Lemmata that are found in the manuscripts are followed by a full colon (:). If the manuscripts show significant variants or omissions, these are reported in the apparatus criticus. Lemmata supplied by me are followed by a square bracket (]); they are extracted from the poetic text of the manuscript(s) concerned, and so may often have an unfamiliar appearance. If there is serious doubt as to the readings there, this fact also is noted in the apparatus criticus. For glosses, the lemmata supplied normally consist of those words in the manuscript's poetic text over which the gloss is written.

*Emendation, orthography, etc.:* The orthography, accentuation, and punctuation found in the manuscripts have been brought into conformity with modern practice. Except in cases where the text or interpretation might be affected, such alterations are not noted. In the A-scholia the aim was to restore what the A-commentator

outside the basic group of "A" and DW, that to my knowledge contain a given scholium. For example, a scholium contained in BWY may very well occur in four or five others of the later *veteres* or mixed manuscripts (Section III, Groups iv and v) known to me; but unless BWY present an exceptionally doubtful text I shall not mention those others in my headings or apparatus criticus.

wrote, not what he ought to have written. I have therefore abstained from correcting his evident minor blunders from the parallel passages in the Medicean scholia, though this could often have been done (and the reader, if he wishes, can easily do it for himself by means of the cross-references). Nor have I attempted to "improve" his Greek style or syntax with reference to the Attic norms. A slightly different approach is demanded towards the minority scholia, especially to the Medicean, but also to others that seem to include ancient material in the form of quotations; here the aim should be to restore the scholium concerned, so far as possible, to its earliest form. Even in these, however, the uncertainties are so great that I have usually confined conjectural emendations to the apparatus criticus rather than introduce them into the text. *Ratio et res ipsa* are very well in dealing with a complete classical text, but in most of my material the *res* is so shaky at the edges that *ratio* must too often retire baffled before it. Many more conjectures than I have thought fit to record may be found in the *Appendix* and *Appendix Propagata* of Wecklein-Vitelli.

*Symbols, Abbreviations, etc.:* The symbols used for the individual manuscripts are given in the catalogue, Section III.

"A" = BCNPPdVXY through most of the *Prometheus*. Since the manuscripts B, N, and Y are deficient in certain parts, the following exceptions should be noted:

*Prom.* sch. 1-45a: "A" = BCNPPdVX.

sch. 197 med.-231a: "A" = CNPPdVXY.

sch. 843a-end: "A" = BCPPdVXY.

For "A" in the *Vita* and *Prolegomena*, see above, p. 52.

Mediceus = the Medicean manuscript, Laur. 32. 9; reference is to the hand of the *diorthota* unless otherwise noted.

Mediceum = Medicean scholium.

B (etc.) = the scribe who wrote the bulk of the scholia in cod. B (etc.); not necessarily, though in our manuscripts usually, the same scribe who wrote the poetic text (for exceptions, see Section III).

B\*: the asterisk indicates that the note concerned has evidently been added by the scribe B after the completion of the first state of his text and scholia.

B<sup>1</sup> = reading of B before correction, or before addition of γγ note.

B<sup>co</sup> = reading of B after correction.

B<sup>yp</sup> = note in B prefaced by the letters or compendium γρ (which may in theory stand for γράφεται, γράφει or γράντεον, but in our manuscripts usually seems to stand for the first of these).

B<sub>gl</sub> = interlinear gloss in B. Where several manuscripts share the same interlinear gloss, this is reported as "gll. in BXY" etc.

B<sub>mag</sub> = intramarginal note (*i.e.* a note written in the space between the poetic text and the regular scholia column, or anywhere in the outer margins) in B. Where several manuscripts share such a note, this is reported as "mag. in BXY" etc.

Cross-referencing: "= Mediceum 615" means that the passage concerned is identical, or identical but for minor verbal variants, with the Medicean scholium 615 or part of it.

"cf. Mediceum 615" means that the passage concerned closely resembles the Medicean scholium 615 or part of it.

add. = *addit* or *addunt*. This abbreviation simply means "contains in addition"; it does not imply that the material concerned has been subsequently added to the manuscripts.

Dind. = Dindorf, in his edition of the scholia.

edd. = consensus of the post-Renaissance editors of the complete scholia: Stanley, Schütz, and Dindorf.

nostrī or omnes nostrī = all the manuscripts used *for the particular scholium, gloss, or other item concerned*.

Weckl. = the edition of Wecklein-Vitelli.

Wil. = Wilamowitz.

( ) expansion of an abbreviation used in the manuscript.

< > letters supplied by modern editors.

<...> indicates that letters or words are assumed to be missing from the manuscripts.

... words omitted by the editor.

# VITA AESCHYLII PROLEGOMENA AD PROMETHEUM SCHOLIA IN PROMETHEUM

- (1) Αισχύλος ὁ τραγικός γένει μὲν ἦν Ἀθηναῖος, Ἐλευσίνιος τὸν δῆμον, υἱὸς Εὐφορίωνος, Κυναιγεῖρου ἀδελφός καὶ Ἀμεινίου, ἐξ ἐπα-  
 τριδῶν τὴν φύσιν. (2) νέος δὲ ἤρξατο τῶν τραγωδιῶν, καὶ πολὺ τοῖς  
 πρὸ αὐτοῦ ὑπερῆρε κατὰ τὴν ποιήσιν καὶ τὴν διάθεσιν τῆς σκηρῆς,  
 5 τὴν τε λαμπρότητα τῆς χορηγίας καὶ τὴν σκευὴν τῶν ὑποκριτῶν, τὴν τε  
 τοῦ χοροῦ σεμνότητα· ὥς καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης· «ἀλλ' ὧ πρώτος τῶν  
 Ἑλλήνων πυργώσας ῥήματα σεμνά, καὶ κοσμήσας τραγικὴν κλῆρον».  
 (3) συνεχρόνισε δὲ Πινδάρῳ, γεγονὸς κατὰ τὴν μ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. (4)  
 γενναῖον δὲ αὐτὸν φασί, καὶ μετασχεῖν ὁμολογοῦσι τῆς ἐν Μαραθῶνι  
 10 μάχης σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ Κυναιγεῖρῳ, τῆς τε ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίας.  
 (5) κατὰ δὲ τὴν σύνθεσιν τῆς ποιήσεως ζηλοῖ τὸ ἀδρὸν αἰ πλάσμα,  
 ὀνομαστοποιῶν τε καὶ ἐπιθέτοις, ἔτι δὲ καὶ μεταφοραῖς, καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς  
 δυναμένοις ἔγκον τῇ φράσει περιθῆναι, χρώμενος. αἱ τε διαθέσεις τῶν  
 δραμάτων οὐ πολλὰς αὐτῷ περιπετείας καὶ πλοκάς ἔχουσιν, ὥς παρὰ

*Commentarius A* (=BCDNPPdV [in hoc permulta evanida]  
 WXXc): Titulus incertus: Αἰσχύλου γένος Πρὸ V; γεν. Αλογ.  
 CP<sup>1</sup> (add. τοῦ τραγικοῦ); Αἰσχύλου βίβλος τοῦ τραγικοῦ προκρίτου·  
 ἡς καὶ καταρχὰς καὶ γένος τοῦ τρ N: in ceteris aut numquam erat  
 aut nunc quidem videri non potest. 1 γένει μὲν ἦν] τὸ μὲν γένος ἦν  
 PPd; γένος μὲν ἔστιν X. 1-2 τὸν δῆμον] τῶν δῆμων DVWscX.  
 2 Κυν. ἀδ.] inverso ordine PPd. 4 αὐτοῦ] ἐαυτοῦ CpeWXXc.  
 4 κατὰ] κατὰ τε D; κατὰ γε B. 6 post Ἀριστοφ. add PPd:  
 φησὶ περὶ τούτου (αὐτοῦ Pd). 7 κλῆρον omnes nostri praeter D;  
 λῆρον D et codd. Aristoph. (*Ran.* 1004 sq.). 8 συνεχρόνισεν (v)  
 omnes nostri (etiam Mediceus, pace Wil. et Murr.). 9 ὁμολο-  
 γοῦσι] om. DX. 10 post ναυμ. add. BX: σὺν τῷ νεωτέρῳ ἀδελφῷ  
 Ἀμεινίᾳ, καὶ τῇ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς (Πλαταις X) πελοποννησιακῇ  
 ἡσυχίᾳ καὶ om. DX. 11 textus  
 incertus; σύνθεσιν BDNX; θέσιν cet. 12 καὶ μεταφ.] καὶ om. DX.  
 13 δυναμένοις: hic deficit X. 13: ordo περιθ. τ. φρασ. PPdXc.

*Loci, ubi Mediceus a textu Commentarii A differt:* Titulus in  
 Mediceo: Αἰσχύλου βίβλος. 1 ἦν] ἔστιν (= X). 1-2 τῶν δῆμων  
 Med. (= DVWscX). 2 Κυναι-] Κυνε-. 2 καὶ Ἀμ.] om.  
 4 αὐτοῦ] ἐαυτοῦ (= CpeWXXc). 4 ὑπερῆρε] «en (talía amplius  
 non notantur). 4 κατὰ] κατὰ τε (cf. DB). 7 κλῆρον] λῆρον  
 (= D). 9 ὁμολογοῦσι] om. (= DX). 10 Κυναι-] Κυνε-. 10  
 post ναυμ. add. Mediceus: σὺν τῷ νεωτέρῳ τῶν ἀδελφῶν Ἀμεινίᾳ, καὶ  
 τῇ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς ναυμαχίᾳ (sic). Cf. BX. 11 σύνθεσιν et Med.  
 12 καὶ μεταφ.] καὶ om. (= DX).

ταῖς νεωτέροις· μινον γὰρ ἤχλη τὸ βῆρος τοῖς προσώποις, ἀρχαῖον  
 οὖν ἐκείνου τοῦτο τὸ μέρος μεγαλοπρεπές τε καὶ ἡρωικόν, τὸ δὲ παν-  
 τερῶν κομφοπρεπές τε καὶ γυναικολογικόν· ἀλλότριον τῆς τραγωδίας  
 ἡγούμενος· ὥστε διὰ τὸ πλεονάζειν τῷ βάρει τὸν προσώπων κομψοῦται  
 παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνους. (6) ἐν μὲν γὰρ τῇ Νιόβῃ ἕως τρίτης ἡμέρας  
 ἐπικαλῆται τῷ πάφῃ τὸν παῖδον οὐδὲν φθέγγεται ἐγκαταλυμένην·  
 ἐν δὲ τοῖς τοῦ Ἑκτορος Λουτροῖς ἐγκαταλυμένος ὁμοῖος ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς  
 ἐπικαλῆται· τλὴν ἐν ἀρχαῖς ὀλίγα πρὸς Ἑρμῆν ἀμοιβαῖα. (7) διὸ  
 ἐκκαλεῖται παρ' αὐτοῦ τῇ κατασκευῇ διαφέρουσαι πᾶμπολλαι ἀν εὐρεῖαι,  
 ἀνέκαθεν δὲ τῇ περικταίει· ἢ ἄλλο τι τῶν δυναμένων εἰς δάκρυον ἀπαγαγεῖν  
 ἐπικαλῆται· τε γὰρ ὄψεαι καὶ τοῖς μύθοις πρὸς ἑκπληξιν τερατώδη  
 ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ ἀπατῆν κέρηται. (8) ἀπὴρ δὲ εἰς Ἰέρωνα τὸν Σικελίας  
 τυράννον κατα τινὰς μὲν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων κατασπουδασθεὶς καὶ ἡσθηθεὶς  
 καὶ οὖν τῷ Σοφοκλεῖ, κατὰ δὲ ἐνίοις ἐν τῷ εἰς τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι  
 τῇ περὶ τῆς ἡσθητικῆς Σιμωνίδῃ· τὸ γὰρ ἐλεγείως πολλὴ τῆς περὶ  
 τοῦ ἀπατῆν ἀποστοχῆς μετέκειτο θέλει, ὁ τοῦ Αἰσχύλου, ὡς ἔφαμεν, ἐστὶν  
 ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ ἀπατῆν ἐπιδείξει τὸν Εὐμένειον σποράδην  
 εἰπεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν χορῶν τοσοῦτον ἐκπλήξει τὸν δῆμον ὥστε τὰ μὲν νῆπια  
 ἐκείνη τα δὲ ἔμβρυα ἐξκαμβλωθῆναι. ἐλθὼν τούτων εἰς Σικελίαν, Ἰέρω-  
 να καὶ τῇ Ἀττικῇ κτείοντος, ἐπεδείξατο τὰς Αἴτνας, οἰανίζόμενος  
 τὴν ἀρχαίαν τοῖς συνοικοῦσι τὴν πόλιν. (10) καὶ σφόδρα τῷ τυράννῳ  
 Ἰερωνῇ καὶ τοῖς Γελώσις τιμῆθαι, ἐπικύησας τρίτον ἔτος τοῦτον ἐτελεύτα  
 τὸν πρόπον· ἀπὸς χελώνων ἀρπάσας, ὡς ἐγκρατὴς γενέσθαι τῆς χελώνης

*Commentarius A* (= BCNDPPDVVWC): 1 textus incertus:  
 τὰς προσώποις, tantum, CNWCX; περικταίει τοῖς προσ. BD cum  
 Mediceis; τοῖς προσ. περικταίει PPD. 1 ἀρχαῖον: hic deficit D.  
 5 παρὰ περὶ V. 5 Ἀριστοφάνους· αἱ BXC. 5 τρίτης ἡμέρας  
 omnes nostri (et V). 7 Λουτροῖς omnes nostri (et V). 9  
 πᾶμπολλαι πᾶμπολλοι (sic) C; πᾶμπολυ N. 10 ἀπαγαγεῖν ἐπα-  
 γέναι PPD. 12 εἰς πρὸς B. 12-13 τὸν Σικ. τυρ.] om. N.  
 14 εἰσκαλῆται] εἰσκαλῆται PPD. 18 ὥστε] ὡς BN. 20 Αἴτνας]  
 Αἰτνας] P. 21 συνοικοῦσι] συνοικῶσιν PPD.  
 21 τῷ τῷ C. 22 post ἔτος add. PPD: γηραιός. 22-23]  
 ἡδὲ ἐτελ. τουτ. τ. τροπ. PPD. 23: post ἀτέος add. BC: γὰρ.  
 23 sq. τῆς χελ. τῆς οὐρ.] τῆς ἄγρας N; ταύτης PPD.

*Mediceus.* 1 τοῖς προσώποις] περικταίει τοῖς προσ. 5 Ἀριστο-  
 φάνους] terminatio nominis incerta. 5 τριτ. ἡμ.] τρίτου μέρους.  
 7 ἐν δὲ ἐν τε 7 Λουτροῖς] Λουτροῖς. 7 ἐγκαταλυμένος...  
 Ἀχιλλεύς] Ἀχιλλεύς ὁμοῖος ἐγκαταλυμένος hoc ordine. 9 πᾶμ-  
 πολλαι] πᾶμπολλοι (cf. CN). 10 ἀπαγαγεῖν] ἀγαγεῖν. 12 εἰς] ὡς.  
 12-13 τὸν Σικ. τυρ.] om. (N). 14 τῷ Σοφ.] τῷ om. 18 ὥστε]  
 ὡς (= BN). 20 τότε] τε. 21 συνοικοῦσι] συνοικῶσιν (= PPD).  
 21 τῷ τῷ (= CNP). 22 post ἔτος add.: γηραιός (= PPD).  
 22-23] ordo ἐτελ. τουτ. τ. τροπ. (= PPD). 23 post  
 ἀτέος add.: γὰρ (= BC). 23 sq. τῆς χελ. τῆς οὐρ.] τῆς ἄγρας (= N).

τῆς οὐρᾶς οὐκ ἔχοντες, ἀφῆται κατὰ πετρῶν, αὐτῆς συνθλάσων τὸ δέμα·  
 ἢ δὲ ἐνεχθεῖσα κατὰ τοῦ πετρῶν φρενέει αὐτὴν. χρηστὸς δὲ ἦν αὐτῷ  
 δοθεὶς οὕτως· αὐδανόντι σε βέλους κατακτανεῖν. (11) ἀποθανόντα  
 Γελῶνι πολυτελῶς ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις μνήμασι θάψαντες ἐτίμησαν μεγα-  
 5 λοπρεπῶς, ἐπιγράφαντες τούτῳ·

«Αἰσχύλον Εὐφορίωνος Ἀθηναῖον τούδε κείθει  
 μνήμα καταφθιμένον πυραφόροιο πέλας·  
 ἀλόνῃ δ' εὐδοκίμων Μαραθῶνιον ἄλσος ἀν εἴποι,  
 καὶ βαθυχαίτηεις Μῆδας ἐπιστάμενος».

10 εἰς τὸ μνήμα δὲ φοιτῶντες δοῖσι ἐν τραγωδίαις ἦν ὁ βίος ἐννήζων τε καὶ  
 τὰ δράματα ὑπεκρίνοντο. (12) Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τοσοῦτον ἡγάπησαν  
 Αἰσχύλον ὡς ψηφισαθαι μετὰ θάνατον αὐτοῦ τὸν βουλευόμενον διδάσκων  
 τῷ Αἰσχύλῳ χορὴν λαμβάνειν. (13) ἐβίωσε δὲ ἐτὶ εἴγ', ἐν οἷς ἐπὶ σὺν  
 δράματα ο', καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις σατυρικά ἄμφι τὰ ε'. νίκας δὲ τὰς πάσας  
 15 εἰλήγει γ'· οὐκ ὀλίγας δὲ μετὰ τελευτῇ νίκας ἀπηνέγκρατο.

## SUPPLEMENTA IN VITAM AESCHYLII

*Supplementum (a):* (14) πρῶτος Αἰσχύλος πάθει γενναϊότητος τῇ

*Commentarius A* (= BCNDPPDVVWC): 1 αὐτῇ] αὐτῇ PPD.  
 1 συνθλάσων] συνθλάσων PPD. 2 ἢ δὲ ἐνεχθεῖσα] τὸ δέματος  
 δὲ ἐνεχθεῖσας B. 3 κατακτανεῖ] sic omnes nostri excerpto C  
 (κατακτ.) 3 ἀποθανόντα] -ος CVXC. 5 τοῖς] τοῖς PPD.  
 7 sic nostri, nisi quod πυραφόροιο B (recte), πυρα-  
 φοροιο Xc, et εἰσας BXC. Vera lectio πυραφόροιο Γέλας retinetur e  
 Plutarcho. 8 ἄλσος] ἄλσος CNP. 10 post εἰσας add. PPD:  
 ἄν. 10 ἔγγη] τῇ ἐνέμῳν τε VVWC; ἐνομίζοντο C. 13 χορῶν]  
 χρυσὸν BPPD. 13 ἐβίωσε] ἐβίω PPD; ἐβίω B. 13 εἴγ'] εἴγ'  
 κοντα καὶ πένητε PPD; εἴγ' καὶ πρία B. 15 εἰλήγει] εἰλήγει B ut vid.  
 15 γ' vel δέκα καὶ πλείους plerique; τριακταῖα B. 16 sqq.:  
 Supplementum (a) partem fuisse Commentarii A veri simile est,  
 quamquam abest a PPD. Habent BCNVVWC.

*Mediceus:* 1 αὐτῇ] αὐτῇ (= PPD). 1-2 τὸ δέμα... ἐνεχ-  
 θεῖσα] τὸ δέματος· ἐνεχθεῖσα δὲ (cf. B). 2-3 χορῶν... οὐκ  
 ἔσται] κατὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν κατὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν. 5 τοῖς] οὕτως  
 χρηστὸν καὶ τὸν δῆμον. 7 πυραφ.] πυραφ.] παραφόροιο 7  
 (cf. C). 6 Ἀθηναῖον] Ἀθηναῖον. 10 ἐν] ὡς  
 πέλας et Mediceus. 8 ἄλσος] ἄλσος (= CNP). 10 ἐν] ὡς  
 13 ἐβίωσε] ἐβίω (= PPD. cf. B). 15 εἰλήγει] εἰλήγει (cf. B).  
 15 γ'] τριακταῖα (cf. B). 17 γενναϊότητος] γενναϊότητος.

τραγωδιαν ἤβησας, τὴν τε σκηνὴν ἐκόσμησε καὶ τὴν ἔβην τῶν θεομένων  
κατασκευάσας τῇ λαμπρότητι, γραφαῖς καὶ μηχαναῖς, βαιμοῖς τε καὶ τάφοις,  
κατασκευάσας, εἰδωλοῖς, Ἑρινύσι, τοὺς τε ὑποκριτὰς ἥ χειρὶ σκεπάσας καὶ  
τὸ παρακτὶ ἐξογκώσας, μετ' οὗσι τε τοῖς καθόρθοις μετεωρίσας. (15)  
ἐβραχύνει δὲ ὑποκριτὴν πρῶτα μὲν Κλεάνδρῳ, ἔπειτα δὲ καθὼ δούτερον  
κλῆτ' προσφύει Μυνίσκον τὸν Χαλκιδεῖα· τὸ δὲ τρίτον ὑποκριτὴν αὐτὸς  
ἐβραχύνει, ὡς καὶ Δικαίολχος ὁ Μεσσηνίος, Σοφοκλῆς. (16) τὸ δὲ ἀπλοῦν  
τῇ δραματοποιίᾳ εἰ μὲν τις πρὸς τοὺς μετ' αὐτὸν λογιζομένῳ, φαῖλον ἥ μὲν  
ὑπολαμβάνοιτο ἥ καὶ ἀπαγνῶσκειτο· εἰ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνωτέρω, θαυμάσει  
τῇ ἐπινοίᾳ τὸν ποιητὴν καὶ τῇ εὐρέσει. ἥ οὕτω δὲ δοκεῖ τελευτέρας  
τραγωδίας ποιητῆς ὁ Σοφοκλῆς γεγονέναι, ὁρθῶς μὲν δοκεῖ· λογιζόμεθα  
δὲ ἔτι πολλῶ χαλεπώτερον ἢν ἐπὶ Θέσπιδι, Φρυγίῳ τε καὶ Χοιρίῳ ἐς  
τοσούτῃ μεγέθους τὴν τραγωδίαν προσκαγαίνῃ ἢ ἐπὶ Αἰσχύλῳ εἰπόντος ἥ  
ἐς τὴν τοῦ Σοφοκλέους ἔλθειν τελειότητά.

15 Supplementum (δ): (17) ἐπίγραμμα γραφὴν εἰς τὸν τάφον Αἰσχύλου·  
αὐτὸν ἐξ ἰσχυρῶν βράγμα τυπεῖς ἔθωνεν.

Commentarius A (= BCNVWXC): 3 χειρὶ omnes nostri (et V, et  
Mediceus; χειρὶ coni. Robortellus, χειρὶ Bodius). 6 τὸ δὲ τὸν  
δὲ N. 7 ὡς καὶ omnes nostri (et V). 7 Μεσσηνίος: sic omnes  
nostri (et V). 9 ὑπολαμβάνοιτο - οὐτο C. 10 οὕτω) ἔτε N  
12 χαλεπώτερον) - ος C. 12 Χοιρίῳ) - ὁλῳ BNV(?). 12 ἐς  
(non est) omnes nostri. 13 τοσούτῃ) τόσονδὲ his accentibus  
BWXC. 13 ἐπὶ Αἰσχύλῳ εἰπόντος omnes nostri (ἐπὶ Αἰσχύλῳ  
εἰπόντος coni. Nauck ap. Ritschl-Schoell, ed. Septim [1875], p. 6).  
14 ἐς τῇ) ἐς τὴν BN. 15 sqq.: Supplementum (b) praebet  
BCNPPAVWXC. In PPd post Vilas par. 13 collocatur (titulus:  
ἐπεὶ ἐπίγραμμα κ.τ.λ.); in B post Suppl. (e); in ceteris post Suppl.  
(a). 16 ἔθωνεν omnes nostri.

Mediceus: 3 Ἑρινύσι) Ἑρινύσι 5 πρῶτῃ) πρῶτῃ 5 καθὼ)  
καὶ τὸν. 6 Μυνίσκον) Μυνίσκον. 6 τὸ δὲ) τὸν δὲ (= N).  
7 ἐβραχύνει) ἐξ-. 7 ὡς καὶ) ὡς δὲ. 7 Μεσσηνίος et Mediceus.  
9 ὑπολαμβάνοιτο) ἐπιλαμβάνοιτο. 10 οὕτω) ὅπως recte (cf. N). 10  
τελευτέρας) - ὠτέρως 11 ὁ Σοφ.) ὁ οἰ. 12 χαλεπώτερον) - ος  
(= C). 12 Φρυγίῳ) Φρυγίῳ. 13 τοσούτῃ) τόσονδὲ his accentibus  
(= BWXC). 12 προσκαγ.) προσκαγ. 13 εἰπόντος) εἰπόντος. 14  
ἐς τῇ) ἐς τὴν (= BN). 14 τοῦ Σοφ.) τοῦ οἰ. 15 ἐπίγραμμα...  
Αἰσχύλου) ἐπιγράμματα τῷ τάφῳ αὐτοῦ. 16 ἔθωνεν) ἔθωνεν.

Supplementum (c): codices Mediceus, La, O: (18) ἄσπετον ὑπὸ Πέρσας  
ἀναδιδάξαι τοὺς Πέρσας ἐν Σκελῇ καὶ ἰαν  
εἰδοκίμειν.

Supplementum (d): codices Mediceus, D, La, O, V: EK THΣ  
5 ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ: ταύτῃ καὶ ἀριστὸς εἰς  
τραγωδίαν Αἰσχύλος κλένται, ὅτι εἰσάγει πρόσωπα  
μεγάλα καὶ ἀξιώχρεα. καὶ τινες ἤδη τὸν τραγωδῶν  
αὐτοῦ διὰ μόνων οἰκονομοῦνται θεῶν, καθάπερ οἱ  
Προμηθεῖς: τὰ γὰρ δράματα συμπληροῦσιν οἱ προσβύ-  
10 ται τοῦ θεῶν, καὶ ἐστὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς καὶ τῆς  
ὀρχήστρας βῆτα πάντα πρόσωπα.

Supplementum (e): codices Mediceus, B, O, V, X: (19) τῶν ποιη-  
μάτων ἂ μὲν ἐστὶ διεξοδικὰ καὶ διηγηματικά καὶ ἀπαγ-  
γελτικά, ἂ δὲ δραματικά καὶ μιμητικά, ἂ δὲ ἐξ ἀμφοῖν,  
15 ἂ δὲ μόνων δραματικά· αὐτὰ γὰρ ἐνεργεῖ καὶ λέγει ἅμα  
τὰ πρόσωπα, καὶ αὐτὰ τὸ κύρος ἔχει. διὰ τοῦτο αἱ τῶν  
δραμάτων ἐπιγραφαὶ προγράφονται τοῦ ποιητοῦ· ἡ Νιδίῃ  
Αἰσχύλου. ἡ Οὔληρου δὲ ἡ Ἰλίδου· μικταὶ γὰρ εἰσιν  
αἱ ποιήσεις ἢ αὐτῶν.

App. crit in Supplementa (c), (d) et (e): Supplementum (c) hoc  
loco reddendum esse videbatur, quamvis in nullo codice Commen-  
tarii A exsistat. Cf. sch. Aristoph. Ran. 1028. Supplementum (d)  
collocavi post Suppl. (c), Mediceum ordinem secutus: DLaO hic illic  
inter Vilas Supplementa ponit. V inter Prolegomena ad Prom (b)  
et Suppl. (e). Supplementum (e) quo ordine poni debeat,  
incertum: secutus sum ordinem codicum BV. Post Prolegomena ad  
Prom (b) collocat Mediceus et O; seorsum in imo fol. 25R habet  
X. Primae trigonae titulo primitus adscriptum esse censet Wil.  
4-5 titulum om. D. 8 διὰ μόνων O; διὰ δαμόνων (sic) La; δαι-  
μόνων Mediceus DV. 9-10 τὰ γὰρ... θεῶν) om. D. 10 καὶ  
ἐστὶ καὶ ἔτι D. 12: ante τῶν ποιημ. add. O: τὰ εἰδῶ. 15 αὐτὰ  
γὰρ, αὐτοῖς γὰρ B; αὐτῶν O. 16 κύρος Mediceus X; κύρος  
BV: κύρος O. 16-19: nugae haud admodum dissimiles inveni-  
untur in Excerptis de Comodia VIII 1 (Aeti Donati Commentum  
Terenti ed. P. Wessner, Leipzig 1902, Vol. I, p. 28). 17 προγ-  
φονται Mediceus V; προγράφονται OX; γράφονται B. 18 post  
Αἰσχύλου plenam interpunctionem adieci. Tum in 19 pro αὐτῶν  
(codd omnes) scripsim αὐτοῦ, ut fiat sensus: «nam eius (sc.  
Homeri) carmina mixti sunt generis «in quo poetae nomen praescribere debemus.»

*Supplementum* (ff): codex W: τί ἐστι δρᾶμα; μίμησις τῶν προγεγονότων πραγμάτων. πόθεν δρᾶμα; ἐπὶ τοῦ μεμελημένως δρᾶσθαι ἐν θεάτρῳ.

*App. crit. in Supplementum* (1). 2 μεμελημένως scripsi; μεμλώς W

## PROLEGOMENA AD PROMETHEUM

secundum Commentarium A

- (a) ΥΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ: Προμηθεύς ἐν Σκυθία δεδεμένος διὰ τὸ κεκοσφέναι τὸ πῦρ πυθάνεται 'Ιὼ πλανώμενη, κατ' Αἰγυπτον γενομένη ἐτι ἐκ τῆς ἐπαφῆσεως τοῦ Διὸς τέχεται τὸν 'Επαρον. Ἐρμῆς τε παράγεται ἀπειλῶν αὐτῷ κεραυνωθῆσθαι, ἐὰν μὴ εἴπῃ τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσθαι τῷ Δίῳ. καὶ τέλος βροντῆς γενομένης ἀφανὴς γίνεται ὁ Προμηθεύς. 5 κεῖται δὲ ἡ μυθοποιία ἐν παρεχβάσει παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Κῶλχοις· παρὰ 8' Εὐριπίδῃ δῖως οὐ κεῖται. ἡ μὲν σκηνὴ τοῦ δράματος ὑπόκειται ἐν Σκυθία ἐπὶ τῷ Καυκάσιον ὄρεϊ· 6 δὲ χορὸς συνέστηκεν ἐξ Ὀκεανίδων γυναικῶν νυμφῶν. τὸ δὲ κεφάλαιον 10 αὐτοῦ ἐστὶ Προμηθεύς δέσις.

(b) *Correctio Argumenti*: ἰστέον ἐτι οὐ κατὰ τὸν κοινὸν λόγον ἐν Καυκάσει φησὶ δεδεσθαι τὸν Προμηθεά, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοῖς Εὐρωπαίοις τέρμασι τοῦ Ὀκεανοῦ, ὡς ἀπὸ τῶν πρὸς τὴν 'Ιὼ λεγομένων ἐστὶ συμβαλεῖν.

*Commentarius A* (= BCDPPdVWXc): *Prolegom.* (a): 1 ὑποθ. om. BCDVX; add. τοῦ δράματος PPdW; add. Αἰγύπτου Προμηθεὺς Δεσμώντες Xc. 2 πλανώμενη] πλανώμενη καὶ BCDVW, corruptum corrumptentes; vide ad 2 proxim. 2 γενομένη ἐτι nostri praeter PPd. Sic scripserunt et Mediceus e, credo, auctor *Commentarii A*. Bene paradoxin emendand PPd (et cod. K), qui ἔτι hic omittunt, sed post 5 πλανώμενη addunt. 4 post Δίῳ add. PPd (et K et La): πρότερον γὰρ ὁ Προμηθεύς ὡς ἐξασθῆσθαι ὁ Ζεὺς τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ τινος οὐκ εἶχε. 4-5 καὶ τέλος] τέλος δὲ PPd (et K et La). 9 γυναικῶν] om. DPPd. 11 sqq.: *Prolegom.* (b). Hanc notam om. B, habent ceteri. In CDDPd sequitur Argumentum, quem ordinem servavi; in ceteris collocatur aut in initio *Prolegomenon* ad *Prom.* aut in fine. Vide etiam sch. 1b, ubi iterum in codd. invenitur. 11 post ἰστέον add. PPdW: δὲ. 11 οὐ om. CDDPdXc. 11 τὸν κοιν.] τὸν om. VXC. 12 φησὶ] φασὶ; PPdV. 13 τέρμασι] μέρεσι DPPd; cf. sch. 1b. 13 ἐστὶ] ἐξέστι PPd. 13-14 συμβαλεῖν] ἐμβαλεῖν CV(?)WXc.

*Mediceus*: *Prolegom.* (a): 6 κεῖται δὲ] δὲ om. 9 γυναικῶν] om. (= DPPd). 11 sqq.: *Prolegom.* (b) Haec nota invenitur in Mediceo inter Suppl. in *Vitam* (d) et (e); repetitur etiam sub textum *Promethei* v. 11 (vide sch. 1d). 11: ἐτι] ὡς. 11 τὸν κοινὸν] τὸν om. (= VXC).

(c) ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ: Κράτος καὶ Βία· "Ηφαιστος·  
χορός 'Ωκεανίδων· Προμηθεύς· 'Ωκεανός· Γῆ· 'Ηρακλῆς· 'Ερμῆς·  
'Ιὼ 'Ινάχου.

(d): codices BCD: τὸ Κράτος καὶ ἡ Βία προλογίζεται.

1 sqq.: Prolegom. (c); habent BCDVWXc; om. PPd, nisi quod  
in P supplevit manus recentissima. 2] ordo in C: Προμ., χορ.  
'Ωκεανίδων, 'Ωκεανός (recte, si ad ordinem scaenam ingredientium  
spectes). 2: post 'Ωκεανός C habet 'Ερμῆς; tum in imo folio  
adiecit Γῆ, 'Ηρακλῆς, 'Ιὼ 'Ινάχου. 2-3] ordo in B: 'Ιὼ 'Ινάχου,  
'Ερμῆς (recte, si ad ordinem scaenam ingredientium spectes).  
3 'Ινάχου BCD; om. VWXc.

Mediceus: 1-3: var. lect. nulla.

4 Prolegom. (d): om.

## SCHOLIA IN PROMETHEUM

1a χθονὸς μὲν ἐς τηλοῦρόν: Διὰ τὸ πολὺ τοῦ θρους ἐκάλεισεν αὐτὸ τηλοῦρόν·  
τὸ ἐπιπολὺ δῆσκον καὶ ἔλκον τὰ οἰκεία ὄρια μακράν. ἡ διὰ τὸ ὕψος· ἀφ'  
οὗ πόρρω τις ὄραν δύναται. A.

Lemma: N (εἰς) X; om. cet.

b 'Ιστὲν δὲ ὅτι ἐν τῷ Καυκάσῳ φασὶ δεδέσθαι τὸν Προμηθεά, ἀλλὰ πρὸς  
τοῖς Εὐρωπαίοις μέρεσι τοῦ 'Ωκεανοῦ, ὡς ἀπὸ τῶν πρὸς 'Ιὼ λεγομένων  
ἔστι συνιδεῖν. A (contuli et DW).

Ita fere omnes nostri, post 1a, melius traditur in *Prolegomenis ad  
Prom.* (b), et hoc loco a Mediceo id.

1 φασὶ] φησὶ PPdW. 1-2 ἀλλὰ... 'Ωκεανῷ] πρὸς τοῖς Εὐρωπαίοις  
μέρεσι δὲ τοῦ 'Ωκεανοῦ, καὶ οὐκ ἀλλαχοῦ PPd. 3 ἔστι] ἔσονται BDP<sup>re</sup>.

c Mediceus gl: τηλοῦρόν] Εἰς τὸν Καύκασον.

d Mediceus: 'Ιστὲν ὅτι οὐ κατὰ τὸν κοινὸν λόγον ἐν  
Καυκάσῳ φησὶ δεδέσθαι τὸν Προμηθεά, ἀλλὰ πρὸς  
τοῖς Εὐρωπαίοις τέρμασι τοῦ 'Ωκεανοῦ, ὡς ἀπὸ τῶν  
πρὸς τὴν 'Ιὼ λεγομένων ἔστι συμβαλεῖν.

In imo margine haec habet Mediceus, ita ut sub *Prom.* 11 collocen-  
tur. Cf. 1b adn.

e P\* (ante 1a): τηλοῦρόν: Τὸ τῆλε καὶ μακράν τῶν  
ὀρίων ἡμῶν. ἡ παρὰ τὸ τῆλε ὄραν διὰ τὸ ὕψος. ἡ  
τηλοῦρόν, τὸ ἐπιπολὺ δῆσκον.

f CPPdVW (continuatur cum 1b): "ΑΛΛΩΣ· τηλο-  
ρόν εἶπεν εἰς τὸ ἀπαραμύθητον τοῦ δεδωσμένου. καὶ  
Σοφοκλῆς τὸ αὐτὸ περὶ Φιλοκτήτου λέγει.

2-3 = Mediceum 2b, ubi aptior videtur esse *Philodetis* citatio;  
cf. et 2a 1-3.

g CPPdW: Εἰς τὸ τηλοῦ τὸν ὄρον ἔχον, ὃ ἔστι πόρρω·  
τουτέστι τὴν μακράν ὥκημένον.

h (1-4) BBbWZf: νοῦς τοιοῦτος· α' 'Ιδοὺ ἤλασμεν ἡ Βία καὶ τὸ

Κράτος εἰς τὸν οἶμον τὸν ἄβαντον, ὃ "Ἡφαιστε, περ-  
σαντες τὴν γῆν τὴν μακρὰν τῆς Καυκάσου ὁρους  
χθονὸς εἰς τὴν οἶμον τὴν Σκυθικὴν.» καὶ γὰρ παρὰ τὰ  
5 Εὐρωπαϊκὰ μέρη ἀνεσκολοπίσθη ὁ Προμηθεύς. «οὐκ  
ἐνδέχεται οὐδὲν βραδύνειν σε, ὃ "Ἡφαιστε, ἀλλὰ πληροῦν  
τάς ἐπιστολάς ἀς σοὶ ὁ πατήρ ἐκέλευε Ζεὺς.» ἢ οὕτως.  
«ὃ "Ἡφαιστε, χρὴ φροντίζειν τῶν ἐπιτολῶν τοῦ Διὸς.»

Potest fuisse hoc scholium pars commentarii A, sed extrusum  
esse turba notarum initio fabulae adscriptarum. Codices Bb et Zf  
tantum e Turyn (pp. 64, 95) novi.  
2 et 4 οἶμον hac aspiratione W ut vid. 3 post μακρὰν add. W:  
δδόν. 6 οὐδὲν W; γούδ BBB. πληροῦν] ἐκπληροῦν W.

2a Σκύθην ἐς οἶμον: Τὴν Σκυθικὴν ὁδόν. ἵνα γὰρ ἀπαραιμύθητος εἴη ὁ  
Προμηθεύς, διὰ τοῦτο αὐτὸν ἐκέλευε ἄρουναι. καὶ Σοφοκλῆς τὸ αὐτὸ  
περὶ Φιλοκτήτου λέγει. ἢ διὰ τοῦτο «Σκυθικὴν ὁδόν» εἶπε, διότι Σκυθαί  
κατέφικον τὸν Καυκάσον. ἢ διὰ τὸ ἄγριον καὶ ἀπάνθρωπον τοῦ τοῦπου.  
ἢ ὅτι δὲ τοιοῦτος ὁ τόπος ἐκείνος, δῆλον ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἄβαντον εἰς ἐρημίαν.»  
A (om. C; contuli et DW).

2-3 καὶ Σοφ. . . λέγει DNX; καὶ Σοφ. tantum VW; totam sen-  
tentiam om. BPPd. Cf. Medicum 2b, et 1f, et S. Phil. 2. 5  
ἐκείνος] ἐκέλευε PPDW. 5 post τοῦ add. PPDW. et S. Phil.

b Medicus: Τοῦτο εἰς τὸ ἀπαραιμύθητον τοῦ δευθε-  
μένου. καὶ Σοφοκλῆς τὸ αὐτὸ περὶ Φιλοκτήτου λέγει.

3a Medicus et D: ἐπιστολάς: Διχῶς φασὶν Ἀθηναῖοι,  
ἐπιστολάς καὶ ἐντολάς.

Lemma om. Medicus. 1 διχῶς D; δι cum compendio Medicus;  
διχῶ add.

b P\*Xc: ἐπιστολάς] ἐπιτέλλειν τὸ προστάσειν καὶ  
ἐντέλλεσθαι. ἐξ αὐτοῦ δέ, προσθέσει τοῦ σ, ἐπιστολή  
ἢ ἐντολή.

Eisdem verbis utitur Eustathius ad II 1. 25, addito παρ' Αἰσχύρου  
post τοῦ σ.

5a τὸν λεωργόν: Τὸν Προμηθεῖα λέγει, τὸν ὀφειλοντα γενέσθαι ἔργον λῶν  
(ἦτοι λῶν), οἰνεὶ τὸν ἄξιον λευσθῆναι. ἢ τὸν ἔργον ἔχοντα τοῖς λαοῖς  
ἀπαγγέλλειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔργα καὶ βουλεύματα. ἢ τὸν τοὺς λαοὺς

ἐργασάμενον (ἔχοντα τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πλῆθος). οὗτος γὰρ μυθεύεται  
πρὸς τὸν ἀνθρώπον. A.

1 cf. Medicum 5b. 1-2 λῶν . . . λευσθῆναι] λαοῦ (λαῶν hoc  
accentu Pd) οἰνεὶ τὸν ἄξιον λυθῆναι PPD. 3 ἐργ. καὶ βουλ.]  
ἔργα καὶ βουλήρια PPD. 4-5 οὗτος . . . ἀνθρώπων] μυθεύεται γὰρ  
ἐκ λῶν πᾶσαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους PPD.

Medicus: Λῶν ἔργον ὀφειλοντα γενέσθαι.

1 λῶν hoc accentu com. Cobet, cf. 5a 1.

P\*WXcYa: ἐν ἀρρήτοις πέτραις: Τοῦτο δηλοῖ τὸ  
ἐκ δευτέρου εἰρημένον «πέτραις»· οὐ μόνον ταῖς πέτραις  
οὐσαις ὑψηλοκρήμνιοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πέτραις ἐμπέδοις καὶ  
στερεαῖς. εἰσι γὰρ ἐν ὄρει πέτραις εὐθραυστοι καὶ  
σφομαδεῖς.

Lemma: πέτραις: sic nostri, et codd. omnes in textu poetico.  
2 εἰρημένον XcYa; om PW. 3 ἐμπέδοις καὶ] ἐν πέδοις Xc.  
4 post πέτραις lectio incerta: PW evanidi; εὐθραυστοι tantum Xc;  
ἀθροῦτοι (sic) καὶ σφομαδεῖς Ya.

7a (7-9) τὸ σὺν γὰρ ἄνθος: Ταῦτα πρὸς ἐρεθισμὸν τοῦ Ἡφαιστοῦ φασὶ τὸ  
Κράτος καὶ ἡ Βία, ἵνα σπουδαῖον αὐτὸν ἀπεργάζωνται πρὸς τὴν τοῦ  
Προμηθεύς ἀνασκολοπίσιν. ἴσον δὲ τοῦτο ὡς εἰ ἔλεγον ὅτι «τὸν σὺν  
κόσμον καὶ καλλωπισμὸν ἀφελεῖται.» ὁ γὰρ Προμηθεύς κλέψας τὸ πῦρ ἀπὸ  
τοῦ Διὸς, ἄγχιωστον δὲ πρὶν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δυσπορίστους  
αὐτοῖς τὰς τέχνας ποιοῦν, δέδωκε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ὡς ἀν' αὐτοῦ τὰ  
πάντα ἐργάζωνται. «τῆς τοιαύτης γοῦν ἀμαρτίας ἐνδέχεται αὐτὸν δοῦναι  
δίκην.» A (1-3 tantum habet C; contuli et DW).

1-4 cf. Medicum 7b. 5-6 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο . . . δέδωκε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις  
H\*PmargX; παρέσχεν tantum cet. 7 ἐργάζονται VW; οὐκ  
P\*PmPd; οὐκ cet. 8 Post δίκην add. quaedam PPD; vide 7d.

b Medicus: Ταῦτα ἐρεθίζον «Ἡφαιστὸν φησιν, ὡς εἰ  
ἔλεγον «τὸν σὺν κόσμον.»

c Medicus (in altero margine): Καὶ παρὰ τὸ Ὀμήρου·  
«αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πυρὸς ἄνθος ἀπέπτατο, πᾶνσά τε δὲ φλόξ.»

Cf. II. 9. 212 (ubi codd. plurimi αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη καὶ φλόξ  
ἐμαρνήθη), cum Eustathio et Alleni adnotatione critica.

d PPD (in his continuatur cum 7a): «Ἄνθος δὲ λέγει  
τὸ πῦρ, διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ ἀνάπτειν οἷον ἀνθεῖν, ἔπειτα δὲ  
μαρμარίνεσθαι.

Mediceus: Τὸ χ διὰ τὸ «σφε».

Cf. et ipsi versui q praefigit Mediceus: cf. eiusdem scholia ad Sr 70, Cho 334, et Turner pp. 116 sq. Hic notat scholiasta σφε numero singulari dictum (Dind.): cf. sch. E. Med. 33.

D (collocatur post 45a): θεοὶ δοῦναι δίκην: Ἀπο-  
ρητικός ἐστὶν ὁ λόγος . . . περὶ τοῦ πταίσαντος.

Prima et ultima verba trado scholi de usu δίκην δοῦναι inepte tractantis.

PPdSjW (in hoc inter Prolegomena, fol. 65v.) Xc:  
τὴν Διὸς τυραννίδα: Σημείωσαι ὅτι τὸ «τύραννος»  
ὄνομα βασιλικὸν ἦν τοῖς παλαιοῖς, νῦν δὲ βλασφη-  
μεῖται· ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ «χυνδαῖον» ἀντὶ τοῦ πεπληθυ-  
σμένοι πάλαι λεγόμενον, νῦν δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐδαμνοῦ.  
«πολλοστός» οὐχ ὡς πάλαι ὁ πολὺς, ὁ ἔνδοξος, ἀλλ'  
ὁ μηδὲν ὦν· «ἄμωδον» οὐχ ὁ στερρὸς, ἀλλ' ὁ φαυλότατος  
νῦν· «ἐξάσιον» τὸ ἐξω τοῦ αἰσίου ἵγουν τοῦ δικαίου,  
νῦν δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ μέγα καὶ ξένου.

Eadem fere inveniuntur apud Eustathium ad Il. 1. 25 (Francken, p. x). In W multa evanida, sed legi possunt ultima verba δὲ ἀν-  
θολογούται· Secutus sum PPd  
8-4 sic PPd; in SjXc ita: ἐξάσιον τὸ ἐκδοκόν, τὸ ἐξω τοῦ αἰσίου καὶ  
δικαίου, νῦν δὲ ἀνθολογείται, quod propius est ab Eustathio.

12a (12-17) Κράτος Βία τε: Ἡ μὲν παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς βουλὴ ἢ δι' ὧν ἀγγελ-  
θεῖσά μοι, φησὶν Ἡφαιστος, ἔχει ἤδη τέλος, καὶ οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἐμποδὼν  
τοῦ γενέσθαι καὶ πληρωθῆναι αὐτήν· ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπρόθυμος εἰμι τὸν Προμηθέα  
ἔρπον καὶ ἀντακούσισαι· ἐν τῷ δυσχεμέρῳ τοῦτω ἔρει (τὰ γὰρ ὕψη-  
λα κερήματα ὄρη δυσχεμέρα εἰσιν). ὅμως ἀναγκαῖον ἐστὶ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι·  
τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξω ὥρας καὶ φροντίδος τίθεσθαι τὰς τοῦ πατρὸς Διὸς προσταγὰς  
τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ἐξωριάζειν πατρὸς λόγους, ἥτοι παραβλέπεσθαι),  
χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐπικινδυνόν. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1-4 = Mediceum 12b. 1 βουλῇ] ἐντολῇ PPd. 6 cf. Medi-  
ceum 17. 7 παραβλέπεσθαι] -εν PPd.

Mediceus: ἐντολὴ Διὸς] Ἡ μὲν παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς ἐντολὴ  
ἢ δι' ὧν ἀγγελθεῖσά μοι ἔχει ἤδη τέλος, καὶ οὐδὲν  
ἐστὶν ἐμποδὼν τοῦ γενέσθαι· ἔκων δὲ ἐπιχειρήσω τῷ  
δοσμεῖν.

Mediceus: Ἐν παραγορηγῆματι αὐτῷ εὐδαιμονοῦ-  
θεῖσα Βία παρὰ Ἀθηναίους Αἰθῶς τὴν ἡμέραν Ἀθηναῖ-  
τῶν τε καὶ Ἀνακλείας τεμένη παρ' αὐτοῖς.

Haec in summo margine habet Mediceus, supra Prom 12 Eucerp-  
tum esse videtur de scholio minime indolo, quod primo de Vi  
personata, deinde universe de personificationibus (quae vulgo  
dicuntur) apud Athenienses egerit. Similibus verbis in re simili  
utuntur scholia Medicea ad Sr 105, 164

Mediceus: συγγενὴ θεῶν] Τὸν ἀπὸ μᾶς ὁρμυζόμενον  
τέχνης.

Cf. Mediceum 39b.

Mediceus: δυσχεμέρῳ] Ἄνω «ἄβαντον» καὶ «ὑψη-  
λόκερμον» αὐτὴν εἶπεν, ὥδε προσαναπλήρωσε τὸ  
«δυσχεμέρῳ».

2 εἶπεν: εἰπὼν bene conl. Paley. τὸ: fortasse legendum τῷ.

D: Πάντως ἀνάγκη δέ μοι ἐστὶν ἔχειν τόλμην τῶνδε·  
εἰ (?) τὸ πᾶν τοῦτο ἐστὶ, τὸ πράττειν τὰ τοῦ Διὸς  
βουλεύματα· βαρὺ γάρ ἐστι τὸ ἐξωριάζειν τοὺς λόγους  
τοῦ Διὸς, ἵγουν ἐξω φροντίδος τίθεσθαι.

4 cf. Mediceum 17.

Mediceus: ἐξωριάζειν] ἐξω ὥρας καὶ φροντίδος ποι-  
εῖσθαι.

Cf. 12a 6 et sch. 16. 4. 1 ὥρας Mediceus hac aspiratione:  
corr. add

18a τῆς ὀρθοβούλου Θέμιδος: Πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα ἀποστρέφει ὁ Ἡφαιστος  
τὸν λόγον· Θέμιδος δὲ παῖδα αὐτὸν εἶπε, τῆς Δικαιοσύνης τῆς ὀρθῆς καὶ  
δικαίας βουλευομένης. A (om. Pd).

Cf. Mediceum 18b. 3 post βουλευομένης add. quaedam DW;  
vide 18d.

Mediceus: τῆς ὀρθοβούλου Θέμιδος] Ἀποστροφὴ πρὸς  
τὸν Προμηθέα. Θέμιδος δὲ τὸν Προμηθέα φησὶ καὶ οὗ  
Κλυμένης.

3 quippe Clymenes filium fuisse Prometheus dixerat Hesiodus  
Theog. 507-510.

N: ὀρθοβούλου] Τῆς ὀρθᾶς βουλευομένης. οἱ μὲν (?) Ἰαπετοῦ καὶ Ἀσώπης ἢ Κλυμένης παῖδα τοῦτον φασιν· οὗτος δὲ Θέμιδος. ἈΛΛΩΣ· (sequitur tum 18a).

2 Ἀσώπης dubium; cf. sch. Hesiodi Op. 48c Pertusi ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς ἦν παῖς Ἰαπετοῦ καὶ Ἀσώπης (Ἀσίας mavult Pertusi) ἢ Κλυμένης ἢ Θέμιδος. 3 οὗτοι N ut vid.; correxi.

DW (continuatur cum 18a): Καλῶς δὲ εἶπεν εἶχει τὴν Προμηθέα συγγένειαν μετὰ τῆς Θέμιδος· ἐπεὶ γὰρ Προμηθεὺς ἐστὶ, προνοεῖ τὰ δίκαια.

CNeW (in hoc inter Prolegomena, fol. 65v.) WaXc: αἰτιμῆται: Ὑψηλὰ βουλευόμενε· ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ χαλεπὰ καὶ στρεβλὰ καὶ δόλια. πρὸς γὰρ τὸ ὀρθοβούλου] καὶ τὸ αἰτιμῆται εἰρηκεν.

Gra prima verba om. C.

Pd\* (in margine superiore): Ἀλλὰ δὴ βουλευόμενε· ἢ χαλεπὰ καὶ στρεβλὰ καὶ τῆς σῆς μητρὸς ἐναντίας. ἐστὶ δὲ τὸ σχῆμα ἀποστροφῆς.

1 ἄλλα δὴ Pd; corrupta, fortasse ex ὕψηλᾳ (cf. 18e). 1 βουλευόμενε Pd; cortexi

gll. in PPd: ἀπανθρώπων] Τῷ ἀπὸ καὶ μακρὰν τῶν ἀνθρώπων· ἢ τῷ ἔχοντι ἀνθρώπους ἀπανθρώπους.

P\*: ἴνα: Τὸ ὡς ἀντὶ τοῦ ἴνα καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ καθά· τὸ ἢ καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ καθά καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ <ἴνα>. εὐρίσκεται γοῦν τὸ ἴνα, <ὁμοίως> τῷ ἦ, ἀντὶ τοῦ ὅπου, καὶ λαμβάνεται καὶ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ.

Verba uncis inclusa suppleverunt Faehse et Dind.; in ambobus locis lacunam relinquit P.

22a σταθευτός] Ὀπώμενος, φλογίζόμενος· σταθεύειν γάρ φασιν Ἀττικοὶ τὸ κατ' ὀλίγον ὀπτᾶν. Glossema in A (om. V, breviter X).

= Medicum 22b. 1 σταθεύειν] στεθεύει PPd. 1 φος. Ἀττ.] om. PPd.

Mediceus: σταθευτός] Φλογίζόμενος· σταθεύειν γάρ τὸ κατ' ὀλίγον ὀπτᾶν φασιν Ἀττικοί.

P: σταθευτός: Ἀττικὴ ἢ λέξις, ἵηγον τὰ κατ' ὀλίγον πεφυγμένα· καθὰ παρὰ τοῖς κοινοῖς ἐληγά.

2 πεφυγμένα dubitanter scripsi; ἐφυγμένα P. quod hinc loco minime congruit. 2 ἐληγά scripsi; ἐληται (vel ἐληται?) P; ἐληται legit Pa.

P\* Pd marg: Σταθευτός, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰστημι στήσω καὶ τοῦ εἶω τὸ φλογίζω· ἢ ἐν τῷ ἰστασθαι φλογίζεμενος.

Mediceus: χροιάς] Χροιάς καὶ στοῦς φασιν Ἀθηναῖοι.

Pgl Pd marg: ἀσμένω] Διὰ τὸ μὴ καίεσθαι τῷ ἥλιω.

Mediceus: ποικιλείμων: Ἡ ὡς λεγόμεν τοῖς ἄστροις πεποικιλέμενος.

gll. in BNX: ποικιλείμων] Ἡ καλλιωπιζόμενη τοῖς ἄστροις ὥστερ λειμών.

καλλιωπιζόμενη] καλλωπισμένη (sic) B.

Cgl: ποικιλείμων] Ὡς ἱμάτιον ἐνδεδυμένη τὰ ἄστρα, καλλιωπιζόμενη τοῖς ἄστροις, ἵηγον ἀποσκιδνάσει καὶ διασκορπίσει ὥστερ λειμών· ὡς δὲ Σοφοκλῆς, μέλαιναν.

2-3 confusa haec; ἀποσκεδ. καὶ διασκορπ. gll. sunt in 25 σκεδᾷ, sine dubio e 25a sumpta. 3 Σοφ.: cf. et 24f. Cum integrum erat hoc scholium, comparabat totum Aeschylum locum cum illo Sophocleo. El. 19: μέλαινα τ' ἄστρα ἐκάλειπεν εὐφρόνη.

Pgl: Ποικιλολείμων τις οὖσα καὶ ποικιλείμων· ἢ ἡ ἐχουσα ποικίλα εἴματα καὶ ἱμάτια.

Pgl (alterum): Ἡ ποικίλα ἱμάτια ἐχουσα ἵηγον ἄστρα.

Pmarg: Διὰ τὰ ἄστρα· ὡς δὲ Σοφοκλῆς, μέλαιναν.

Cf. 24c adn.

Mediceus: φάος] τοῦ ἡλίου.

25a πάχνην δ' ἔφω· Ἐν νυκτὶ ἴσμεν ὅτι γίνεται ἡ πάχνη· ταύτην οὖν, φησίν, τὸν οὖν ἄνθρωπον ἀνατέλλουν ὁ ἥλιος ἀποσκηδάζει· σοὶ καὶ διασκορπίζει. ἔφω δέ, τὴν ὑπὸ τὴν ἔω γινόμενην, ἥτοι τὴν πρῶτην. δῆλοι δέ ὅτι οὐδὲ νῦν οὐδὲ ἡμέρα ἔσται αὐτὴ μετὰ περιχρείας. A (om. BX; om. et D; W contuli).

Mediceum 25b 2-5. 4 οὐδὲ ἡμέρα male a scholiasta A inlatum; vide Mediceum: vindicat autem poeta «scilicet hoc versu 25» ne noctem quidem gratam fore ei.»

b Mediceus: Πάλιν ἐκ διαδοχῆς μετὰ τὴν νύκτα σκεδάσει. ἐν νυκτὶ δὲ ἴσμεν ὅτι γίνεται ἡ πάχνη· ταύτην, φησίν, ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρθρον ἀνατέλλουν ὁ ἥλιος ἀποσκηδάζει σοὶ. ἔφω δέ, τὴν ὑπὸ τὴν ἔω γινόμενην. δῆλοι δέ ὅτι 5 οὐδὲ ἡ νῦν ἀσμένει αὐτῷ ἔσται.

1 verbum πάλιν fragmentum esse lemmatis (Prom. 25 fin.) iure censet Pappageorgiu. 4 ἐν edd., ἐξω Mediceus.

27a Mediceus: ὁ λαφῶσων] ὁ ποιήσων σε λαφῶσαι Ἑρακλῆς.

λαφῶσαι edd.; λαφῶσων Mediceus.

b CNcPPdVW: Φασὶ μετὰ ταῦτα γινόμενον τὸν Ἑρακλῆα πρὸς τὸ καθῆραι τὸν κακούργων καὶ ληστῶν τὴν γῆν, ἀφ' αὐτοῦ στελλόμενον καὶ παρὰ πᾶν μέρος τῆς γῆς πορευόμενον, παραγενέσθαι καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν καθ' 5 ἣν ὁ Προμηθεὺς ἐδέδετο, ἰδόντα δὲ αὐτὸν ταῖς πέτραις προσηλωμένον καὶ ὑπὸ γυπτῶς τὸ ἦπαρ κειρόμενον, ὑπεραγγίσσαι τε αὐτοῦ καί, βέλει τὸν γυπτα διωσάμενον, ἐλευθερώσαι τὸν Προμηθέα τοῦ ἐκ τοῦ ἀποκείρεσθαι τὸ ἦπαρ ἄλγους, καὶ μέντοι καὶ ἀπολύσαι. ἐνταῦθα οὖν 10 τὸν Ἑρακλῆα αἰνιττόμενος λέγει ὅτι οὕτω γεγενῆται ὁ παῖσόν σε τῆς ταιλαιωρίας.

1-9 ἀπολύσαι: mythographo cuidam antiquo videtur esse tribuendum; neque enim genus scribendi simplex ac planum, nec verborum delectus (ὑπεραγγίσσαι τε αὐτοῦ· καὶ μέντοι καὶ ἀπολύσαι) scholiastarum nostrorum sunt. Incertus haec non commentario A haec citatio adscribi possit ullo pacto, cum omittant BNX, perverso ordine exhibeant PdVW.

1 φασὶν ὅτι omnes nostri; ὅτι seclusi. Corruptum credo et γινόμενον. Cf. 4 παραγενέσθαι. 11 ταιλαιωρίας] τιμωρίας P<sup>10</sup>.

28a (28-30) τοιαῦτ' ἀπήρωα: Τοιούτων, φησίν, ἐπέτυχες φιλόφθωπος γενόμενος, ἐν ᾗθει δὲ ὁ λόγος· οὖν τὰ τῆς φιλοφθωπίας ἐπιχείρησιν τοιαῦτ' ἀπὸ σοὶ ἐγένοντο, καὶ τοιούτων ἐπέτυχες ἡγαθῶν, ὅτι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δέδωκας τὴν τοῦ πυρὸς χρῆσιν, τιμῶν αὐτούς, τῶν δὲ μεγίστων θεῶν τὴν ὀργὴν μὴ πτοούμενος. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1-3 = Mediceum 28b. 3 ἐγένοντο BDNVX: -ετο PpWV (cf. Mediceum).

b Mediceus: Τοιούτων, φησίν, ἐπέτυχες φιλόφθωπος γενόμενος. ἐν ᾗθει δὲ ὁ λόγος· οὖν τὰ ἐπιχειρήματα τῆς φιλοφθωπίας ταῦτ' ἀπὸ σοὶ ἐγένετο.

31a (31-32) ἀνθ' ὧν ἀτερπῆ: Τοῦτ' φησίν, ὅτι ἀνθ' ὧν ἐπραξας τοιμωρῶς, φρουρήσεις καὶ φυλάξεις καὶ τηρήσεις ταύτην τὴν ἀτερπῆ πέτραν, ἡρθὸς ἰστάμενος, ἄνθρωπος, οὐδέποτε καθήμενος. A (om. C; om et W; D contuli).

1 τοῦτ. φησ. ὅτι] om.BDX.

b Mediceus: ἀτερπῆ] Τινές, ἣν οὐ δυνήσῃ παρατραπῆναι ἀτερπῆ διὰ τὰ ἐπαγόμενα.

c gll. in CW: ἀτερπῆ] Ἡν οὐ δυνήσῃ παρατραπῆναι καὶ παρελθεῖν· ἣ τὴν ἐσπερημένην τέφρην.

Cf. Mediceum 31b.

33 Mediceus: πολλοὺς δ' ὄδυρους] Προαναφωνεῖ τὰς μονωδίας αὐτοῦ.

34a (34-35) Διὸς γὰρ δυσπαραίτητοι φρόνες: Χαλεπαὶ εἰσι καὶ ἀκαταφρόνητοι αἱ τοῦ Διὸς προσταγαί, καὶ εἰ παρατραπῆναι κακοῦ πρόθενοι γίνονται. ἡ ἀμετάτρεπτοι καὶ ἀμετακλίτοι εἰσιν οἱ τοῦ Διὸς λογιῶται καθ' ὧν ὀργισθῆ· πᾶς δὲ νεωστὶ κρατήσας περισσῶς χράται τῇ ἐξουσίᾳ· ἡν φοβήσας δόξῃ τοῖς ὑπὸ χεῖρα· καὶ ὁ Ζεὺς νεωστὶ ἐπέβη τῆς βασιλείας. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

3-4 ἡ ἀμετάτρεπτοι· ἐρρησθῆ] om. BX. 3 ἡ ἀμετάτρεπτοι... 5] om. D. 3 ἀμετακλίτοι PpWV, ἀμετακλίτοι V; ἀπαράκλιτοι N. 4 χρεῖται: hanc formam praebent omnes nostri

b P\*: δυσπαραίτητοι] Παρακτοῦμαι τὸ συγγνώμην αἰτῶ.

ὡς Ἀριστιδῆς: «παρατεῖσθαι μὲν οὐκ οἶδα.» δυσπα-  
ρίτητος δὲ κριτῆς, ὁ εἰς συγγνώμην δύσκολος.

2 initium citatur Aristidis *Orat.* 46 (ed. Dind.).

35

Mediceus: ἅπας δὲ τραχὺς ὅστις ἂν νεοκρατῇ: «Χαλεπαὶ  
δὲ τ' ἀνάκτονα εἰσὶν ἀπειλαὶ τῶν νέων. ταῦτα δὲ φησιν  
ὡς νεωστὶ τοῦ Διὸς ἐκβαλλόντος.

Lemma: νεοκρατῇ Mediceus, litteris ox per hyphen coniunctis; sed  
ὡς νεοκρατῇ idem codex in textu Aeschyleo. 1-2 *Od.* 17. 189, quem  
versum leviter mutavit scholiasta. 3 emendavit probabiliter  
Dind. e schol. rec. a nescioquo: τοῦ Διὸς τὸν πατέρα ἐκβαλλόντος.

36a

BOPPdSjWxc: Τὸ «εἶεν» Ἀττικὸν ἐστὶν ὁμοῦ καὶ  
ἱεροκρινῶν. χροῖνται γὰρ τούτω ὁ ῥήτορες ἐν σχήματι  
ὑπογράφης ὁμοῦ καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς. ὅταν γὰρ μέλλωσι δύο  
πρὸς ὑποθέσεις εἰπεῖν ἀλλήλων ἐκδοῦναι καὶ συνεχεῖς,  
πρὸς ὁμοῦ καὶ τὴν μίαν ὑπόθεσιν καὶ τῆς ἐτέρας κατάρ-  
ξασθαι μέλλωσι, τιθέσθαι τὸ «εἶεν», ὡς ἐν σχήματι  
ὑπογράφης ὁμοῦ καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς τῆς πρώτης καὶ δευτέρας  
συνεχοῦς ὑποθέσεως.

b

PPd (in his continuatur cum 36a): Κεῖται δὲ τὸ  
«εἶεν» ἀντὶ τοῦ «καὶ ταῦτα μὲν οὕτως ἐχέτωσαν.»

Sch. 36a, b: idem scholium invenitur in cod. Vat. Palat. gr. 909,  
adscriptum secunda manu ad E. Hec. 313; Turyn, *Euripides*, p. 77.  
cf. p. 64. Maximo Planudio deberi suspicatur Turyn.

c

BOSjWxc (in his continuatur cum 36a): Κεῖται δὲ  
τὸ «εἶεν» οὕτως: τὰ δὲ ἐπὶ ὀνόματι καὶ διηγεῖσθαι κατάρ-  
χεται. ἈΛΛΩΣ· τὸ «εἶεν» (τοῦτ' ὅσον οἱ παλαιοὶ  
σχολιογράφοι) καλεῖται ἀπόθεσις. ἐγὼ δὲ παραπλη-  
ρωματικὸν σύνδεσμον τούτω λέγω, εἰς ἐπικύσμησιν  
τιθέμενον τοῦ λόγου τῆς φράσεως, ἀντὶ τοῦ «ἀγε,  
τέρε, ὑπαρχέτωσαν.» οὕτως ἐγὼ παραπληρωματικὸν  
σύνδεσμον τούτω λέγω· ἀπόθεσις δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ ἐννοίας  
εἰς ἐννοίαν μεταβαίνοντα λέγειν. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν  
οὕτως ἐχέτωσαν, εἰπομεν δὲ περὶ τῶνδε.» ἦ· «ἐατέον  
ταυτῇ μεταβατέον.»

3 ἄλλως] om. B. 11 post μεταβ. add. W: εἰς τὰ.

39a (39-41) τὸ συγγενές τοῦ δεινόν: Ὁ Ἡφαιστῆς φησιν ἐπὶ ἱσχυρὸν καὶ  
βίαιον ἢ θυγγένεια καὶ ἢ ἐκπαλὰ συνήθεια καὶ ἡμίλια καὶ συναναστροφῇ.  
ταῦτα δὲ φησι πρὸς τὸ Κράτος εἶπον πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀδιὰ τὴ κατωκτιζή τὸν  
Προμηθέαν· τὸ δὲ φησι πρὸς τὸν Ἡφαιστον ἐπὶ ἀλήθως λέγεις ταῦτα·  
τὸ δὲ ἀνηκουστῆν τῶν τοῦ πατρὸς Διὸς κελεύσεων δυνατὸν ἐστὶ πᾶσι·» A.

4-5 τὸ δὲ φησι... πᾶσι] om. C 5 τῶν... κελεύσεων] τῆς ..  
κελεύσεως PPDW.

b

Mediceus: τὸ συγγενές] Πυρὸς ταμίαις γὰρ καὶ αὐτός.

Cf. Mediceum 14.

41a

P\*: οἶόν τε πᾶσι;] Σημείωσαι ἐπὶ τὸ «οἶον» τὸ δυνατὸν  
χωρὶς τοῦ «τε» συλλαβῆς οὐ γράφεται.

b

VVa: οἶόν τε πᾶσι;] Ἐρώτησις ἔχουσα τὸ δύνατον·  
«οἶόν τε πᾶσι ἐστὶν οὕτω νοσήθηναι;» καὶ οὕτως,  
κατ' ἐρώτησιν ἀπλὴν δοκούσαν εἶναι, τὸ δύνατον· ὡς  
καὶ ἐν τῷ «πᾶσι ἂν ἐπειτα Ὀδυσσεὺς λαθοίμεν;»  
5 ὡς γὰρ μὴ δυνατὸν ἐν λαθεῖσθαι, ἡρώτα.

4 Cf. *Od.* 1. 65.

42a

αἰεὶ τοι δὴ νηλῆς σύ: Πρὸς τὸν Δία τοῦτ' ὅσον, οὐ πρὸς τὸ Κράτος.  
τὸ γὰρ Κράτος, ἥτοι ἢ τοῦ Διὸς ἐξουσία, αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ Ζεὺς· πρὸς αὐτὸν  
οὐκ ἔστι λόγον ποιεῖται· εἰ γὰρ πρὸς τὸ Κράτος εἴλεγεν, ὥφειλεν οὐδέτερος  
τὸν λόγον ἀποδοῦναι. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1, 3-4 Cf. Mediceum 42b. Lemma: τοι omnes nostri; eandem  
lectionem exhibent in textu Aeschyleo, exceptis PPd (n). 3  
ὥφειλ. οὐδετ.] inverso ordine PPdW.

b

Mediceus: Πρὸς τὸν Δία, οὐ πρὸς τὸ Θράσος· ὥφειλε  
γὰρ οὐδέτερος ἀποδοῦναι.

Melius tradit hoc scholium commentarius A (42a)  
Θράσος: sic Mediceus.

43

Pgl. ἄκος γὰρ οὐδὲν] Αὕτη ἡ ἐννοία γέγραπται καὶ ἐν  
Σοφοκλεῖ.

Cf. S. *Aj.* 362-363.

45a 143-144 ὁ πολλὰ μισθώσας. Ενταῦθα μὴ δυνάμενος ὁ Ἡρακλῆος ἀποκαλεῖται, πρὸς τὴν αὐτοῦ τέχνην τὴν χαλκευτικὴν ἀνάγει τὴν ἀράν· καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν αἰτίαν ἀποκαλεῖ· διότι μέλλει προσεγγίσει τὸν Προμηθεά. τὸ δὲ Κράτος, βουλόμενος δηλώσει ὅτι οὐχ ἡ αὐτοῦ τέχνη ἦν αἰτία τοῦ δῆσαι τὸν Προμηθεά, ἀλλ' ἡ πρὸς τὸν Δία ὑποταγή, φησί· ἀπὸ τὴν αὐτὴν τέχνην μισήτην ἀποκαλεῖς; οὐ γὰρ αὕτη ἡ σὴ τέχνη αἰτία τῶν παρόντων πόνων, ὅτι τῆς δέσεως τοῦ Προμηθεύς, ὡς ἀπλῶς διὰ λόγου ἔστιν εἰπεῖν.» Α.

4 δῆσαι· δέσθηναι PPD. 5 ἡ πρὸς τὸν Δία ὑποταγή, «apud Iovem servitus», plerique (et V, et DW); ἡ τοῦ Διὸς προσταγή PPD. 7 ἔστιν NPPD, ἔστιν C (et D); quid ceteri voluerint, incertum.

b COPPDVWY: χειρωναξία: Ἡ διὰ χειρῶν ἐργασία· καὶ χειρωναξία ὁ διὰ χειρῶν ἐργαζόμενος, ἠνίκατο δὲ ὅτι τὴν αἰτίαν τοῦ Διὸς εἰς τὴν τέχνην μετέγαγεν.

Haec quasi unum scholium praebent nostri; melius agit Mediceus (45c et sch. 47)

c Mediceus: χειρωναξία: Ἡ διὰ χειρῶν ἐργασία.

Repetitur haec definitio in sch. Mediceo CA. 761.

47 Mediceus: οὐδὲν αἰτία τέχνη· ἠνίκατο ὅτι τὴν αἰτίαν Διὸς εἰς τὴν τέχνην μετέγαγεν.

Cf. ad 45b.

49a Y: ἅπαντ' ἐπράθη (?)· ἅπαντα κατὰ τ (tum decem fere litterae evanidae) τοῖς (?) ἀνθρώποις· τὸ δὲ βασιλεύειν ἐδόθη μόνον τοῖς θεοῖς, ἅπαντα, φησίν, κ.τ.λ. (sequitur deinde 49b).

Mutilus et evandus hoc loco Y. Lemma: ἐπράθη, credo, scripsit; sed incertum. 3 mutila hic charta; βασι· supplēvi.

b (49-53) ἅπαντ' ἐπράθη: ἅπαντα, φησίν, ἐτυπώθησαν καὶ ὠρίσθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Μοιρῶν, πλὴν τοῦ κοινανεῖν τῶν θεῶν, (ἵγουν ἄρχειν αὐτῶν). ἡ τὸ «πλήρη» ἀντὶ τοῦ ὅμως, καὶ ἔστιν οὕτως· πάντα ὑπὸ τῶν Μοιρῶν μὲν ὀρίζονται· ὅμως δὲ οἱ θεοὶ ἄρχουσι καὶ ὀρίζουσι τὴν τούτων ἔχειν 5 πρᾶξιν· ἐλευθεροῦ δὲ (ἵτοι μὴ ἀγόμενος ὑπὸ ἁλλῶν) οὕτως ἐστὶ χωρὶς τοῦ Διὸς, τοῦτο δὲ λέγει, ὅτι καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ θεοὶ ἄρχουσι, ἀλλ' ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ Διὸς βουλῆς οὐδεὶς δύναται τι ποιῆσαι, οἷς συγκαταθέμενος ὁ Ἡρακλῆος φησιν· «ἔργων ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει τὰ τῶν θεῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἀντιλέγω», πρὸς δὲ τὸ

Κράτος φησίν· αὐτὸ σπεύδεις λοιπὸν δεσφῆσαι τὸν Προμηθεά, ἵνα μὴ ὁ 10 πατήρ ἴδῃ σε βραδύνοντα, καὶ ἀμελοῦντα τῶν αὐτοῦ πράξεων;» Α (contuli et DW).

1-2 cf. Mediceum 49d. Similibus verbis utitur P in 189c, 512 1 post ὠρίσθ. add. PPD: καὶ ἐπράθησαν 2 post αὐτῶν add U· ἡ ἅπαντα ἐπράθη καὶ ἐδόθη τοῖς θεοῖς, πλὴν τοῦ ἀρχεσθαι· αἰεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Διὸς. 4 ἄρχουσι· ἄρχουσι μὲν PPD 10 πρᾶξεων προστάξων DY.

P\*: ἅπαντα, φησὶ, τοῖς θεοῖς πέπρακται καὶ τετέλεστοι καὶ τέλεια εἰσι, πλὴν τῆς κοινανείας· αὕτη γὰρ 5 ἄλλος τοῖς θεοῖς πλὴν τοῦ Διὸς, ἡ οὕτως, ἡ καὶ κρείττον· ἅπαντα τοῖς θεοῖς δέδοται τὰ καλὰ, πλὴν καὶ χωρὶς τοῦ ἄρχειν αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ ἔχειν τινὰ τὸν δεσπόζοντα, διὸ ἐπάγει ὡς οὐδεὶς ἐλευθεροῦ εἰ μὴ Ζεὺς.

3-4 δ καὶ κρείττον· Thomam Magistrum sapit hoc; sed scholium in codicibus Thomanis non inveni.

d Mediceus: ἐπράθη· Ὁρίσται· ἐτυπώθη, τινὲς δέ, πάντα ἐκ Μοιρῶν δέδοται τοῖς θεοῖς πλὴν τοῦ ἄρχειν.

e Bgl (similia in Cgl, alio ordine): ἐπράθη· ταῖς Μοίραις δηλονότι ἅπαντα ἐτυπώθη, ἀπεκυρώθη, ἐπράθη.

f Pgl: ἐπράθη· Ἐτυπώθη, ἀφωρίσθη, δηλονότι ὑπὸ τῶν Μοιρῶν.

g DglPgl (alterum): Ὅλα αἱ Μοῖραι ἐρρύθμισαν καὶ ἐτάξαν πλὴν τοῦ κοινανεῖν τῶν θεῶν.

2 ἐτάξαν· ἐτάχθη coniecerunt Schaefer, Francken (pp. 5-7). Paley in textu Aeschyl.

h Cgl: κοινανεῖν· Βασιλεύειν τοῦ Διὸς.

53a CPPDWXc: Ἐλινύω, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐλίσσει καὶ τοῦ ἐλύνει· εἰώθασιν γὰρ οἱ μέλλοντες ἀνύσαι τὴν ἀνασκοπὴν πρῶτον, καὶ οἷον ἐμβραδύνειν.

b Mediceus gl: ἐλινύονται· Χρονίζονται.



5 «διαπερόνα αὐτόν, ὅτι ἐνταῦθα αὐτῷ ἡ ἀγγίχουσα καὶ ἡ βουλὴ ἐγκείται, τοῦ τοῦ τῆς καρδίας τόπου», Δ.

1 διόλου (pr. Aeschyl. diaméizē) omnes nostri; om. edd. 2 βάλε περόνην βάλα, περόνα CVY. 4-6 cf. Medicum 64b.

Mediceus: κατοικνεῖς 'Οκνεῖς τέλειον ἀποθεῖν.

Idscriptum in Mediceo ad Prom. 68: huc rettulit Dind. Sensus incertus: τέλειον ἀποδοῦναι (opus absolutum praestare) coni. Paley.

Mediceus: ἔπωρξ Λείπει «σκόπει».

69 (69-74) ὁρᾷς θέματα· λίαν ἀσφαλῶς δ' «Ἡραϊστος πεδῶν τὸν Προμηθεά, καὶ τὸν Ἡραϊστὸς θέματα ἄλυστρον καὶ ὁφθαλμοῖς οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν θεαθῆναι.» τὸν Ἡραϊστὸς φησὶν· «ὁρᾷς τοῦτον, τὸν Προμηθεά, ἀπολαύοντα ὧν ἐστὶν ἕξι· 5 ἄλλὰ βάλε καὶ περὶ τὰς πλευράς αὐτοῦ μαχαλιστήρας, διαχῶστρος, 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

4 διαχῶστρος edd. (eorum sch. 71): διαχῶστρος (ζώντας W) omnes nostri. 5 post θεμά lacinam posui, e.g. «πρὸς δ' Ἡραϊστὸς φησιν.» 5 ἀναγκαῖον ἀνάγκη γὰρ PPD. 7 σοι τοῦτο, καὶ σὺν τῷ καλεῦσαι PPD: σὺν τούτῳ (vel -οις) tantum, cet.

Mediceus: μαχαλιστήρας Δεσμά· ἀντί τοῦ, δέσμευς αὐτὸν καὶ παρὰ τὰ πλευρά.

2 παρὰ per! Headlam

Mediceus et gl. in PPD: Διὰ τὸ «χῶρει κάτω» τὸ μέγεθος ἐνέφνην τοῦ δεσμομένου θεοῦ.

διὰ τὸ Mediceus; διὰ τοῦ PPD, melius.

Dgl: Τοῦτο εἰπὼν δηλοῖ ὅτι παμμεγέθης ἦν ὁ Προμηθεύς.

Mediceus: κίρκωσον 'Αντί τοῦ κίρκωσον.

76a (75-76) ἔρρωμένος νῦν θεῖναι: Τοῦ Ἡραϊστοῦ εἰπόντος ὅτι καλῶς ἤδη πέπρακται τὸ ἔργον ἅπαν, καὶ ὁ Προμηθεύς ἀσφαλῶς διαπερονήθη, φησὶ

τὸ τοῦ Διὸς Κράτους πρὸς αὐτόν· «ἐπειδὴ ἀρκούντως τῷ βάθει τοὺς κίρκους ἐνέβαλες, νῦν τότε ἰσχυρῶς τὰς διατρίους πέδας, τὰς διαπειρούσας καὶ τιτρωσκούσας· ἦτοι τοὺς δεσμούς τοὺς σιδηροῦς.» A (om. C).

Mediceus: διατρίους Διαιτρωσκούσας· ἡ διατερονευμένας.

διατερον. suspectum: διατερονευμένας («caelatas») coni. Schneider, et iam praebent PPD (vide 76c, d); malum vero διατερονευμένας («perforatas»), collato Mediceo 181 (ὁ διατερον θυνάμενος κτλ.).

Pgl: Καὶ διαπεπασμένας καὶ διατρωσκούσας· ἡ διατερονευμένας.

Pdgl: Διατρωσκούσας ἡ διατερονευμένας· διαπεπασμένας.

77a (76-80) ὡς οὐπιτιμητής: «Καλῶς, φησὶ, «καὶ στερεῶς τότε τὰς πέδας τοῦ Προμηθεῦς· ὁ γὰρ προστάξας τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον (ἔχουν ὁ Ζεύς) δεινός ἐστι καὶ βαρὺς· ἡ δὲ τοῦ ἔργου ἐπιστάτης· ἡ ὁ ζημιωτής καὶ εὐθυντής.» ταῦτα δὲ λέγοντος τοῦ Κράτους, φησὶ πρὸς αὐτὸ Ἡραϊστος, ὡς εὐτραπέλου πεπονημένου τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀναιδούς, ὅτι «ἀρμόζει τῇ μορφῇ σου καὶ προσήκοντα κατ' ἑαυτὴν τυχάνει τὰ τραχέα ῥήματά σου.» τὸ δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν· «σὺ γίνου μαλθακὸς καὶ χυνός, ἐμὲ δὲ ἐνεκα τῆς αὐθαδίας μὴ ὀνειδίζε.» A.

4 εὐθυντής BPNX, εὐθυντής cet. 5-7 cf. Medicum 78a. 5 εὐτραπέλου plerique nostri, et Pte (sic scripsisse credo scholiastam A, sensu fortasse «vilis»); ἀγρίου PPD; melius Medicum 78a.

Mediceus: οὐπιτιμητής 'Ο ἐπιτιμῶν μέλλον σοι, εἰ γὰρ ἀμελήσεις, ὁ Ζεύς.

ἀμελήσεις Mediceus; lege -εις cum Dind. et «schol. rec.» nescioquo apud Weckl

Pgl: Ἐπιτιμητής λέγεται ὁ ἐπιστάτης ἡ ἐπὶ καλοῦ ἢ ἐπὶ κακοῦ.

Mediceus: Ὡς ἐκτραπέλου πεπονημένου τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ. «ἀρμόζει τῇ μορφῇ σου τὰ τραχέα σου ῥήματα.»

ἐκτραπέλου: v. supra x adiecit aliquis in Mediceo; cf. 77a 5, app. crit.

b B\*WΛ.Υ. ἡ μορφή Ἀργυρή καὶ ἀνθρώπῳ, ἐκ τῶν τῆς μορφῆς χαρακτηρισμάτων. λέγει ἐπὶ ἡ διανοήσῃ. ἡ μορφή ἐστὶ τῇ μορφῇ. ἐκ τούτου γὰρ καὶ τὰ ἐντὸς διανοούμενα ἢ γλώσσά σου φωνεῖ.

79 Mediceus: τὴν δ' ἐμὴν κ.τ.λ.] Τὰ ἐκ φύσεως προσόντα μὴ δνειδίζε μοι.

81a PPDxc: στείχωμεν· Βαδίζωμεν, ὑποχωρῶμεν· συμ-  
μετακινῶμεν. ἐπεὶ ποῖ καὶ χερσὶ τὰ δεσμὰ ἔχει (του-  
τὸν ἵππον τὸ πόμα προσηύδαται), ἀναχωρῶσαι χρεῖα.

1 στεχ. ... συμβ.] om. Xc. 2 = Mediceus 81b.

b Mediceus: κώλοισιν] Ἐν ποῖ καὶ χερσὶ τὰ δεσμὰ ἔχει.

c Pmarg.: Κυρίως δὲ κῶλα αἱ χεῖρες καὶ οἱ πόδες.

82a (82-87) ἐνταῦθα νῦν ὑβρίζει· Ἴδὼν τὸ Κράτος ἀσφαλῶς δεσμηθέντα τὸν  
Προμηθεῖα. φησὶ πρὸς αὐτόν· «νῦν ὑβρίζει καὶ καταφρονεῖ τοῦ Διὸς  
καὶ καταφρονεῖ τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ Διὸς διδοῦ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις· τί  
δὲ καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἐλευθερῶσαι τῶν δεσμῶν; ψευδῶς δὲ νομάζουσι  
τὸν Προμηθεῖα. χρεῖα γὰρ σοι ἑτέρου Προμηθέως, δυναμένου σοι  
κατασκευαστῆαι τὴν τροπὴν ἐλευθερωθῆσαι τούτων τῶν δεσμῶν.» ἀπὸ τοῦ  
Προμηθέως διαβάλλει αὐτόν, ὅτι προνοητὴς ὢν τῶν μελ-  
εῶν αὐτοῦ γὰρ διόλκῃ τὸ Προμηθέως ὄνομα οὐκ ἐνόησε τὰ μέ-  
λη αὐτοῦ συμβῆναι, οὔτε δύναται ἑαυτὸν ἐλευθερῶσαι ἀπὸ τῶν  
δεσμῶν. A.

1 ὑβρίζει καὶ] om. PPD. 3 ἐνταῦθα] om. PPD. 6-7 cf. 85c.

b gl. in DP: ἐνταῦθα κ.τ.λ.] Τὸ Κράτος πρὸς τὸν  
Προμηθεῖα· κατ' εἰρωνείαν δὲ τὸ σχῆμα.

83 DglP\*: Ἐφήμεροι κυρίως λέγονται οἱ κῶνωπες, οἵτι-  
νες ὄντες ἴσθωθεν τοῦ πύθου, ζῶσιν· ἀποσκεπάζαντος δὲ  
τὸν πύθον καὶ ἰδόντας αὐτοὺς τὸ φῶς, οὐκ αἶτι ζῶσιν·  
ἐξ αὐτῶν δὲ ἐλήθησαν καὶ οἱ ἀνθρώποι ἀεφήμεροι.

2-3 ἀποσκεπάζαντος... φῶς: verbis leviter corruptis varia remedia  
excogetare possis (cf. Dind. p. 180, app. crit.). Sensus vero («re-  
clauso dolio et visa luce») non in dubio est.

85a Mediceus: Εὐφῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀνόματος θαυρε τοῦ  
διανοήματος· «Προμηθεῖς» γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ προσῶν τὰ μήδεα·  
καὶ τροπῇ τοῦ δ εἰς τὸ θ.

3 corruptum; aut dele καὶ (Kirchhoff), aut in fine supple Προμη-  
θεὺς ex 85b.

b P\*PdW: Πάνυ εὐφῶς ἐτυμολογεῖται τὸ Προμηθέως  
ὄνομα. «Προμηθεῖς» γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ προσῶν τὰ μήδεα  
καὶ τὰ βουλευόμενα· καὶ τροπῇ τοῦ δ εἰς θ, Προμηθεῖς.

1-2 ὄνομα] om. Pd. 1 πᾶν om. W. 1 ἐτυμολογεῖται P.  
ἐτυμολογῆσαι (sic) W. 3 Προμηθεῖς PPD, μὴθ (sic) W. Sic multa  
addit W: vide 85c.

c PglW (in hoc continuatur cum 85b): Φησὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ  
ψευδῶς ἀπρογνώστης» νομάζῃ, ὁ μᾶλλον προγνώστων  
δεόμενος ὥσιν τρόπῳ τῶν παρόντων ἐλευθερωθῆσαι  
δεσμῶν· ὥστε ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐκ οὐκ ὀνόματος διαβάλλει  
5 αὐτόν.

1 φησὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ om. Pgl. 4-5 cf. 82a 6-7.

86 PPDW: αὐτὸν γὰρ σε κ.τ.λ.] Χρεῖα γὰρ σοι ἀνθρώπου  
συμβουλευομένου τίνι τρόπῳ ἐκβληθῆς τοῦ τεχνήντως  
κατεσκευασμένου δεσμοῦ.

Cf. 82a 5-6.

87a WY: ἐκαυλοῦσθαι· «Κυλινθεῖν» λέγεται τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν  
ὕψιλοτέρων εἰς τὰ χθαμαλότερα κατὰγεσθαι, ὥστε  
καὶ τὸ † ἀνὸ πάλιν † τὸ ὠθεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν χθαμαλωτέρων  
ἐπὶ τὰ ὑψηλότερα.

1 κυλινθεῖν: fortasse legendum ἐκαυλινθεῖν. 3 ἀνὰ (sic) πάλιν:  
scripsit ἀνακυλινθεῖν.

b Mediceus: τέχνης] Τῶν δεσμῶν.

c marg. in PPD: τέχνης] Τοῦ δεσμοῦ, ἐπὶ μετὰ τέχνης  
ἐποίησε ταῦτα τὰ δεσμὰ ὁ Ἡρακλῆος.

Hoc ordine P: ταῦτα ante μετὰ scribit Pd.

88a (88-97) ὁ δῖος αἰθῆρ· Ἀρμαζόντως φησὶν ὁ ποιητὴς μὴ εὐθὺς ἀνταπεῖν  
τὸν Προμηθεῖα, ἵνα μὴ δόξῃ ἄφρων καὶ αὐθάδης· μετὰ δὲ τὸ ὑποχωρῶσαι

gll. in PpD ad 88-89: αἰθήρ· πῦρ.

πνεῦμα· ἄρ· ἀνεμοί.  
ποταμῶν! ὕδωρ.

- 90a γέλασμα: Καλῶς εἶπε τὸ ἀγέλασμα, γῆμα· ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τῶν γελόντων καὶ διαχεομένων. ὥστερ γὰρ ἐκείσε εὐφραυνόμενης τῆς καρδίας γέλωσι, γελῶντες δὲ διαχέονται καὶ εὐρύτητα ποιοῦνται τῶν στομάτων αἰτῶν ὥστερ πάλιν οἱ λυποῦμενοι συστέλλονται, τοῦ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐμφύτου καὶ 5 θερμοῦ αἵματος συστέλλομένου· ὅτω καὶ τὸ κύμα ὡσανεὶ γελᾷ καὶ διαχέεται, συχρὸν ἐρχόμενον καὶ ἀλπεπάλληρον. A (om. BX, et D; contuli et W).

1 γῆμα; cf. Mediceum gob. 2 ἐκείσε paeae omnes postei; ἐκείνοι V<sup>ps</sup> et edd. 3 καὶ εὐρύτητα, εὐρύτητα ποιοῦντες PpD. 3 στομάτων edd.; σωμάτων omnes postei. 4 αὐτοῖς ἡμῖν CV.

Mediceus: γέλασμα] Διάχυμα.

P\*: Γελᾷ γαλήν' ἡ θάλασσα, ἐγέλασε τὸ ἑαρ.

Versus "politicus": est; erotico cuidam scriptori tribuendum esse suspiciatur Panayotakis.

Pgl: Ἡ γὰρ θάλασσα γαληνώσα πάντα τὰ προσπαλάζοντα γαλήνης πληροῖ.

Pgl (alterum), Pgdg: γέλασμα] Διάχυμα· πλάτος· ἀπλωμα.

διάχυμα = Mediceum gob.

Mediceus: καὶ τὸν πανόπτην] Ἦλλαξεν τὴν φράσιν.

Cf. 88a 7, ubi minus apte videtur collocari haec sententia.

Mediceus: μυριετῇ] Πολυετῇ· ἐν γὰρ τῷ Πυρφόρῳ γ' μυριάδας φησι δεδέσθαι αὐτόν.

Fragmentum est Aeschylī *Promethei Pyrrhori* 341 M, non ass. ex hoc loco et 94b, c cognitum.

Wgl: Τὸν πολυετῇ, τὸν μυριάριθμον· τρεῖς γὰρ μυριάδας φασὶ δεδέσθαι αὐτόν.

BD(2)WY(?), vocabulum non nisi ex hoc ipso cet. (et V), vocabulum huius loco parum aptum. 7 ἄλλασσει... λέξιν: quod ad verba attinet, cf. Mediceum 91.

Mediceus: Τερψικὸν τὸ μὴ εὐθὺς εἰσαγεῖν λαοῦν τὸ συνεκτικὸν πρόσωπον, πρὸς ἐρεθισμὸν τοῦ ἀκροατοῦ. ἐκτελοφῶς δὲ τὰ δ' στοιχεῖα ἐπικαλεῖται, μονοθεῖ δὲ πάντων ἀποστάντων.

de huius vocabuli usu vide Romagnoli, p. 867. 3-4 Locum emendavit Petrus Victorius (*Variae Lectiones* XXVIII, 6; cf. *Prom.* 88); cf. Mediceum 33 (μονοθεῖας). ἐπικαλεῖται δὲ πάντων ἀποστάντων Mediceus.

PPDWXcY: αἰθήρ καὶ ταχύπτεροι πνοαί: Οἱ ἀνεμοὶ κατὰ μὲν Ἀναξαγόραν ἐκ τῆς γῆς γίνονται, καθ' Ὁμηρον δὲ ἀπατὴρ Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν. ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν Ἀναξαγόρας τὸ ὕλικόν φησιν αἰτίον τῶν ἀνέμων, 5 Ὁμηρος δὲ τὸ ποιητικόν, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀμφοτέρω, τὸ τε ὕλικόν καὶ τὸ ποιητικόν· ἐκ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ λέγειν ἑνιαχοῦ τῶν ἀνέμων «ἐκ μόνους», ἔστι ἐκ μόνου καὶ καθύργου, τὸ ὕλικόν αὐτῶν αἰτίον λέγει, τὴν ἐκμάδα καὶ δρόσον· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἑρμῆν ἀπατὴρ Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν 10 τὸ ποιητικόν φησιν αἰτίον. ἐκμάς γὰρ λεπτυνθεῖσα ἕως γίνεται· αἶθρ δὲ ἐστὶ ἀναχθεῖς καὶ λεπτυνθεῖς, πνεῦμα.

1-6 = Dirls-Kranz, 59 Anaxagoras A86a. In W post 88a invenitur hoc scholium; in ceteris nostris perverso ordine ponitur (e.g. post sch. 101 med. in Pd). 3 Il. 2.146. 7 ἐκ μόνους: e.g. Il. 1.479, de derivatione ex ἐκμάς, confer sch. Ven. A et Eustathium ad loc. 10 φησιν om. W et, ut vid., Y.

gll. in NP et (alterum) W: Τρεῖς γὰρ μυριάδας  
φασι δεδούσθαι αὐτόν.

1 φ. δεδ. αὐτ. αὐτὸν φησι δεδούσθαι P. 2 αὐτόν αὐτοῦ W.

gll. in BC et (alterum) P: μυριετῇ Ἀναριθμητον.

98a (98-99) Φεῦ φεῦ· στενάζω καὶ τὸ παρὸν καὶ τὸ ἐπερχόμενον πῆμα.  
A (om. BC; habent DWgl).

Cgl: τὸ τ' ἐπερχόμενον Διὰ τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ ἀετοῦ.

τιμὴν C; lege τιμαρίαν?

100a Γὸ ἀπειτεῖλαι ἀντὶ τοῦ τελεσθῆναι, ὡς τὸ ἀνόστων, ὃν ἐκ Τροίης ἐπετεί-  
λατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπετέλεσε. A (om. C; habent DW  
marg.; iterum praebet in marg. P).

Dubia haec. ἀπειτεῖλαι in textu poetico exhibent omnes nostri; sed  
ἀποτελεῖν vel etiam vocem nihil ἀποτελεῖν in animo habuisse viden-  
tur plerique eorum qui scholium exciperunt. Cf. Medicum  
100b

1-2 ἐπετέλετο Pmarg., X, cum plurimis codd. Homeri (Od.  
i. 327); ἐπιτέλετο Y; ἀπετέλετο vel sim. cet. 2 ἀπέτελεσε]  
ἐπέτελεσε Y. Hic quaedam addunt BWmarg Y; vide 100d.

Mediceus: ἐπιτεῖλαι: Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπιτελεσθῆσθαι, ὡς  
ἐκ Τροίης ἐπετέλετο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.

ἐπετέλετο: sic Mediceus. Vide ad 100a.

Mediceus (in altero margine) ἐπιτεῖλαι Ἀντὶ τοῦ  
ἐπιτελέσαι.

BNcWmargYYa (in his continuatur cum 100a):  
Ἐπερο δὲ τὸ ἀπειτεῖλαι ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπιλαμψαι.

Bgl: ἐπιτεῖλαι Καὶ κατανῆσαι ἢ λαμψαι.

101 (101-110) καίτοι τί φημι; πάντα προϋεσπίσταται: Ἀποδουρόμενος ὁ  
Προμηθεύς, καὶ ὥσπερ ἔργον προβαλλόμενος τῆς τελευτῆς τῶν  
συμβαίνων αὐτῷ κακῶν, ἐρωτᾷ πότε ἔξει αὐτῷ ἐλευθερία τῶν δεσμῶν.  
εἰτα γινώσκει ὡς αὐτός ἐστι Προμηθεύς καὶ οὐ μόνον τὰ αὐτῷ συμβησόμενα  
ἐπιστάται, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἑτέροις, φησὶ· ἀτὶ φημι; ἐγὼ δὲ πάντα ἐπίσταμαι

ἀκριβῶς, τὰ μέλλοντα δὲ μοι νεωστὶ συμβῆσθαι οὐδεμιαν βλάβην  
κομίσουσι μοι· χορὴ δὲ ἐκάστω ὑπομένει τὴν λαχούσαν αὐτῷ τύχην  
καὶ μοῖραν, ὥστερ κάμοι. ὑπομένω δὲ ὡς λαὸν γινώσκων ὅτι τὸ τῆς  
ἀνάγκης σθένος, ἥγουν ἡ δύναμις τῆς εἰμαρμένης, ἀκαταμάχητός ἐστι  
καὶ ἀήττητος. ἀλλ' ὅμως οὔτε σιγᾶν δύναμαι τὰς τύχας, ἀλλ' ὡς γὰρ οὔτε  
μὴ σιγᾶν (ἥτοι λαλεῖν), εὐλαβοῦμαι γὰρ τὸν Δία. ἐγὼ γὰρ παρασχὼν  
τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τιμὴν — τὴν διὰ τοῦ πυρὸς λέγω — ἐνεπάρην ταῖς  
ταῖς συμφοραῖς. θηρώμαι δὲ καὶ σφετερίζομαι καὶ παρέχω τοῖς ἀνθρώποις  
πυρρὴν πυρὸς κλοπαλάν, τὴν νάρθηκα (ἥγουν εἰς νάρθηκος) αὐτὴν βαλὼν.  
«πυρρὴν» δὲ «πυρὸς» εἶπεν, ὅτι πᾶσα οὐσία μέλινον πάσχει· τὸ δὲ πῦρ,  
καὶ τὸ τυχὸν εὐρεθῇ (ἥτοι μικρότατος σπινθήρ), ὑποτεθῇ δὲ ὡς τινί,  
πάλλιν αὔξεται, διὰ τοῦτο δὲ εἶπε «πυρρὴν πυρὸς», ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ μικροῦ αὔξεται.  
A (13 θηρώμαι-17 tantum habet C, quasi scholium ad Prom. 109).

Haec quasi sex scholia separatim dant edd.; quasi unum omnes  
nostri, praeter C

6 ἀκριβῶς: = Medicum 102a 6 μοι νεωστὶ omnes nostri prae-  
ter N, qui scribit μοι δὲ νῦν. De usu verbi νεωστὶ cum futuro  
(ἀποκνί) apud recentiores vide Dind. adn p. 103 5 (sch. 167).  
8-10 ὅτι... ἀήττητος: sic plerique, et Pto; τῆς ἀνάγκης σθένος  
ἥγουν τὴν δύναμιν τῆς εἰμαρμένης, ἀκαταμάχητον οὐσαν καὶ ἀήττητον  
P1Pd. 10-11 = Medicum 106b. 15-17 πυρρὴν αὔξεται]  
om. Pd, in imo margine adicit B; = Medicum 110.

102a

Mediceus gl: σκεθρῶς Ἀκριβῶς.

Fere idem Hesych. s.v. σκεθρῶν.

b

CWa: Ἀσφαλῶς, ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ ζυγοῦ, ὅταν  
οὐχὶ σκάξῃ καὶ βέπη ἐνὶ μέρει, ἀλλ' ἔστιν ἐπὶ ὁλότητι.

c

Mediceus: ποταίνιον Πρόσφατον, ἀπρόσφατον μοι.

d

P\*: Ποταίνιον, τὸ ἀπρόσφατον, ἀπὸ τοῦ «προ» προ-  
θέσεως καὶ τοῦ «αἰσῶν» ὁ λόγος, ἥγουν τὸ μὴ γενόμενον  
εἰς ἐμὲ καὶ δεύτερον καὶ ἄλλο· διότι ἐγὼ προγινώσκω  
τὰ πάντα.

1 ἀπρόσφατον: cf. Medicum 102c.

106a

CNP\*VWY: ἀλλ' οὔτε σιγᾶν οὔτε μὴ σιγᾶν: Οὐ  
δύναμαι ταῦτας τὰς λύπας σιγᾶσαι οὔτε μὴ σιγᾶσαι.  
ἐὰν γὰρ ταῦτας σιγήσω, λύπην τῇ ψυχῇ μου φέρω (οὐ  
τοσοῦτον γὰρ τις λυπεῖται, εἰ καὶ ἐν θλίψεσιν ἐστίν).

ο ὅσον χεῖρει ὅταν ἐκδύηται ποιῇ, καὶ πρὸς ἑτέρους λέγει, καὶ λυποῦνται αὐτόν)· ἐάν δὲ μὴ ἀγρήσω, ἦτοι ἐάν λαλήσω καὶ εἰπω τὰ λυποῦντά με, τὸν Δία παροτρυνῶ εἰς ὁργὴν ἐμὴν. ἀπὸ τοῦ λέγειν πολλὰ.

Adnotatio satis verbosa fortasse tribuenda erat commentario A; contra omittunt BDPdX, et eadem materies iam in sch. 101 (quod certe commentarii A est) brevis meliusque tractatur.  
γ λέγει omnes nostri; exspectes -η

Mediceus: ἀλλ' οὔτε σιγᾶν] Οὔτε σιγᾶν δύναμαι, ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ· οὔτε ἐλέγχειν, εὐλαβοῦμαι γὰρ τὸν Δία.

Cf. 101. 10-11 2 οὔτε μὴ ἐλέγχειν Mediceus; μὴ del. Bothe; οὐδὲ μὴ ἐλαβεῖν Paley.

Mediceus: 'Ο ὀρῶν ὁ Ζεὺς οὐκ ἐπιλήσεται τῆς ἐς ἐμὲ ὁργῆς.

Incipit hoc scholium iuxta intervallum quod est inter versus Aeschyleos 108 et 109. Quo referendum sit, incertum; an versus 106 μὴ σιγᾶν τῆρας (cf. 106a fin.)?

Mediceus et (partim) PPD: πηγὴν κλοπαίαν· Πᾶσα οὐσία μείωσιν πάσχει· τὸ δὲ πῦρ ἐν ὅσῳ καὶ τὸ τυχὸν ἔχει, πάλιν αὐξεται. ὁ εἰδὼς πρῶτος ὁ ποιητὴς εἶπεν ὑπέρμα πυρὸς· καὶ τὸ σπέρμα γὰρ ἐξ ἐλαχίστου αὐξεται. πρὸς τοῦτο οὖν ἀντεμνησάμενος Αἰσχύλος «πηγὴν» εἰπὼν· καὶ αὐτὴ γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ τυχόντος αὐξεται.

Cf. 101. 15-17. 1-4 πυρὸς: haec tantum praebent PPD. 4 Od. 5. 490. 5 ἀντεμνησάμενος Mediceus; ἀντετεχνήσατο Weckl., ingeniose et fortasse recte.

gll. in BCPX: ἄ ἔα ἔα] Ἐπίρρημα ἐκκλητικὸν Ἀττικόν· ἰδιοπεποιημένη ἢ φωνή.

gll. in PPD: Ἐκκληξέως ἐπίρρημα.

Mediceus: Ἐκκληξέως ἐπιρρήματα.

115a τίς ἀχώ, τίς ὀδμή; Ἴσως αἱ Ὀικεανίδες εὐωδίας ἔπνεον. αἰσθητὴ δὲ ἡ ὀδμή, οὐχ ὁρατὴ· διὸ καὶ ἀφεργήν ταύτην φησιν, ὡς ἀθεώρητον οὖσαν. διὰ δὲ τῆς ὀδμῆς προνοεῖ τὴν τῶν Ὀικεανίδων ἀφίξιν. Α.

1-2 cf. Medicum 115b.

Mediceus: τίς ἀχώ, τίς ὀδμή; Ἴσως, ὡς Ὀικεανίδες, εὐωδίας ἔπνεον. αἰσθητὴ δὲ ἡ ὀδμή, οὐχ ὁρατὴ· διὸ ἀφεργήσιν» φησι.

1 ὡς Mediceus<sup>1</sup>; al. supracr. manus recentior, cf. 115a1.

SjVWY: κεκραμένη; Ἥρωες, βροτοὶ μὲν ὄντες, θεῶν δὲ τυχεύοντες σύγγονοι.

Lemma om. V, qui hoc scholium continuat cum 120a.

Pgl: κεκραμένη] Ἐξ ἡμιθέων ἡρώων, ἵκνον ἀπὸ τῶν ἡρώων τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων.

Mediceus gl: κεκραμένη] Ἡμιθέων.

117a ἔκτο τορμόνιον ἐπὶ πάγον· Ἐπὶ τὸ τελευταῖον μέρος τῆς γῆς ἔλθεν, ἐπειδὴ τέλος τῆς οἰκουμένης ὁ Καύκασος. ἡ, οὐ ἐγὼ πρὸς τὸ πέρας εἰμι δεδεμένος· ἐπὶ γὰρ ἄκρου προσδέδεμαι. Α.

Cf. Medicum 117b. 3 προσδέδεμαι omnes nostri excepto Y (-σαι).

Mediceus: ἔκτο τορμόνιον] ἐπὶ τέλος τῆς οἰκουμένης ὁ Καύκασος. ἡ, οὐ ἐγὼ πέραν εἰμι δεδεμένος· ἐπὶ γὰρ ἄκρου προσδέδεμαι.

2 οὐκ Mediceus; legendum οὐ cum 117a. 2 πέραν suspectum; cf. 117a.

PPd: ἔκτο τορμόνιον] Ἐπὶ τέλος τοῦ Ὀικεανῶν ὁ Καύκασος. ἀπάγος· διὰ παρὰ τὸ πῆσσεσθαι ἐν αὐτῇ τὰ ὕδατα· ἡ διὰ τὸ τὰς πηγὰς ἐξ ἄκρων τῶν ὀρέων κατέρχεσθαι.

P\*: Ἡ αἰπὴ, ὅταν στάσιν, μετὰ γενικῆς· ὅταν δὲ κίνησιν, μετὰ αἰτιατικῆς.

PPdWY: τί δὴ θέλων; Ἡ αἰτῆ ἑτερον θέλων, ἡ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμεν ἀντὶ τοῦ «θέλουσαν». καὶ ὅτι τὸ σχῆμα Ἀττικόν, τὸ λεγόμενον καινοπρεπές· οἱ γὰρ Ἀττικοὶ πρὸς τὸ σημαίνονμεν καὶ τὸν νοῦν ἀφορῶσι τῆς λέξεως.

Lemma om. PPD. 1-2 ἡ τί... ἔστι solus habet W, corrupte ut videtur. 2-4 σχῆμα... λέξεως; secutus sum WY: eandem rem, verbis paullo mutatis, praebent PPD. Cf. sch. 406.





τὸ δὲ αἰὼν ἐντὶ τοῦ ἀντιπαραπονεῖ (ἐξ οὗ καὶ τὸ αἰὼν),  
ὡς εὐκατακόν, ὁρίζεται.

- 137 OPPdWY: Τηθύος· Ὀκεανὸς τοῦ Οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς  
Γῆς υἱὸς ὁ πρῶτος, γήμας Τηθύον τὴν ἀδελφὴν, τὰδε  
γεννᾷ τὰ τέκνα· τοὺς ποταμούς καὶ τὰς πηγὰς τὰς  
εἰσὶ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ· ὧν καὶ Πλουτὶ καὶ Περσῆς καὶ  
5 Μῆτις καὶ Ἀσία, καὶ Στυξὶ ὁμοῦ καὶ Καλυψώ· τὰς δ'  
ἄλλας ὁπότεν.

Lemma solus habet Y, sed ad *Prom.* 137 refert hoc scholium et W,  
ignis appietis; perperam igitur ad *Prom.* 140 retulit Dind. Bre-  
vitarium videtur esse Hesiodi *Theogoniae* 337-370.

- 139a Mediceus: ἀκοιμήτω· Πολυκοιμήτω, ἡρεμαίω, ἵνα  
τὸν ἀκαλαρπετήν δηλώσῃ. τέσσαρα δὲ ὕδατων  
ἐγκώμια· τὸ ψυχρὸν, τὸ λευκόν, τὸ ῥδύ, τὸ ἡρεμαῖον  
τῆς βέσεως.

In margine exteriori appinxit: Ση(μείωσις). 2 ἀκαλαρπετήν Medi-  
ceus. Cf., e.g., *Il.* 7. 422. 2-4 cf. 136a, fin. Similes aquae  
laudes inveniuntur in sch. AE *Pind. Ol.* 1.1h Drachmann.

- b Mediceus gl: ἀκοιμήτω· Γαλήνῳδε.

- c WYα (in his continuatur cum 136a): Ποιῦντες δὲ  
ὕδατων γλυκύ, ἀλμυρὸν, καὶ μέσον, γλυκύ μὲν τὸ  
τῶν πηγῶν· ἀλμυρὸν δὲ τὸ τῶν θαλασσῶν· καὶ μέσον  
τὸ τῶν λιμνῶν.

Secutus sum W. 2 ὕδατων W; εἰσι γ' Ya. 2 ἀλμυρὸν W.  
ἀλμυρὸν Ya 3-4 καὶ ... λιμνῶν om. Ya.

- 141 (141-143) Θεῦ· Ἰδετέ με ὡς δεσμῷ προστλημένος τῆς ἐξοχῆς ταύτης  
τοῦ βροχῆ κακῆν τήρησιν βαστάζω. Α? (om. CPd, sed habet P\*).

Lemma nullum; fortasse igitur coniungendum cum 136a. 2  
βαστάζω) βαστάω P, rectius.

- 143 Mediceus: ἄζηνον· Χαλεπὴν, κακὴζήλον φυλακὴν  
βαστάω· ὁ ἐστὶ «φρουρήσω τὴν πέτραν».

- 144a (144-150) λεύσω, Προμηθεῦ· «Βλέπω, ὦ Προμηθεῦ, ἃ πάσχεις  
φοβερά (ἦγγον φύβου ἄξια). εἰσῆλθε δὲ τοῖς ἑμοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς νεφέλῃ

πλήρης δακρύων, εἰσιδοῦσά τὸ σὸν σῶμα πρὸς τῇ πέτρᾳ ἐξηραίνετον  
καὶ κατατρήκετον ταῖς τοῦ δεσμοῦ τοῦ σιδηρείου βίβλους. νέσι γὰρ  
βασιλεῖς κρατοῦσι τοῦ Ὀλύμπου. λέγει δὲ τοῦτο διὰ τὴν Δία· ἥδη γὰρ  
ἔρριψε τὸν ἐκαστοῦ πατέρα Κρόνον τῆς βασιλείας. ἀκαὶ νέσι νόμοις καὶ  
ἰσχυρῆσιν τὰ πάντα διεξάγει ἀδίκως». νοτακονόμοι δὲ λέγονται οἱ  
κυβερνῆται τῶν νηῶν· ὥστε γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι τρέπουσι τὴν ναῦν ἔνθα βού-  
λονται, οὕτω καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς ποιεῖ ὁ βούλεται. Α (om. C; contuli et DW).

1-2 φοβερά quasi neutr. plur. acc. post λεύσω accipit scholiasta,  
neglectis rebus metricis et grammaticis; cf. 144b. 3 ἐξηρα-  
νέτον: cf. *Mediceum* 147. 7 post λέγονται add. PPd: κυρίως.

- b P\*Ya: φοβερά] \*Η στυκτόν εις τὸ ἀφοβεράν, ἵν'  
ἦ ἡ σύνταξις οὕτως· «ὦ Προμηθεῦ, λεύσω καὶ βλέπω  
ἃ πάσχεις φοβερά καὶ ἄξια φύβου. τὸ δὲ ἄδω ἐντὶ  
τοῦ γάρ, ἵν' ἦ τὸ ἐξῆς οὕτως· «εἰσῆλθε γὰρ τοῖς ἑμοῖς  
5 ὀφθαλμοῖς νεφέλῃ πλήρης δακρύων».

- c gl. in BC: ἑμοῖσιν ὅσοις Προσηγματοῖς.

Citatur hoc vocabulum in LSJ tantum e Galeni *Anim. Pass.* 2.2  
(dub.).

- 145 VWY: ὀμίχλη· Ταύτην τροπικὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ νέφους  
καὶ τῆς ὀμίχλης· ἐκ τούτων γὰρ τὸ ὕδωρ κατατρήν-  
ται. οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα· νέφους ἐπιγεγονότος ἐκ  
ὀλίψεως, τότε δάκρυον κατατρήσιν ἐνθροπῶν.

- 147 Mediceus: προσσυνεινόμενον] Ξηρόμενον.

Sic Mediceus; corrigendum e 144a: ἐξηραίνετον.

- 148 Mediceus: ἀδαμαντοδέτοις] Ἰσχυροδέτοις.

- 149 Mediceus: οἰακονόμοι] Κυβερνήται, τροπικῶς.

- 150 Mediceus gl: νεοχμοῖς] Νέοις, προσφάτοις.

- 151a Mediceus: πελώρια] Τοὺς Τιτῆνας καὶ τοὺς τούτων  
νόμους.

- b CP\*PdVWY: Πελώριος πόθεν ἐτυμολογεῖται; ἀπὸ  
τοῦ «πέλω» τὸ πλησῆς καὶ τοῦ «ῥω» τῶν γὰρ

μεγάλων πάντες φροντίζουσιν. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· ἀπελώρια» λέγει τοὺς Γίγαντας. πρὶν γάρ, ὡς λέγουσιν τινες, οἱ 5 Γίγαντες ἔβασίλευον· ἐλθὼν δὲ ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ καταβαλὼν τοὺς αὐτοὺς, ἔβασίλευσεν.

1-3 πελώριος... φροντίζουσι: ad finem scholii transponunt PpD; tum adiungunt: ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ πέλας, ἵγουν ἐγγύς, εἶναι τοῦ Ὠριώσεως. 2 πέλα hoc accentu nostri; πελὼ debebant. 4-5 Γίγαντ. omnes nostri. Rectius Medicum 151a

Pgl: πελώρια] "Εθῇ τὰ μεγάλα· θαυμαστά, λαμπρά· ἡ διὰ τοὺς Τιτάνες.

Similia, sed breviora, in quibusdam aliis; ἔθῃ et D.

152a (152-159) εἰ γὰρ μ' ὑπὸ γῆν· Εἴθε, φησὶν, οὕτως ἀπῆλθον ὑπολαβὼν με ὁ Ζεὺς τοιοῦτοις ἀλύτοις δεσμοῖς ἐπέμψεν ἂν ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, κάτωθεν τοῦ τοῦ νεκροῦ δεχομένου "Αἰδου (λέγει δὲ εἰς τὸν ἀκατανόητον καὶ ἀμέτρητον Τάρταρον· ἐπεὶ καὶ ἐν τῷ "Αἰδῷ θεοὶ εἰσιν· ὁ Πλούτων, ἡ 5 Περσεφόνη, καὶ ἄλλοι), ὅπως μὴ ἐπὶ καὶ τὴν οἷς πάσχω κακοῖς ὄρων με, μήτε τις θεὸς μήτε τις ἄλλος, νῦν δὲ πέπτονθα ὁ τάλας κίνυγμα, ὥσπερ κρέμασμα αἰθέριον (ἵγουν εἰδωλον), ἐπὶ χαρμα τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἔχθροῖς. Α.

5 τις οἷς C; τοῖς οἷς cet. 6-8 cf. Medicum 158a.

b Medicus: εἰ γὰρ] "Ἀντὶ τοῦ "εἰθε".

156a Medicus et O: μήτε τις ἄλλος] Καλῶς οὐκ ἐπὶ ἔπηγεγεν "μήτε τις ἄνθρωπος"· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἐπὶ ἔπαχον οὐτοῖς αὐτῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ συνέτασεν.

1-2 καλῶς... ἐπὶ ἔπηγεγεν: Medicum dubitanter secutus sum, ubi οὐκ scriptum est supra lineam manu recentiore. In O ita: καλῶς ἐπὶ ἔπηγε με μήτε τις ἄλλος, ἵγουν ἄνθρωπος; quod verum esse potest.

b gl. in PpD: μήτε τις ἄλλος] "Ἡ ἥρωε ἡ ἄνθρωπος.

158a Medicus: κίνυγμα] "Ὅποτε εἰδωλον κρεμάμενον ὑπὸ τὸν ἀέρα, ἐπὶ χαρμα πεπονηθὸς τοῖς ἔχθροῖς.

b Medicus gl: κίνυγμα] Εἰδωλον.

c CD (partim) PpDV (partim) WY: κίνυγμα: Τὸ κίνυγμα· καὶ ἔστι πρωτόγονον τὸ «κινῶ», ἐξ οὗ κινῶ

καὶ κίνυμι (τὸ δὲ κίνυγμα, ποῦ φωνῇ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι μετὰ ῥάβδῳ γινόμενη)· οὐ χρῆσις ἐν τῷ ἀκινῶντο φά- 5 λαγγεσι· καὶ κινῶμενος, ὅ ἐστι κατὰ νοῦν κινούμενος καὶ διαλογιζόμενος. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἀκινῶν παρέρχεται τὸ κινῶσις· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ κίνυγμα, τὸ ἀέριον εἰδωλον· κατὰ τὸ καὶ θῶσις, αἰθυσμα· πεπύσις, πύγυμα· ἀνύσις, νύγμα· ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡ νυγμή, ὡς πύγμα, πυγμή (καὶ 10 ἀποβολή) τοῦ τ, πυγμή), καὶ ξύσμα, ξυσμή.

1-3 κίνυγμα... κινῶμι] om. Y. 3-4 τὸ δὲ... γινόμενη: haec tantum habent IIV. 4 ῥάβδου] ῥάβδου D, quod aequae scribi potest. 4-5 Cī H. 4. 281, 332, etc., ubi codd recte κινῶσι ὁ διαλογιζόμενος] om. PpD; λογιζόμενος C

160 (160-167) τίς ὧδε τλησικάρδιος· Ὁ χορὸς φησι πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά· «τίς ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν οὕτως ὑπάρχει λιθοκάρδιος, ὥστιν ἐπιχαρὶ (ἵγουν χαρὰς πρόξενον) ὑπάρχουσι ταῦτα ἀ πάχσις; τίς οὐ συμπάσχει καὶ συναλγεῖ τοῖς σοῖς κακοῖς, χωρὶς μόνου τοῦ Διός; οὕτως γὰρ θέμενος, 5 καὶ οἰοεὶ σχῶν, ἀκαμπτὴ ψυχὴν, ἐπικώτος καὶ ὀργίλους δάμναται καὶ δαμάζει τὴν οὐρανίαν γένναν (ἵγουν τὸ γένος τῶν θεῶν)· οὐδὲ παυθεῖται τοῦ τυραννεῖν, ἕως οὗ λάβῃ κέρον τῆς τυραννίδος καὶ ἐπιθέσται, ἡ ἐν δυνάμει ἰσχυρὰ ἀφελῆται τις τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ, τὴν δυσάλωτον καὶ δυσκόλως ἀφαιρεθησομένην διὰ τὸ ἀνδρεῖον αὐτοῦ. Α (om. C, habent DW).

162 Medicus: δίχα] Πλὴν Διός.

164 Medicus: οὐρανίαν] Τὴν Τιτανικήν· τὴν ἐξ Οὐρανοῦ.

166a Medicus: ἡ παλάμη κ.τ.λ.] "Ἡ αὐτὴν καθέλη τις τῆς βασιλείας.

b DglPmarg: δυσάλωτον] "Ἡ ἐτι βιαστικῶς ἐδράξατο αὐτῆς, ἡ διὰ τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι τινα... εἰν αὐτὴν (?).

2 -εἰν P; hoc loco nec D nec P facile leguntur. Fortasse ἐπὶ λαβεῖν.

167 (167-177) ἡ μὴν ἐτ' ἐμοῦ· Ὅντως δὲ ἀκμὴν ἐμοῦ χρεῖαν ἔξει ὁ πρότασις καὶ διοικήτης καὶ ἡγεμὼν τῶν θεῶν Ζεὺς, καίτοι ἀντιμέθεν με (ἵγουν δεσμῶν) ἐν ἰσχυραῖς γυνοπέδασι, ἡ δεσμοῖς τῶν μελῶν, καὶ αἰαζομένου ἐμοῦ παρ' ἐκείνου, ἔξει δὲ χρεῖαν ἐμοῦ δεῖξαι αὐτῷ τὸν νεωστὶ ἀποσυσ- 5 λήσαντα τὴν ἐξουσίαν αὐτοῦ, καὶ εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ βούλευμα ὑφ' οὗ τὴν ἀρχὴν μέλλει ἀφαιρεθῆναι.

- λέγει δὲ τὸν ἔρωτα τῆς Θέτιδος, ὃν ἔσχεον ὁ Ζεὺς. οὗτος γὰρ ἐρασθεὶς αὐτῆς, ἐδίδωκεν αὐτῇ ἐν τῷ Κανκιάφῳ ὅρει ὅπως συγγένηται αὐτῇ, ἐκωλύθη δὲ ὑπὸ Προμηθέως εἰπόντος αὐτῷ ὅτι ὁ μέλλων γεννηθῆναι 10 ἐξ αὐτῆς ἔσται κρείττων καταπλὸς τοῦ οἰκείου πατρός, φοβηθεὶς οὖν ὁ Ζεὺς περὶ τῆς βασιλείας, ἀπέσχετο τῆς πρὸς Θέτιδα συνουσίας.
- φρσιν οὖν ὁ Προμηθεὺς ὅτι ἔξει ποτε χρεῖαν ἐμοῦ ὁ πρῶτος τῶν θεῶν δεῖξαι αὐτῷ τὸν ὕψ' οὐ φαιραρεθῆσεται τὴν βουλευτικὴν πρόνοιαν, τὴν 15 γλυκεῖσι βήμασι τῆς οἰκίας πειθους θέλξει (ῥήγουν ἀπατήσεται)· οὕτε μὲν δι' ἀπειλῶν πτήξει με εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ πρὶν ἂν λύσῃ με τούτων τῶν ἀγρίων δεσμεῶν, βουληθῇ τε δοῦναι ἐμοὶ ἀντεκτίσεις καὶ ἀνταποδόσεις ταύτης τῆς τιμωρίας ἣν ἐτιμωρήσατό με. Α.

2-4 in *Prom.* 168 duas novit lectiones scholiasta: αὐχίζόμενος, quae etiam varia lectio est in C, et αὐχίζόμενον, quam praebent add et codd. plurimi. Cf. Francken, pp. 13-14. 4 νεωστή: cf. *Mediceum* 170b. 4-5 ἀποσυλῆσαντα omnes nostri. Aut scribe ἀποσυλῆσαντα cum Dind., aut ipsum scholiastam crede errasse 7 cf. *Mediceum* 170a. 7-11 hanc fabellam e Luciani *Diad. Deorum* primo (*Promethei et Iovis*) fortasse sumptam esse bene me admonet G. O'Grady; quamquam in ipso *Caucaso* monte Iovem Thetis prosecutum esse non diserte dicit *Lucianus*. 13 εὐν' om. CN. 13 βουλευτικῇ) βασιλευτικῇ BY. 15 μὴν) οὖν PpD. 17-18 ταύτης... με] om. BCVV.

- 170a Mediceus: δεῖξαι τὸ νέον] Περὶ τοῦ ἔρωτος τῆς Θέτιδος φρσί.
- b Mediceus: τὸ νέον βούλευμα] τὸ νεωστὶ μηχανώμενον κατ' αὐτοῦ.
- 171 Mediceus: ἀποσυλᾶται] Ἀποσυληθήσεται.
- 172 Mediceus: καὶ μ' οὗτοι κ.τ.λ.] Πειθοὶ γὰρ ἡ βίη πειθόμεν, ὥς ὁ ποιητής· ἀπολλὰ δὲ μελιχλοῖσι προστήδω, πολλὰ δ' ἄρεψιν.
- 2-3 II. 17. 431.
- 175 Mediceus: πρὶν ἂν ἐξ ἀγρίων κ.τ.λ.] Τοῦτο τῆς μεγαλοφυίας Αἰσχύλου καὶ Προμηθέως ἄξιον, τὸ μετὰ τὴν λύσιν ποινὰς αἰτεῖν τὸν Δία.
- 178 (178-185) οὐ μὲν θρασὺς τε: Σὺ μὲν, ὦ Προμηθεῦ, εὐτολμος καὶ ἀναδύς γινῇ, καὶ οὐδαμῶς ἐπικάμπτη ταῖς πυκναῖς ταύταις αἰχμαῖς καταπινού.

μενος καὶ πιεζόμενος· ἐγὼ δὲ λαν φοβησάμην περὶ ταῖς σαῖς τύχαις, καὶ λογίζομαι ποῦ ποτε παύσονται καὶ ἐλλειμενίσθησονται (ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν προσορμιζομένων ἡνῶν), ῥήγουν εἰ δέ τι τετρακλί τετρακλί τῶνδε τῶν πόνων. ἀκαμπτή γὰρ καὶ σκληρὰν ψυχὴν ἔχει ὁ Ζεὺς. ἈΛΛΩΣ· ἐγὼ, φρσίν, ἀπορῶ εἰ διως σε ὁ Ζεὺς ἀπολύσει τῶν δεσμεῶν· οὐ δὲ καὶ ἀντίποινα λαβεῖν ἄξιός. τὸ δὲ ἀκάλαντα ἀντὶ τοῦ παυσάμενον, ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τῶν προσορμιζομένων ἡνῶν. Α.

4-5 πῶσονται... ἡνῶν) παύσονται σε τούτων ἀπείσονται: καὶ ἡνῶν, ὅτεμα ἐλλειμενίσθητα ἐν τούτῳ PpD. 6 διως κ.τ.λ.: = *Mediceum* 182 + 183a. 9 hic quaedam adicit P; vide 183d

- 180 Mediceus: ἐλευθεροστομεῖς] Παρηγορεῖται.
- 181 Mediceus: διάτορος φόβος] Ὁ διατορεῖν διναίμενος καὶ τιτρώμενος.
- Cf. *Mediceum* 76b.
- 182 Mediceus: δέδωκ κ.τ.λ.] Ἐγὼ ἀπορῶ, φρσίν, εἰ διως σε λύσει τῶν δεσμεῶν· σὺ δὲ καὶ ποινὰς λαβεῖν ἄξιός, ὥς ἀγνώων τὸν Διὸς τρέπον.
- 183a Mediceus: κέλσαντ'] Πausάμενον· ἡ μεταφορὰ ἀπὸ τῶν προσορμιζομένων νεῶν.
- b CP\*W: «Κέλσαι» κυρίως τὸ τὴν ναῦν προσορμιζομένην τινὲν εὐαγγέλιον καὶ εὐαγγέλιον τόπον· «ἐξοκέλλαι» δὲ τὸ τὴν ναῦν ἐκβλήθῃν ὑπ' ἀνέμου ἐξ αὐτοῦ λιμένος.
- c X: Οἱ μὲν ποιηταὶ ἀκέλλειν τὸ ἐλλειμενίσκειν εἰπών· ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἀκέλλοι, εἰς δὲ αἱ νῆες κέλλουσιν· ἡμεῖς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ δ φαμέν, ἀκέλλειν, καὶ ἀπροκέλλειν τὸ ἐντὸς λιμένος γίνεσθαι, «ἐξοκέλλειν» δὲ τὸ ἐξορμίσσασθαι.
- 4 ἐξορμίσσασθαι: sic X; vocabulum ignotum. Fortasse scribendum ἐξορμίσσασθαι vel ἐξοδίσσασθαι.
- d P\* (continuat cum sch. 178): κέλσαντ'] δύναται δὲ συνταχθῆναι καὶ οὐδετέρως, ἀκέλλαν.
- 184a Cgl: ἀκέλλαι] Ἀκατάληπτα· ἀ οὐδὲς δύναται καταλαβεῖν καὶ νοῆσαι.

- b gll. in DP: ἀκίχητα 'Ακατάληπτα, ἀμετάτρεπτα· ἀκίχητα κυρίως ἐπὶ τῶν κινῶν.
- 185a Mediceus: οὐ παράμυθον] Οὐ μύθος παραγόμενος καὶ πειθόμενος.
- b Mediceus (in altero margine): Παρά τὸ «ὅ τοι σθένος οὐκ ἐπεικιδόν.»
- = II. 8. 463.

- c WXc (similia in PpD): οὐ παράμυθον: (ὃ) μύθος παραγόμενος καὶ πειθόμενος τὸ τοῦ Διὸς κέαρ.
- Cf. 185a. 2 τὸ ... κέαρ WXc; ἐτέρω τινι PpD, his verbis additis. ἀλλὰ πᾶν τὸ ἀρεσκον αὐτῷ δικαίως οὐκ ὀνομαζόμενον πράττειν (cf. Mediceum 186b).

- 186a (186-192) οἷδ' ὅτι θρασύς τε: Οἷδα, φησὶν ὁ Προμηθεύς, ὅτι ἀμείλιχός ἐστιν ὁ Ζεὺς, καὶ τὸ δόξαν αὐτῷ δικαίον δοκεῖ εἶναι· καὶ αὐτὸς ἑαυτῷ ἀρέσκων, τὸ βουλῆτὸν αὐτῷ δικαίον νομίζει εἶναι. ἀλλ' ὅμως ἔστιαι πρῶτος, ὅταν τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ῥωσθῇ καὶ κρατυνθῇ τὰ ἐπείναι μέλλοντα αὐτῷ· 5 τὴν δὲ σκληρὰν καὶ ἀκατάπαυστον αὐτοῦ ὀργὴν καταπραΰνας, ἥξει καὶ συνέλθῃ ἔμοι εἰς φίλῃαν καὶ συντυχίαν, ἀναγκαζόμενος ἀναγκαζομένῳ· τῇ ποδῶν μαθεῖν τὰ περὶ ἑαυτοῦ, συνέλθῃ ἔμοι ποδοῦντι λυθῆναι τὸν δεσμῶν. A (contuli et DW).

1 Lemma: θρασύς omnes nostri praeter PpD, qui veram lectionem praebent. te omnes nostri. 2-3 καὶ αὐτὸς ... νομίζει εἶναι] om. PpD. Cf. Mediceum 186b. 4 ῥωσθῇ PpD; ῥαί/ῃ (i.e. ῥεσθῇ) B; ῥαί/ῃ Y; ῥωσθῇ D; ῥαί/ῃ CPpD VW. 4 κρατυνθῇ BDNpVXY; κρατηθῇ CPpD VW. Scholiastam credo legisse in textu Aeschylī 186 vel ῥωσθῇ vel ῥεσθῇ (cf. 189b-d, et varietatem lectionum apud Dawe), atque ita interpretari velle: «cum hoc modo corroborata et confirmata erunt ea quae illi eventura sunt.»

- b Mediceus et NcVWXcY: καὶ παρ' ἑαυτοῦ τὸ δικαίον ἔχω: Πάντα δικαίως οὐκ ὀνομαζόμενος ποιεῖν· αὐτὸς ἑαυτῷ ἀρέσκων· καὶ δικαίον νομίζων εἶναι ὅπερ ἂν βούληται πράττειν.

1-2 Lemma om. Mediceus. 3 βούληται Mediceus; βούλομαι PpD.

- 189a CPPdVY: ῥαί/ῃ: "Ὅταν οὕτω τυφθῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀναγκαίου ὥσπερ ὑπὸ ῥαίστηρος, μαλακογνώμων ἔσται· 5 ἐλρηται δὲ ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ σιδήρου.

2-3 μαλακογν. ... δέ] non habent CVY.

- b P\*: Γράφεται ῥεσθῇ, ἡγουν αὐτὰν πραχθῶσι τὰ πράγματα οὕτως ὥς λέγω.»
- c P\* (alterum scholium): ταύτη ῥεσθῇ: "Ὅταν τυπωθῇ ὑπὸ τῶν Μοιρῶν καὶ ἐδραιωθῇ οὕτως γενέσθαι.
- 1-2 τυπ. ὑπ. τ. Μοιρ.: cf. 49b init
- d gll. in PpD: Γράφεται ῥεσθῇ, ἀντὶ τοῦ «πραχθῇ».
- Tria verba ultima solus habet Pd.
- e PglPdmarg.: "Ἦγουν ὅταν καταβιβασθῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ θρόνου καὶ τῆς βασιλείας.
- f gll. in CXa: ῥαί/ῃ] Κρατηθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς Θέμειδος.
- In textu Aeschyleo ῥαί/ῃ scribit Xa, ῥαυθῇ C1, ῥεσθῇ C2. Themidis mentio aut merae conjecturae esset immunda, aut adnumeranda fragmentis trilogiae; malim tamen Θεμειδος.
- 191a Mediceus gl: ἀρβῶν] Φυλῶν.
- b P\*: ἀρβῶν: Γράφεται ἀρβῶν, ἦτοι φυλῶν. "Ὅμηρος· καὶ δ' ἡμῖν ἀρβῶμοι ἦσαν, ἀντὶ τοῦ «φυλῶν» καὶ αὐδότημα ἀρβῶσαντες, ἀντὶ τοῦ «εἰς φυλῶν ἐλθόντες». καὶ ὁ "Αρατος· καὶ δὲ πού πολεμον, καὶ δὲ 5 καὶ ἀνάρβωμον αἶμα.
- 2 ἀρβῶμοι: corr. Dind.; ἀρβῶμοι P et multi codd. Homeri (Od. 16. 427). 3 II. 7. 302. 4-5 Aratus, Phaenomena 125. ubi ἀνάρβωμον codd.; cf. Will. Hermes 25 (1890), p. 167.
- 193a (193-196) πάντ' ἐκάλυψον: Καὶ φανερώσω· καὶ εἰπέ ἡμῖν πᾶσαν αἰτίαν, καὶ τὸν τρόπον, ἐν ποίῳ πταίσματι λαβὼν σε ὁ Ζεὺς ἀβίζειται καὶ τιμωρεῖ οὕτως ἀτίμως καὶ ὀδυνηρῶς, διδάξον ἡμᾶς τότε, εἰ μὴ βλάβη καὶ ὥσανει αἰσχύνῃ τῷ λόγῳ καὶ τῇ φανερώσει.
- 5 βουλόμενος τοῖνον ὁ ποιητὴς διδάξει τὴν ὑπόθεσιν προσεποιησάτο ἐρωτώσας τὸν Προμηθεῖα τὰς Ὀκεανίδας. A (om. C).
- 1-2 πᾶσαν. alt.] πάντα BNX. 5 τοῖνον] γὰρ PpD. 5 βουλόμενος ... ὑπόθεσιν: cf. Mediceum 193b. 6 τὸν omnes nostri; αὐτὸν τὸν praebent edd.
- b Mediceus: πάντ' ἐκάλυψον] Τὴν ὑπόθεσιν βουλόμενος διδάξει, τὸ περιεργον τοῦ γυναικώδους ἥθους προσέλαβεν. οὐκ ἂν γὰρ ὁ Ὀκεανὶς ἤξευρεν ἐρωτῆσαι, εἰδώς.
- 2 περιεργον Pauw; πάρεργον Mediceus.

197 (197-198) ἀλγαινά μὲν μοι: "Αλγους μὲν αἵτια ὑπάρχουσι μοι ἐν τῷ λέγειν ταῦτα· λύπη δὲ πάλιν ἐστὶ σιγῆν τινα τὰς οικείας λύπας καὶ τοὺς αὐτοῦ πόνους· εἰ γὰρ τις ἐκαλύψει πρὸς τινα τὴν αὐτοῦ θλίψιν, δέχεται παρηγορίαν τινὰ παραμυθούμενος παρ' ἐκείνου. πανταχόθεν δὲ 5 μοι δυστυχία ἐπῆλθε· καὶ λεγόμενα ταῦτα λυπηρὰ εἰσι, καὶ σωπώμενα ἀλγαινά. Α (om. C).

1-2 ὑπάρχουσι... ταῦτα] γενήσονται μοι ταῦτα διηγουμένη PPD

199a (199-206, et breviarium versuum 199-241) ἐπεὶ τάχιστ' ἤρξαντο· 'Επεὶ, φησὶν, ἕως καὶ στάσις τοῖς θεοῖς ἐγένετο, τοῖς μὲν ἐθέλουσιν ἐκβαλεῖν τῆς βασιλείας τὸν Κρόνον, τοῖς δὲ μή, ἐγὼ συνεβούλευον τοῦτοισι τὰ ἀγαθὰ· ἀλλὰ πείθειν οὐκ εἶχον. 5 ἀπὸ τούτων δὲ ἀρχεται τῆς διηγήσεως· προλέγει δὲ τινὰς εὐργεσίας γενομένας τῷ Διὶ παρ' αὐτοῦ, ἵνα ἀχάριστον καὶ ἀγνώμονα αὐτὸν ἀποδείξῃ. Α.

b Medicus: ἤρξαντο δαίμονες] Τοῦτο συναπτέον (τῷ) αὐοὶ μὲν θέλοντες.»  
1 τῷ supplebat Dind.; τούτῳ pro τοῦτο coni. Vitelli.

c marg. in DP: ἐπεὶ τάχιστ' κ.τ.λ.] Σχῆμα ῥητορικόν τὸ λεγόμενον διηγηματικόν.  
Cf. sch. 221. 2 τὸ om. P.

202a gll. in BP: δῖθεν] Ἀληθῶς.

b Bgl (alterum), Cgl: δῖθεν] Αἰτιολογικόν.  
Hoc est, «sensu causali usurpatur».

c Pgl (alterum): δῖθεν] Ἐπὶ βεβαιώσεως τοῦτο λέγουσι.

206a PPD Ya: Αἰμύλος λέγεται ὁ δὲ ὑποκρίσεως αἵματος (ἤγουν συγγενείας) ἀπατῶν τινα. οὗτος δὲ λέγεται παρὰ Λατίνους «πέλας».  
3 *pellas* volebat dicere.

b PYa: Αἰμύλον κυρίως ἐπὶ τῆς γυναικὸς τῆς δυναμένης ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρυθμματος ἀπατῶσαι· ἐνταῦθα δὲ αἰμύλος ἐκάλεσε τὰς φρονίμους.  
1 αἰμύλον, neutro genere, ambo codd.

c Medicus: αἰμύλας] Συνετάς· «τὰς ἐμάς» δῆλον ἐστὶ.

209a CPPdVWXc: ἐμοὶ δὲ μήτηρ· 'Εμοί, φησὶν ὁ Προμηθεύς, ἡ μήτηρ προεῖπε τὰ μέλλοντα γενέσθαι. τὸ δὲ οὐχ ἀπαξ μόνον Θέμιον οὕτω νοητέον· (sequitur 209b, nullo intervallo).

b (209-211) 'Εάν δὲ ἡ ἐμὴ μήτηρ καὶ Θέμις καὶ Γαῖα λέγεται, οὐ καινόν· καὶ γὰρ μίαν μορφήν ἔχουσιν οἱ θεοί, πολλοὺς δὲ ὀνόμασι καταμερίζονται. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· τὸ γὰρ θεῖον φύσει μὲν ἓστιν ἓν, ὀνόμασι δὲ πολυμερές. ἡ οὕτως· ἐμοὶ δὲ ἡ Θέμις ἡ μήτηρ τὸ μέλλον προεῖπε καθὼς τελεσθήσεται. 5 τὸ δὲ "πολλὸν ὀνομάτων μορφή μία..» λέγει ὅτι τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἴ' ἔν καὶ Θέμιον ὀνόμασεν. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· ἐμοὶ δὲ προεῖπε τὸ μέλλον ὥσπερ γενήσεται ἡ μήτηρ, ἡ οὐ καθόλου μόνον Θέμις λεγομένη ἔλλειπτικῶς κατὰ Ἀττικὴν συνήθειαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Γῆ, καὶ τοῦτο ἔλλειπτικῶς· ἡ μορφή πρόσθεσι μία, πολλῶν δὲ ὀνομάτων μετέχει· λέγεται γὰρ καὶ [εἰδωρος 10 καὶ βότερα καὶ βοειτάνερα. Α.

3-6 τὸ γὰρ... ὀνόμασεν] om. PPD, post finem scholii habet V, post sch. 219 habet Y. 3 τὸ γὰρ... πολυμερές· = Medicum 210. 8 'Αττ. συνθετ.] Ἀττικῶς PPD. 8-9 καὶ τοῦτο... μετῆται] ἡ τῶν πολλῶν ὀνομάτων μία μορφή tantum PPD. 8-9 ἡ μία· secutus sum X; similia habent CNXVY (et DW), sed variis ordinibus et accentibus. 9 post γὰρ add. PPD: οὐ μόνον Θέμις καὶ Γαῖα, ἀλλὰ.

210 Medicus: πολλῶν ὀνομάτων] Τὸ γὰρ θεῖον φύσει μὲν ἓν ἐστίν, ὀνομασίᾳ δὲ πολυμερές.

211 Medicus gl: ἧ] Καθό.

212 (212-213) P\*VWXc: ὥς οὐ κατ' ἰσχόν· Ὡς οὐ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἡ μετὰ καρτερότητος, παρὸ μετὰ δόλου ἐνδέχεται κρατεῖν τοὺς ὑπερέχοντας.

214 (214-18) τοιαῦτ' ἐμοῦ· Τοιαῦτ' ἐμοῦ λέγοντος, οὐδὲ ἄξιον ἔκριναν προσβλέψαι μοι· κρείττον δὲ μοι τῶν παρόντων τότε ἐδόκει τὸ προσλαβεῖν τὴν μητέρα καὶ συμπεριστάσθαι καὶ βοηθεῖν τῷ Διὶ, ἐμοὶ θέλοντι καὶ ἐκείνῳ. Α.

217 Medicus: προσλαβόντι] Συναρμομένη τῇ μητρὶ.

Cur «a matris partibus stant» interpretari voluerit scholiasta, mihi non liquet. τὴν μητέρα coni. Paley, fortasse recte.

- 219 (219-223) ἐμαῖς δὲ βουλᾷς: Διὰ δὲ τῶν ἐμῶν βουλῶν, φησί, καλύπτει καὶ κατέχει ὁ κατώτατος τύπος τοῦ "Αἰδοῦ, ὁ σκοτεινότητος, τὸν ἀρχαῖο-  
 ταν Κρόνον, σὺν τοῖς αὐτοῦ συμμάχοις Τιτᾶσι. τοιαῦτα δὲ ὠφελήσεις  
 ὁ τῶν θεῶν τυράννος ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, ἡμεῖς τὸ μετὰ τοὺς κακὰς ποινὰς. Α.

- 221 marg. in DP: αὐτοῖσι κ.τ.λ.] Σχῆμα κατὰ ῥήτορας  
 λεγόμενον βαρύτης.

Cf. 199c.

- 222 Mediceus: τύραννος] "Ὅτι οἶδεν τὸ ὄνομα τῆς τυραννί-  
 δος· πρὸ αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ Ἀρχιλοχος· «μεγάλῃς δ' οὐκ  
 ἐρῶ τυραννίδος».

Similia inveniuntur in Arg. II Soph. O.R., ubi citatur Hippias  
 sophista (86 Hippias Bg Diels-Kranz). Fragmentum est Archilochi  
 15 Lasserre. Melius collocat hanc notam Scholiasta A, ad *Prom*  
 224 τυραννίδι.

- 224 (224-225) ἐνεστι γάρ πως: Φυσικῶς πρόσεστι τοῖς τυραννοῖσι τὸ  
 ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι τῶν οικείων φίλων, καὶ τιμωρεῖν ἐκείνους ὡς ὑπόπτους.  
 τὸ δὲ τῆς τυραννίδος ὄνομα τοῖς μὲν παλαιστοτάτοις ἄγνωστον ἦν· οὗτος  
 δὲ ὁ ποιητὴς οἶδεν αὐτό, πρὸ αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀρχιλοχος, λέγων· «μεγίστην  
 5 δ' οὐκ ἐρῶ τυραννίδος». Α (om. C; contuli et DW).

2 ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι] ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι N, haud absurde; sed cf. Mediceum  
 225. 4-5 = Mediceum 222.

- 225 Mediceus: τοῖς φίλοις μὴ πεποιθέναι] Τὸ ἀμνημονεῖν  
 τῶν φίλων.

- 226a (226-227) ὁ δ' οὐν ἐρωτᾷτε: "Ὅπερ δὴ ἐρωτᾷτε με, ἔγουν δι' ἣν αἰτίαν  
 κολάζει με ὁ Ζεὺς, λέξω. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· κατ' ἐρώτησιν ἐμπνευμένον·  
 «ἐρωτᾷτε με» (πρὸς τὰς Ὀιδανίδας φησί) «καθ' ἣν αἰτίαν, δι' ἣν τρόπον,  
 ὁδε καὶ οὗτος ὁ Ζεὺς τιμωρεῖ με; τοῦτο ἐρῶ ὑμῖν». Α.

1-2 = Mediceum 226b. 4 ὁδε καὶ οὗτος: ὁδε καὶ οὗτος  
 scripsit Dind. post Faehse, sed locum non intellexit; nam qui  
 huius sententiae auctor fuit ita fere textum Aeschyli distinguere  
 volebat: ὁδ' οὐν, ἐρωτᾷτε, ... ἀνέχεσθαι με; (οὗτος interpretatio est  
 verbi ὁδε, ut saepissime). Haud dissimiles ineptiae occurrunt in  
 interpr. 144a init. 4 ἐρῶ ὑμῖν] σαφηνῶ καὶ σαφῶς εἶπω PFD.

- b Mediceus: ὁ δ' οὐν κ.τ.λ.] "Ὅπερ δὲ ἐρωτᾷτε, δι' ἣν  
 αἰτίαν κολάζομαι, λέξω.

- 228a (228-231) ὅπως τάχιστα: Τὸ «ὅπως» ἀντὶ τοῦ παρατυπικῆς ἡνῶκα  
 ἐνιδρόνηται τῷ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ θρόνῳ (ἔγουν ἐδράζετο ὁ Ζεὺς τῆς τοῦ  
 πατρὸς αὐτοῦ Κρόνου ἐξουσίας), τῆς καὶ μερίζει καὶ διανέμει τοῖς  
 θεοῖς γέρα, ἔγουν ἐξουσίας, τιμὰς, δυνάμεις, ἄλλω ἄλλας καὶ ἄλλω ἄλλας·  
 5 καὶ διεστοιχίζετο (ἔγουν ἀφώριζε, ἡσυχάζετο, ἡδραῖον) τῇ ἐκ αὐτοῦ  
 βασιλείᾳ καὶ τὰς τάξεις ἐνεμε τῆς ἀρχῆς. Α.

1 τὸ ὅπως] om. PFD. 6 post βασιλείᾳ add. PFD: ἡ διεστοιχίζετο,  
 ἀντὶ τοῦ διεμέριζε. 6 quaedam addunt CPPdVW: vide 228b.

- b CPPdVW (continuatur cum 228a): "Ὁ τὸ «ὅπως»  
 ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπειδὴ.

- 229 Pgl: καθίζετ' (sic, sed e supra i scriptum)] Ἰωνικῶς  
 διὰ τοῦ τ, ἐκαθίζετο.

- 230 Mediceus: διεστοιχίζετο] Διήρει.

- 231a (231-241) βροτῶν δὲ τῶν ταλαίωνων: Τῶν δὲ τηλαυθῶν ἀνθρώπων  
 οὐδὲνα ἔσχε λόγον, ἀλλ' ἤθελε τὸ πᾶν γένος αὐτῶν τὸ τότε ἐν ἀφανίσει,  
 καὶ ἄλλο γεννῆσαι καὶ πλάσαι νέον. καὶ τούτοις τοῖς βουλευμασι καὶ τοῖς  
 λόγοις τοῦ Διὸς οὐκ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς ἀνίστατο καὶ ἠκντοῦτο· ἐγὼ δὲ ὁ  
 5 τολμῆς καὶ ὁ τολμηρὸς ἐλυστροσάμην καὶ ἐξέβαλον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τοῦ  
 μὴ φραγέσθαι αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν "Αἰδον παραγενέσθαι. διὰ τοῦτο κατὰ πο-  
 νοῦμαι καὶ θαμνίζομαι τοιαῦται: θιάβαι, ἀλγινεῖς μὲν οὐσαι τοῖς  
 πάσχοντι ταύτας, ἐλέους δὲ ἄξιτοι τοῖς βλέποντι. τοὺς βροτούς δὲ  
 οὐκ ἐπὶ σέμνος, αὐτοὺς οἴκτου οὐκ ἔξωθεν· ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἐρημότητος  
 10 (ἔγουν ἐσταύρωμαι καὶ ἐκτεταμαι). ἡ δὲ μεταφορὰ τοῦ ῥυθμίζειν ἀπὸ  
 τῶν χορδῶν. Α (om. C; contuli et DW).

5 τολμῆς hoc accentu omnes nostri; sed sine dubio volebat scho-  
 liasta τολμῆς (h.e. τολμῆς). Cf. Mediceum 235a et Dawe p. 165  
 5 post τολμηρὸς add. PFDVW; ὁ ἐν τολμῆσι καὶ (hoc verbum om.  
 PFD) τολμηρότερος. 10 post ἐκτεταμαι add. NVW: τῶν δὲ μέσων  
 τὸ ῥυθμίζειν ἔστιν = Mediceum 241 med. 10-11 fere = Medi-  
 ceum 241.

- b Mediceus: βροτῶν δὲ τῶν ταλαίωνων] Μισοπονηρῶς  
 καὶ φιλανθρώπως τὸ «ταλαίωνων» προσέθηκεν.

- 235a Mediceus: δὲ τολμῆς' (sic)] Τινὲς ἐπὶ τολμῆσιν καὶ  
 τὸ ἐξῆς μετὰ ῥόδους. δύναται καὶ «τολμῆς» εἶναι, ὡς  
 «τιμῆς, τιμήεις».

2-3 cf. 231a 5. Similis doctrina invenitur in sch. II. 9. 605 τῆς  
 (Römer p. 202).

- b gl. in CWY: τόλμης] Τολμηρός.  
 c Pgl: τόλμας (η supra α scriptum)] Ἡ τόλμης καὶ ὁ τολμηρός, ἡ διὰ τόλμης.

1 τολμῆς debuit: vide ad 231a.

- d Pgl (alterum): τόλμας] Βαβαί, ἡ φεῦ.  
 βαβαί habet et Pd gl. τόλμης genetivum esse quem dicunt *avēla maiorium* scholiasta velle videtur. Cf. et 235e.

- e Pmarg.: Ἡ ὡ ἐνεκα τῆς τόλμης καὶ τοῦ ἐπιχειρήματος τοῦ Διός.

- 237 Mediceus: τῷ ταῖς (τοι recte suprascr. diorthotes) τοιαῖσδε] Δύναται <ἡ σύνδεσμος εἶναι, ἡ> ἀντωνυμία ἐν συμπαιγνίᾳ κειμένη ἡ <τοι>, ὡς «μὴ μοι μίμνε, φίλον.»

2 uncis inclusa supplavit Dind. (ap. Weckl.). 3 II. 22 38

- 241 Mediceus: ἐρρύθμισμαι] Ἐσταυρωμένος, ἐκτεταμένος. τῶν δὲ μέσων τὸ ἀρρυθμίζειν. ἡ μεταφορὰ ἀπὸ τῶν χορδῶν.

2 τῶν... μέσων: hoc est «et in bona et in mala significatione ponitur»; cf. *Et. Magn.* 626. 36 sqq., ubi τῶν μέσων λέξεων esse dicuntur vocabula τύχη, ἡζὺς, δόλος.

- 242 (242-245) σιδηρόφρων τε: Ὁ τῶν Ὀκεανίδων γυναικῶν χορός, ἰδὼν τὸν Προμηθεὺς κακῶς καὶ ἀθλίως πάσχοντα, φησὶ πρὸς αὐτόν· ὡς ἄγαν σκληρόφρων καὶ ἀμελιχτός ὅστις οὐ συναλγεῖ τοῖς σοῖς κακοῖς. ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐτε εἰσιδεῖν ἤθελον ταῦτα, εἰσιδυσά τε ἡνιόγην τὴν ψυχὴν». A (om. C: contuli et DW).

4 εἰσιδυσά] ἰδυσά NPPdW. 4 τε] δὲ BDXV.

- 247a (breviarium versuum 234-241 et paraphrasis versuum 247-250) μὴ πού τι προῦβης: Ἐπεὶ προδηγήσατο ὁ Προμηθεὺς καὶ εἶπεν «διότι ἀντίλεγον τῷ Διὶ καὶ οὐκ εἴσαα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διαφθερῆναι, διὰ τοῦτο με ἐτιμώρησεν ὁ Ζεὺς οὕτως», ἐρωτᾷ πάλιν αὐτὸν ὁ χορός· «μὴ γὰρ ἑτερόν τι ἤμαρτες ἀμάρτημα; ὁ δὲ φησιν· ἐπεποίησα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους μὴ 5 πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν ἔχειν τὸν θάνατον, κατοικίνας ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐλπίδας τυφλάς,

ἐπεὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐποίησα τὸ μὴ νομίζειν σήμερον ἢ αὔριον θανεῖν, ἢ τόνδε ἢ τόνδε τὸν καιρὸν, καὶ οὕτως διόλου κοτιᾶν καὶ ζῆν». A (contuli et DW).

3-4 = Mediceum 247b. 4 post ἑτερόν τι add. PPd: εἰς αὐτόν. 6-7 textus incertus. 6 ἐπεὶ XY; ἤγουν cet. 6 τὸ μὴ νομίζειν solus D; τὸ νομίζειν καὶ ἐλπίζειν NV; τὸ νομίζειν, tantum, cet.; τὸ νομίζειν καὶ ἐλπίζειν μὴ edd. 6 θανεῖν] θάνατον BDXV 7 καὶ ζῆν omnes praeter Pd (in P postea additum est, sed eadem manu).

- b Mediceus: μὴ πού τι προῦβης] ἐρωτηματικῶς· «μὴ ἕτερον ἤμαρτες ἀμάρτημα;»

- 248a θνητοὺς γ' ἔπαυσα: Πρῶτον, φησίν, οἱ ἄνθρωποι πρὸ ἡθελήμων ἔχοντες τὸν θάνατον οὐκ ἐξήρχοντο εἰς τὸ ἐργάζεσθαι ἢ ναυτίλεσθαι ἢ ἄλλο τι ποιεῖν, φοβούμενοι τὸν θάνατον, μὴ τηναῦτα ὑπελθοῖ αὐτοῖς· ἐγὼ δὲ αὐτὸν ποιήσας ἀπρόοπτον, καὶ ἐλπίδας αὐτοῖς ἐνέβριζα τοῦ ζῆν. κ.α. κ.α. αὐτὸν γινώσκων πότε μέλλει αὐτοῖς ἐπελθεῖν ὁ θάνατος, εἰς ἔργα παρώτρυνον. A (contuli et DW).

In BDNXY perperam collocatur hoc scholium, perquamque inter 231a et sch. 242.

1 lemma in PPd ita: ἕτερον εἰς τὸ αὐτό (i.e. «alterum scholium add. Prom. 247»; nam in his praecedit 247a). 5 παρώτρυν CNP1PdVW; παρώτρυν cet. et P<sup>re</sup>.

- b P\*: Ἀπὸ τοῦ λέγειν «θνητοὺς τ' ἔπαυσα μὴ πρόδερκεσθαι μόρον» παρεμφαίνει καὶ ἑτέραν ἐπιρροίαν ἀπαρτῆ οὐσαν. οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι πρῶτον τὸν μόρον καθ' ἑκάστην ἐλπίζοντες οὐδὲλως ἐργάζοντο· εἰτα ληθόντες 5 ἀπὸ τοῦ Προμηθεὺς ἐλπίδας κενάς, ἤγουν τυφλῶντες ἦν πρὶν εἶχον ἐλπίδα θανάτου, ὥστε μὴ προβλέπειν αὐτὸν, διόλου εἰργάζοντο, ἔχοντες καὶ τὸ πῦρ.

4 post ἐκάστην add. Dind.: ἡμέραν.

- 250a P\*: τυφλάς] Ἰνα τυχὸν ἐλπίζωσιν ὅτι σήμερον μὲν λομὲν ἀποθανεῖν ἢ ἄλλο τι παθεῖν, ἢ αὔριον, ἢ μετὰ πολὺ, ἢ οὐ.

- b Pgl: τυφλάς] Ἀπράκτους, ἀδύλους, ἀφανείς· ἃ οὐκ ἐπίσταται τις εἰ γενήσονται.

- 252 (252-254) πρὸς τοῖσδε μέντοι: «Πρὸς τοῦτοις οἷς εἶπον ἐγὼ» φησίν.

«αὐτοῖς, τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, παρέσχον καὶ ἔδωκα τὸ πῦρ». εἰτα ἔφη ὁ Πρωμήθευς ὅτι «καὶ νῦν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸ πλόγας ἐκπέμπον πῦρ» ὁ δὲ πρῶτος «ἄφ' οὗ γε πολλὰς ἐκμαθήσονται τέχνας». A (contuli et DW).

4 ἀφ' οὗ γε ἀφ' οὗτε BDXY; καί, ἀφ' οὗ γε C  
add. PpD: προστακόμενον τοῦ καί; cf. sch. 254. 5 post τέχνας

253a

CP\*VWXCΥ: φλογωπόν: Δύο εἰσὶν δνόματα τοῦ πυρὸς, τὸ στοιχειακὸν καὶ τὸ διακονικόν. καὶ στοιχειακόν, μὲν πῦρ, αὐτὸ τὸ στοιχεῖον ὁ αἰθέρ· διακονικόν δὲ, αὐτὸ τὸ πρὸς ὑπερσταν ἡμετέραν χρησιμεύον, ὅπερ  
5 «φλογωπόν» ὁ Ἀσχύλος φησὶ παρὰ τὸ ὑποκεισθαι· τὴν ὁπωπὴ καὶ λάμπειν· τὸ γὰρ αἰθέριον οὐχ ὑποκίπτεται· τὴν δράσει.

Exstat hoc scholium etiam in Ea, cum inscriptione: παλαιὸν ἐστὶ 6 ὁπωπὴ P\*; ὁπωπὴ cet. (et PpD in 253b).

b

P\*PdgI: «Φλογωπόν» τὸ διακονικόν πῦρ παρὰ τὸ ὑποκεισθαι τῇ ὁπωπῇ καὶ λάμπειν· τὸ γὰρ στοιχειακόν, οἷον τὸ αἰθέριον, οὐχ ὀράται.

c

CWa (in his collocatur post 253a): Σημειώσαις ὅτι δόξα Ἑλληνικὴ ἦν ὅτι τὰ σώματα πρῶτον ἦσαν, ὕστερον δὲ αἱ ψυχαὶ γεγενῆσθαι καὶ ἴδρυσθαι παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ. ἐνέβαλε ταύτας ἐν τοῖς σώμασιν οἰονεῖ  
5 ἐν φρουρῇ τι, καὶ κατελθόντο ὑπὸ τῶν σωμάτων, ἐφροῦντο δὲ μεταχειρίσασθαι τὴν πρὸς ὠφέλειαν αὐτῶν· ἐνόμιζον γὰρ ὅτι, ἥνικα προσεγγισαί τι, θάνατος ἀποβῆναι αὐτοῖς ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ πράγματος οὐ προσψάσσει. καὶ οὕτως ἐφθέρουντο ποτὲ μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ  
10 φύχους, ποτὲ δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς πείνης, ἄλλοτε δὲ ἐπὶ ἄλλοις συμβάσμασι. κατελθόντος οὖν ποτὲ τῶν καιρῶν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πυρὸς ἐπὶ τῶν δένδρων, † καὶ κατακαφθὲν πνέοντες οἱ κάρβωνες †, μάλιστα ἐκείσε παραγενόμενοι οἱ ὄντες τότε ἦσαν τοῦ πυρὸς. καὶ σχόντες μικρὰν  
15 προμήθειαν (ἦτοι μικρὰν φρόνησιν), ἔλαβον ἐκ τούτου τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ ἐφύλαττον. κατὰ μικρὸν δὲ αὐξανομένης τῆς προμηθείας (ἦτοι τῆς φρονήσεως), ἠθιάνθησαν ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ποτε θάνασιν, ὅπου οὐκ ἂν προσψάσσειαι πράγματος· οὐδὲ γινώσκεις τις, πότε τὸ τέλος τῆς ζωῆς·  
20 αὐτοῦ ἔσται. διὰ τοῦτο φησὶν ὅτι «ἔπαυσα τοὺς βροτοὺς»

253c-261

SCHOLIA IN PROMETHEUM

μὴ βλέπειν τὸν θάνατον, ἐγκατοικίας ἐν αὐτοῖς τυφλὰς ἐλπίδας, ἥτοι μὴ γινώσκων τινὰ ὅτε μέλλει συμβῆναι αὐτῷ θάνατον.

3 ὀργασθεῖσαι CWa; fortasse ἐνεργασθεῖσαι. 5 ἐν φρουρῇ τι: cf. Plat. Phaedo 62B. 7 τὴν Wa; τὴν C. 10 ἐπὶ Wa; ὑπὸ C. 12 κατακαφθὲν CWa (i.e. κατακαθύν). Post hoc verbum add. Wa: καὶ ἐστὶ. 20 αὐτοῦ ἔσται: sic CWa; expectaveris αὐτοῖς (Dind.) ἐστὶ 22-23 τινὰ ἐκ αὐτῶν Wa; τινὰ ἐκ αὐτοῦ C

d

Mediceus: φλογωπόν] Λαμπρόν.

254

PglVXCΥ: ἀφ' οὗ γε Τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶ μέθοδος σύντομος. δέον γὰρ εἰπεῖν «ναὶ» καὶ παύσασθαι, ὁ δὲ προλαμβάνει τὴν ἐξῆς ἐρώτησιν, ἀφ' ἧς νοεῖται καὶ τὸ ναὶ τὸ σιωπῆθέν.

1 τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶ solus habet V. 2 προλαμβάνει XC; pro: cet

255 (255-262): τοιοῦσε δὴ σε: Ἐρωτᾷ ὁ χορὸς τὸν Προμηθεά, ὁκτεῖραν αὐτὸν ὡς ἐπὶ οὐδαμῶς πταίσμασιν αἰτιώμενον καὶ τιμωρούμενον, ὅτι ἀπὲρ τοιοῦτοις ἀμαρτήμασι τιμωρεῖται σε ὁ Ζεὺς, καὶ οὐ παύσεται τῆς ὀργῆς, οὐδ' ἐστὶ τέλος τοῦ δεσμοῦ σοι προκείμενον· ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς  
5 ἀνταποκρίνεται πρὸς τὸν χορὸν καὶ φησιν ὅτι «οὐδὲν ἄλλο μοι τέρμα τῆς δέσεως καὶ τῆς κακοπαθείας ταύτης προκείται, ἢ ὅπερ δόξει ἀρεστὸν ἐκείνῳ». εἰτα πάλιν ὁ χορὸς πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά λέγει· «πῶς δὲ δόξει τῷ Διὶ ἀπολύσαι σε τοῦ δεσμοῦ; τίς ἡ περὶ τούτου ἐλπίς; οὐ νοεῖς ὅτι ἡμαρτες; ὅτι δὲ ἡμαρτες, οὐτε ἐμοὶ ἀποδεκτὸν λέγειν πρὸς σε καὶ  
10 ὀνειδίζειν σε, σοὶ τε λυπηρὸν ἐστὶ τοῦτο. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἔασωμεν· ἐλευθερίαν δὲ ἐκζητεῖς τοῦ δεσμοῦ καὶ τῆς κακοπαθείας ἣν ἔχεις.» A (8-9 ὅτι . . . τοῦτο nihil amplius habet C).

3-4 notandum quod Prom. 256 choro continuat scholiasta, cum omnibus nostris codicibus et Mediceo (Prometheo restituit Welcker). 8 ὅτι ὡς C.

256

Mediceus: χαλᾷ Σύνθηξ αὐτῷ ἢ χαλᾷ φωνῇ.

260

CWa (in his continuatur cum sch. 255. 9) P\*Ya: ἐμοὶ λέγεις: Λύπης γὰρ εἰσι ταῦτα αἰτία ἐμοὶ· σοὶ δὲ τῷ ἀκούοντι πλείστον ἄλγος γενήσεται.

261

Mediceus: ἄλλα ταῦτα μὲν] «Ἄλλα ταῦτα μὲν προτετύχθαι ἔασωμεν».

1-2 Il. 16. 60, 18. 112. 1 ταῦτα Mediceus; lege τὰ cum Homero.

263a (261-263) PPdWXA: ἐλαφρόν· Ἐπεὶ ὁ χορὸς ὡς δῆθεν παρῶν  
ἐφ' ἑκὼς τὸν Προμηθέα «πᾶλλα λιπὼν ζῆται τοῖς  
δεσμῶν ἀπαλλαγῆναι», φησὶν δὲ Προμηθεὺς «παντὶ  
τῷ ἔξω κ.τ.λ.» (sequitur 263b, nullo intervallo).

b (263-265) ἐλαφρόν ὅστις: τῷ ἔξω τῶν κακῶν ὄντι, καὶ μὴ ἐμπέσόντι  
εἰς βλάβην, δυνατόν ἐστι νοθεύειν τοὺς κακῶς πάσχοντας. A (om. C;  
contuli et DW).

In PPdW lemma nullum; vide 263a.

265 Mediceus: ταῦτ' ἀπαντ' (sic) ἡπιστάμην Τιμωρηθί-  
σόμενος.

266 Pmarg.: ἐκὼν Ἐκουσίως· τὸ ὄνομα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπι-  
ρήματος.

268 (268-70) οὐ μὴν τι ποίνας: «Ὅτι μὲν», φησὶν, «ἤμαρτον, οἶδα κα-  
αὐτός· οὐ μὴν δὲ ὑπελάμβανον τοιαύταις τιμωρίαις τιμωρηθῆναι με, κα-  
κατισχναίεσθαι (ἔχουν κρατεῖσθαι καὶ δεσμεῖσθαι) ἐν πέτραις πεδαρσίαις  
καὶ ὑπεραιφαιμέναις τῆς γῆς (ἔχουν ὑψηλαῖς), ἐπιτυγχάντα τοῦ πάγου καὶ  
5 τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἐρήμου τούτου, τοῦ μὴ κατοικοῦντος ἔχοντος». A.

3 κατισχναίεσθαι: sic omnes nostri. Cf. 269a. 5 τοῦ secundum  
... ἔχοντος τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος γείτονά τινα BXV.

269a Pgl: κατισχναίεσθαι (sic) Κατακακραθῆσθαι ἢ ἐγ-  
ραίνεσθαι· ἔχουν κρατεῖσθαι καὶ δεσμεῖσθαι.

Similia inveniantur glossemata in perlisque nostris (e.g. κρατεῖσθαι  
καὶ ἐγρᾶναι Dg).  
1-2 ἐγρᾶναισθαι ergo nota erat vera lectio κατισχναίεσθαι, quae in  
textu poetico paucissimorum codicum apparere (cf. Dawe, p. 208).

b Bmarg., Y (in hoc continuatur cum sch. 268)·  
Πεδαρσίαις ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀέδρου, ἡ γῆ, καὶ τοῦ ἀέριου, τὸ  
ἐπαίρω.

270 P\*Y (partim) Ya: ἀγέιτονος πάγου· Τοῦ κακογεί-  
τονος· ἡ τοῦ ἐρημητικίου, τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος γείτονος· ἐν  
ὧ τις οὐ γεινιάζει (ἔχουν προσγγίξει).

2 ἡ... γείτονος om. Y.

271a (271-273) καὶ μοι τὰ μὲν παρόντα: μὴ ὑδὲρσεθαι ἀ νῦν πάσχα κακά-  
πρὸς τὴν γῆν δὲ βᾶσαι καὶ πορευθεῖσαι (ἀέριαι γὰρ ἐφέροντο), ἀκούσατε  
ἀπαντὸ ἐμὸν. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

2 ἀέριαι ἀέρι BDXV.

b (271-273?) Mediceus: vide 275e, cum adn.

272a Mediceus: τύχας Γρ. «βλάβας» βούλεται γὰρ σῆσαι  
τὸν χορὸν, ὅπως τὸ στάσιμον ἔσθ.

Cf. 272b et Mediceum 397b. Quid de verbo στάσιμον senserint  
scholiastae exponit Dale, pp. 37-8.

b P\*Ya: πεδοῖ δὲ βᾶσαι: βούλεται σῆσαι τὸν χορὸν,  
ὅπως τὸ στάσιμον ἔσθ.

1-2 = Mediceum 272a. 2 sic P; ordo ἔσ. το. σ. in Ya.

c P\*: πεδοῖ δὲ βᾶσαι: Ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι ἐκρέμαντο,  
διὰ τοῦτο λέγει «πεδοῖ δὲ βᾶσαι (ἔχουν καταλθοῦσαι  
πρὸς τὴν γῆν) ἀκούσατε πάντα, ὅπως βεβαίως μῆθετε  
τὸ πᾶν». οὐ γὰρ ἡδύνατο προσφανεῖν ἐκείνας εἰς ὕψος  
5 πετομένους.

4-5 contra facit Mediceum 128a.

275a P\*Pd (in his antecedit 275b 6-9) Ya: ταῦτά τοι Ἡ-  
στιακτόν εἰς τὸ ἀμογοῦντιν, τὸ δὲ «ταῦτα» τῷ ἔξῃς  
συναπτεῖν, ἐν ἡ· ἡ περὶ τὰ αὐτὰ κ.τ.λ. (vide 275b).

b (275-276) CNP\*PdV(?)WXa: ταῦτά τοι πλανωμένη: Ἡ περὶ τὰ  
αὐτὰ περιερχομένη πημονή (ἔχουν βλάβη) ἄλλοτ'  
ἐπ' ἄλλον προσζέκει. Ἄλλωτ' οὐκ ἐπιμένει μοι  
περὶ ἐνὸς ἰσταμένη ἡ λύπη, ἥτοι οὐκ ἐφ' ἐνὶ κακῷ  
5 ἀνιώμαι ἄλλ' ἐπὶ διαφόροις ἀσχάλλω· καὶ τὰ πάντα  
ὕμιν ἀρηγήσασθαι βούλομαι. Ἄλλωτ' οὐκ ἐπὶ «ταῦτα»  
ἀντὶ τοῦ αὐτῆς ἡ βλάβη οὐκ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ μόνῳ ἐγένετο,  
ἀλλὰ περιερχομένη (τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ πλανωμένη)  
ἄλλοτε πρὸς ἄλλον καὶ ἄλλον ἐπέρχεται.»

Fortasse scholiastae A debentur haec. 1 lemma: ταῦτα omnes  
nostri et hic (exceptis PPd, qui lemma om.) et in textu poetico;  
quamquam scholiasta in vv. 1-2 ταῦτά interpretari videtur. Cf.  
275d. 1-3 = Mediceum 275d. 3-6 = Mediceum 275e. 3-4  
οὐκ ἐπιμένει... λύπη NY: οὐκέτι ἡ υποκειμένη μοι θλίψις περὶ ἐν  
ἰσταται PPd; οὐκέτι ἐπιμένει μοι ἡ θλίψις εἰς (παρὰ W, ἐπὶ Xa) ἐν  
ἰσταμένη CWXa. 6-9 ἄλλως... ἐπέρχεται ante 275a collocant  
PPd, omisso ἄλλως.

c Pgl: ταῦτα] Πρὸς, ἢ ταύτη καὶ οὕτως. αὕτη ἡ περιγραφή, διὰ τοῦτο.

1 ἢ... οὕτως habet et l'égil.

d Mediceus: ταῦτά τοι 'H περὶ τὰ αὐτὰ πλανωμένη ἡ πημονὴ ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἄλλοις προσιζάνει.

In textu poetico ταῦτα praebet Mediceus; vide adn. ad 275b, imit  
2 ἢ secundum omittere debuit.

e Mediceus: Οὐ γὰρ ἐπιμένει μοι ἡ λύπη ἐφ' ἐνί, ἵνα ἐπὶ διαφόροις ἀσχάλλω. καὶ τὰ πάντα ὑμῖν ἀφηγγέσασθαι βούλομαι.

Primitus, credo, sive explicatio sive paraphrasis fuit hoc scholium versuum 271-273 (sensus: «eo vos praesentes dolores veto plorare, quia multis de causis sollicitor; et has vobis volo narrare omnes») In Mediceo invenitur ante 275d; incipit iuxta versus 273/4. Ad versus 275 rettulerunt codd. nostri in sch. 275b (q.v.), quos secuti sunt editores.

277 (277-278) οὐκ ἀκούσας: Οὐχὶ μὴ βουλομένης ἡμῖν τοῦτο εἶπας, τί «ἔλθετε καὶ ἀκούσατε, ἵνα μάθῃτε ἅπαν τὸ κατ' ἐμέ» ἀλλὰ θέλωμεν καὶ ἡμεῖς τοῦτο. A.

278a (278-283) καὶ νῦν ἐλαφρῷ ποδί: «Καὶ νῦν», φησὶν ὁ χορός, «εἰπελ καλεῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐμέ, ἐν ταχυτάτῳ ποδί (τῇ ἀερίᾳ πτήσῃ) τὸν κραϊνίσσυντον (τὸν ταχινῶς κινούμενον) θρόνον αἰθέρα τε ἀγνὸν πόρον τῶν οὐρανῶν (ἔσται τὸν ἀέρα, ἐν ᾧ τὴν πορείαν ποιοῦνται τὰ ὄρνεα) λιπούμεν 5 προσπελάζω ταύτῃ τῇ τραχείᾳ γῇ» λέγει δὲ τοῦτο διὰ τὸν Κράϊνισσον· οὐ γὰρ πᾶσα γῆ σκληρὰ καὶ τραχεῖα· αὐτοῦς σοὺς δὲ πόνους θέλω ἔλαττω ἀκούσασθαι. A.

1-2 φησὶν... ἐμέ CPPdVW; om. cet. 4 λιπούσα soli habent PPd. 5-6 = Mediceum 281a. 6-7 θέλω... ἀκούσασθαι ἀκούσασθαι βούλομαι CP (qui dicit inservit post ἀκούσας). Pd.

b Mediceus: 'H μεταφορὰ ἀπὸ τῶν κυνηγῶν.

Adscriptum hoc in Mediceo ad *Prom.* 278b-279a (καὶ νῦν... κραϊνίσσυντον). Ad verbum ἐλαφρῷ vix cum eod. referri potest (cf. etiam *Prom.* 125, 263); ad ἐπεσώφας 277 probabiliter rettulit Kirchhoff.

279a PPdW: κραϊνίσσυντον: «Κραϊνίσσυντον θᾶκον» δὲ τὸν αἰθέρα φησὶν· ἐπ' ἐκείνον γὰρ οἶον καθήμμεναι ἐπιστατρίζονται.

Eadem inveniuntur in scholio Thomano ad 279 fin. (Smyth [I] p. 22). 2 ἐκείνον: sic omnes nostri.

b NePmarg. (partim) SjWXc: «Κραϊνίσσον» δὲ τοῦτον φησὶν ἐπὶ τὸ καταπολὺ διαχεῖσθαι· κεκρυμμένη γὰρ ἡ τῶν ἀνέμων φύσις.

2 τὸ nostri; exspectes tū.

281a Mediceus: τῆδε, Προσέθηκε «τῆδε» διὰ τὸν Κράϊνισσον· οὐ γὰρ πᾶσα γῆ σκληρὰ.

b Mediceus (in margine altero): πελῶ] 'Επέλασα.

Haud raro, cum dubitari possit de quo verbo agatur, coniugationem aut plene aut partim reddunt scholiastae; cf., e.g., 60b.

284a (284-287) ἦκα δολιχῆς: 'Ο Ὠκεανὸς ἐλθὼν ἤρσι πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεῖα· «ἦκα πρὸς σε διαμειψόμενος καὶ διελθὼν τὸ πέρα καὶ τὸ τέλος τῆς δολιχῆς καὶ μακρᾶς ὁδοῦ, τὸν περυγαυῆ οὐρανὸν τῶνδε (ἔχοντα τούτων), τὸν ἐν τοῖς πετειροῖς ταχίστατον οὐρανὸν τὸν γρῦπα, διεπύκνωσεν καὶ ἔκρινεν 5 γνῶμη καὶ θελήσει οὐκ εἶ, χωρὶς χαλινῶν (ἔσται ἀσπίς τετον)», ἐπὶ γρυπὸς γὰρ τετρασκελοῦς ὀχεύεται ὁ Ὠκεανός. A.

5 ἀσπίς τετον: cf. Mediceum 287. 5-6 Mediceum 284a fin. Cf. et Eustathium ad *Od.* 5. 453; ἐν (sc. Ὠκεανὸς) ὁ τραγικὸς Αἰσχύλος ἐπὶ γρυπὸς καθίζων ἐξάγει πρὸς θεάτρον.

b Mediceus: ἦκα κ.τ.λ.] Καθὼν διδασκί τῷ χορῷ καθήκασθαι τῆς μακρῆς Ὠκεανὸς ἐλθὼν, ὑπερβολῇ δὲ ἐχρήσατο, ὅπου γε 'Ὀμηρος οὐκ εἰσήγαγεν Ὠκεανὸν εἰς τὸν σῆλλογον τὸν θεῶν.

5 ἐπὶ γρυπὸς δὲ τετρασκελοῦς ὀχεύεται.

3 ὑπερβολῇ κ.τ.λ.: cf. 288a, fin. Similia sentit Mediceum 393b. 3-4 respicit *Il.* 20. 7 νόσφ' Ὠκεανόιο.

286 Mediceus: περυγαυῆ] Τὸν ταχὺν διὰ τῶν πετρώων.

287 Mediceus: στομίω ἀτερ] Οἶον χωρὶς ἡνίων, αὐθαίρετον, οὐ βίβλ.

288a (288-292) ταῖς σάξιν δὲ τύχαις· «Ταῖς σάξιν», φησί, «κακοπαθείαις, γυναικαῖς, ἀνθρώποις· ἡ γὰρ συγγένειά με ἀναγκάζει λυπεῖσθαι, καὶ χωρὶς τοῦ εἶναι με σοῦ συγγενή, οὐκ ἔστιν εὐρεθῆναι ὃ ἂν πλείονα παρέχοιμι φίλων παρὰ σοῦ». ὑπερβολή, δὲ ἐχρήσατο· ὁ γὰρ Ὀμηρος οὐκ εἰσήγαγεν ἢ Ὀμηρὸν εἰς σύλλογον τῶν θεῶν. A.

3+4 φ... σοί τίν' ἄλλω μείζονα παρέχω φίλων ἢ καὶ παρὰ σοί PpD.  
3 ὃ X; ὡς vel ὡς CNYV; ὅς B. 4-5 = Mediceum 284b, med.  
4 ὃ γὰρ καὶ γὰρ B.

b P\*Ya: Ἰσθα, συναλγῶ (?) Σημειώσαι ὅτι οἱ Ἀττικοὶ πῇ μὲν τιθέσαν ὡς παρέλκον τὸ ἄδτιν, πῇ δὲ ἐκλείπουσι παντελῶς.

In neutro codice exstat lemma, in P invenitur hoc scholium post sch. 294: in Y addscriptum est versus 288, recte ut videtur.

291 Mediceus: μοῖραν· Λαίπει «φιλάς».

293 (293-297) γνώση δὲ τὰδ': «Νόησεις δέν, φησί, «τὴν πρὸς σέ μου ἀγαπᾶσαι λιγυρή, καὶ ὡς οὐ μᾶλλον σοὶ διὰ λόγου χαρίζομαι. φέρε γάρ, εἴτε τί σοι πρέπει συμπράττειν· οὐ γὰρ ποτε λέγεις ὡς ἄλλος τις φίλος ἔσται σοι βεβαιώτερος παρ' ἐμέ τὸν Ὀμηρὸν. A.

1 τὴν πρὸς σέ μου ( σου τὴν πρὸς ἐμέ σου (sic) BY: τὴν πρὸς ἐμέ σου καὶ 1 τὴν πρὸς ἐμέ σου vel 3 λέγεις) λέγεις NPpD. In Prom 296 alii codices ποτε φῆς legunt, alii ποτ' ἐρεῖς (Dawe, p. 209).

294 Mediceus: χαριτογλώσσῃν) Μέχρι γλώσσης χαρίζεσθαι σοι, καὶ οὐκ ἔργois.

298a (298-306) ἔα τί χρήμα· Δυσχεραίνει ὁ Προμηθεὺς εἰ πως τὸ ἔδωκεν ἀξίωμα οὐκ ἐτήρησεν ὁ Ὀκεανός, φησί δέ, «τί τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμα; καὶ σὺ ἦκεις ἰδεῖν τοὺς ἐμοὺς πόνοισι; πῶς ἐκατέρησας, καταλείψας τὸ ἐπώνυμόν τε βεῖμμα (τὸ ὀνομαζόμενον Ὀκεανέιον) καὶ τὰ αὐτόκτιστα ἄντρα (τὰ αὐτόκατακακέλαστα) καὶ πετριταῖα (τὰ πέτρας ἐστεγασμένα), ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν γῆν τὴν σιδηρομήτορα (τὴν γεννώσαν τὸν σιδηρόν)· ἢ λέγει δὲ τὴν Σκυθίαν· οἱ γὰρ Χάλυβες Σκυθικὸν ἔθνος, καὶ πολλοὶ ἐν Σκυθίᾳ χαλκοί, καὶ παρεγένοντο, φησί, «θεωρήσαντες τὰς ἐμὰς δυστυχίας καὶ συλλυπούμενος τοῖς ἐμοῖς κακοῖς, ἰδεῖν ἂν θέαμα (ἦτοι παράδοξον τέρας), τόνδε ἐμέ τὸν φίλον τοῦ Διός, τὸν τὴν τυραννίδα καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν οἰκονομήσαντα καὶ

συνεργήσαντα τούτῳ εἰς ταύτην, πόλεις βλάβαις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, τοῦ Διός, δαμάζομαι». A (C om. 9-12, ἴδε... δαμάζομαι; contuli et D).

1-2 = Mediceum 298b. 1 εἰ πως NPpD 4 αὐτόκτιστα) αὐτόκτιστα PpX. 6-7 = Mediceum 301a. 7 Σκυθικόν... χαλκοίς) ἐκεῖ ποτε πολλοὶ οἰκοῦντες, ἔθνος ὄντες Σκυθικόν· ἐποῦ ὁ σιδηρὸς ἐπευρίσκειται PpD.

b Mediceus: ἔα τί χρήμα κ.τ.λ.) Δυσχεραίνει εἰ πως τὸ ἔδωκεν ἀξίωμα μὴ ἐτήρησεν ὁ Ὀκεανός.

301a Mediceus: τὴν σιδηρομήτορα) Τὴν Σκυθίαν· οἱ γὰρ Χάλυβες Σκυθικὸν ἔθνος.

b Pmarg.: σιδηρομήτορα) Ἀλίβας καὶ χάλυβος ὁ νεκρός, ἀπὸ τοῦ χαλᾶν τὴν ἥβην.

1 χάλυβος sic P, etymologiae suae gratia.

307a (307-314) ὁρῶ, Προμηθεῦ· Εἰπόντος τοῦ Προμηθεῦς πρὸς τὸν Ὀκεανόν «ἴδε οἷα πάσχω καὶ οἷαις βλάβαις ὑπὸ τοῦ Διός δαμάζομαι», φησὶν ὁ Ὀκεανός πρὸς αὐτόν· «ὁρῶ οἷα πάσχεις, καὶ παραινέσαι σοὶ θέλω τὰ ἀγαθὰ καίπερ φρονίμῳ ὄντι· γνῶθι σαυτὸν, καὶ νόησον εἴ τι ἐλάττων εἰ τοῦ Διός, καὶ ἄλλαξον τοὺς τρόπους καὶ κτῆσαι ἐτέρους νέους, εἴτε καὶ τύραννος ἐν θεοῖς νέος, εἰ δὲ οὐτοα τραχεῖς (καὶ σκληροὺς καὶ ἀναθεῖς) λόγους καὶ τεθηγμένους (ἦγον δυνάμενους λυπῆσαι) βίβεις (ἔντι τοῦ ἐκπέμψαι ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου), τάχ' ἂν καὶ μακρὰν σου καθύμμενος ὁ Ζεὺς ἀκούσι· ὥστε τὴν νῦν προσοῦσάν σοι ὀργὴν αὐτοῦ 10 παίγιον εἶναι δοκῆσεις, ἄλλα δὲ χαλεπώτερα πάθης». A.

10 cf. Mediceum 314.

b Mediceus: Σκόπησον τὰ τῶν ῥητόρων καλὰ, παρὰ πρῶτως εὐρεθέντα τοῖς τραγικοῖς.

Scripta sunt haec in margine inferiore folii continentis Prom. 270-315, ita ut sub Prom. 315 ἄλλ' ὁ ταλαίηνος collocetur. Ad totam Oceani orationem (Prom. 307-329) referenda esse docet Dind.

308 Mediceus, et gll. in CVXY: ποικίλῳ) Συνετῶ.

309a Mediceus: γίνωσκε σαυτὸν) Γνωθὶ σαυτὸν, ὡς ὁ ποιητής· ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, Τυδείδῃ, καὶ χάξου. Γνωθὶ σαυτὸν εἰ ἦττων εἰ τοῦ Διός.

2 Il. 5. 440.

PPdYaΞa (in hoc ad v. 289): μεθάρμοσον· *πρὸς*  
 ἀρμονία τις ἐστὶν ἐν τοῖς τῆς ψυχῆς ἡθελσι· ἀμεθάρμοστος  
 δὲ τις ἐαυτὸν ὄντων ἐκ τοῦ θυμοῦ γίνεται χαροπός, καὶ ἐκ  
 τῆς σκληρότητος λιαρὸς καὶ εὐμάλακτος, καὶ γὰρ πάντων  
 5 τούτωντι. λέγει οὖν ὁ Ὀρεανὸς ἐνταῦθα τῷ Προμηθεῖ  
 ὅτι ἀμεθάρμοστος τρόπους, ἔχουν μεταλλάττειν ἐκ τῆς  
 σκληρῆς εἰς τὴν μαλακίαν, καὶ ὑπειξον τῷ Δίῳ.  
 ἔστι δὲ ὁ Ὀρεανὸς συγγενὴς τοῦ Προμηθεῖος, ὡς  
 εἰρηται, λόγῳ τοῦδὲ ἀλλογορίας· ἀλλογορεῖται γὰρ  
 10 ὁ Ὀρεανὸς εἰς τὸν νοῦν ἐτυμολογούμενος, ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 «ὠρέω» (ἔχουν ταχέως) «ἀνέω» τοὺς λογισμοὺς  
 καὶ τὰ διανοήματα. ἡ δὲ προμῆθεια καὶ ἡ πρόγνῳσις  
 ἐστὶ μέρος τοῦ λογισμοῦ, καὶ δοκεῖ πως συγγενικῶς  
 διακείσθαι τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ νοῦς νομμένοις βεβήμασι.  
 15 ἦτοι λογισμοῖς καὶ διανοήμασι.

Vn. S-15 tantum habet Ξa, cum inscriptione: παλαιὸν 1 Iemitt  
 om. Ya. In textu Aeschyleo μεθάρμοσον scribit Pd, μεθάρμοσον  
 (supraerit. -ον) PYaΞa. 3 γίνεται: sic nostri. 3 χαροπός  
 idem esse atque «laetus» credidisse videtur hic scholiasta. 8-9  
 συγγενής... ὡς εἰρηται: cf. *Prom.* 289? 11 ὠρέω νέων: eandem  
 etymologiam profert Eustathius ad *Il.* 14, 202.

312 P\*: ῥίψει] «Ῥίπτειν» κυρίως ἐπὶ τῶν ἀφελῶν λόγων.  
 τὸ δὲ «βάλλειν» ἐπὶ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν.

313 P\*XcYa: ὥστε κ.τ.λ.] Ὡστε τὸν νῦν παρόντα γόλον  
 τῶν μύθων καὶ τῶν κακώσεων παίγνιον εἶναι σοὶ  
 δόξειν· ἦτοι, οὐ σωφρονοῦντι βαρύτερα κακὰ σοὶ  
 ἐπείθεσσι παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς, καὶ ταῦτά σοι τὰ κακὰ παίγνιον  
 5 δόξει εἶναι.

1 γόλον omnes nostri, et hic et in textu Aeschyleo.

314 Mediceus: παιδιὰν κ.τ.λ.] Πείσῃ γὰρ χαλεπώτερα.

317 NPPdVXc: ἀρχαῖα ἴσως σοι· «Ἀρχαῖα» λέγονται  
 τὰ μωρὰ, διότι οἱ ἀρχαῖοι τοιοῦτοι ἦσαν, ἀπλοῦστατοι  
 καὶ εὐήθεες· ἢ οἱ γέροντες καὶ οἱ ἔξωροι τοιοῦτοί εἰσαν.

3 ἢ οἱ nostri praeter Xc (kal ol); ἢ οἱ edd., melius.

318a (318-329) τοιαῦτα μέντοι· Τοιαῦτα, ὃ Προμηθεῦ, τῆς μεγαλορρημο-  
 νούσης γλώσσης τὰ ἐπιτίμια, οἷα πάχεις αὐτός, ἀντιλέγων πρὶν τῷ

Δίῳ, σὺ δὲ καὶ τοιαῦτα πάσχων ὥνάτι ταπεινὸς εἰ οὐδ' ὑποτάσῃ· σὺν  
 οἷς δὲ πάχεις κακούς θέλεις λαβεῖν καὶ ἔττερα. ἀλλ' ἐάν μοι πεισθῇς,  
 5 οὐ βλάψεις σεαυτὸν πρὸς κέντρα τὴν τίμια ἐκτείνων, ἵeron ὅτι κυριεῖται  
 πάντων χαλεπὸς καὶ ὀργίλος θεὸς ὁ Ζεὺς, ὅστις μόνος ἔχει τῶν ἄλλων  
 πάντων, οὐδ' ἐστὶν ὑπεύθυνος (ἔχει ἐξουσιαζόμενος παρὰ τινος· ἢ ὅν οὐ  
 δύναται τις τιμωρῆσθαι). καὶ νῦν μὲν ἐγὼ ἀπεργάζομαι πρὸς αὐτόν,  
 καὶ πειράσσομαι ἐάν τέως ἰσχύσω ἀπολύσαι σε τῶν δεσμῶν. σὺ δὲ μὴ  
 10 μεγαλορρημόναι, μηδ' ὑπερόργκα καὶ αὐθάδη λάλει. ἢ φρόνιμος ὢν οὐκ  
 οἶδας ὅτι βλάπτειται τις ἐκ γλώσσης ἀκολάστου καὶ φλυαροῦ; A (om. C;  
 contuli et D).

2 post πάχεις add. PPd: νῦν. Cf. Mediceum 318b. 4 5 ἐν  
 μοι πεισθῇ, οὐ βλάψεις] ἐάν μὴ πεισθῇς, βλάψεις B. Cf. Mediceum 322.  
 7-11 οὐδ' ἐστὶν... φλυαροῦ: haec quasi alterum scholium (ad 324)  
 tractant PPd. 7 ἐξουσιαζόμενος παρὰ τινος] παρ' ἑλλοι τινος  
 ἐξουσιαζόμενος PPd.

b Mediceus: τοιαῦτα μέντοι] \*A πάχεις νῦν. γνωμικὸς  
 δὲ ῥησι.

In Mediceo appicta sunt haec ad *Prom.* 317 (ἀρχαῖα κ.τ.λ.). Primam  
 sententiam ad 316 (τῶνδε πημάτων), secundam ad 318 retulit  
 Dind.; totum scholium ad 318 pertinere vidit Weckl., quem  
 secutus sum, collato etiam sch. 318a, init.

320 Mediceus: ταπεινὸς] Λείπει ἀθελεις εἶναι.

322 Mediceus: οὐκουν ἔμοιγε] Ἐάν μοι μὴ πεισθῇς.  
 βλάψεις σεαυτὸν.

Melius fortasse scholiasta V vide 318a 4-5

323a P\*VXcYa: πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον· Πρὸς κέντρα τὸ  
 κῶλον ἐκτείνει ὁ βούς· λατίζει γὰρ κεντούμενος ὑπὸ  
 κέντρου, καὶ τὸ κῶλον αἰμάσσει. ὁ γὰρ πρὸς κέντρα  
 λατίζειν, κατὰ τὴν ἐντεῖθεν παρομίαν, τοὺς ἰδίους  
 5 πόδας αἰμάσσει.

1 in lemma sequor V (nisi quod hic add. ἐκτείνεις su et Xc, in  
 Ya lemma nullum; in P lemma οὐκουν εἰσέρχεται· Pm 322. In  
 ceteris sequor P. 3 αἰμάσσει, mutilum in P· c Vc Ya supplevi.  
 4 κατὰ... παρομίαν habet solus P.

b gl. in BX: πρὸς κέντρα] Παρομία ἐπὶ τῶν τοῖς  
 ἰσχυροῖς ἀντιβαίνοντων.

329a

Bgl: προστρέβεται Προσκολλᾷται· μεταφορικῇ ἡ ἔξ.

Primum verbum (tantum) praebent et gll. in CPVd.

b

Bmarg.: Ἡ μεταφορὰ ἀπὸ τῶν συμμνησμένων  
ἱματίων καὶ λαμβανόντων ῥύπον.

330a

(330-334) Ζηλῷ σ' ὅθ' οὐνεκα: Οὐμαῖζα σε πῶς ὑπάρχεις ἐκτὸς αἰτίῃ  
καὶ μέμψους παρὰ τῷ Δίῳ, καὶ οὐδὲν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δεῖνόν πεπόνθατος ἐμοὶ  
συναλγῶν. ἈΛΛΩΣ· ἐπαίνῳ σε, φησίν, ὅτι ἐκτὸς ὑπάρχεις μέμψους  
ὡς ὅπερ ἦν σοι δυνατόν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ποιήσας καὶ συναλγῆσας ἐπ' οἷς πάσχει  
5 κακοῖς, καὶ νῦν ἄφες τὸ προσελθεῖν τῷ Δίῳ δυσωπήσων αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ ἐμῶν,  
ἵνα ἀπολύσῃ με τῶν δεσμῶν. πάντως γὰρ οὐ καταπερίσσει αὐτόν. σκληρὴς  
γὰρ ἔστι καὶ ἀκαμπτής· σὺ δ' ἐπιτρέπει καὶ περιβλεπε μή τι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ  
βλαβήσῃ. A (contuli et D).

1 lemma: ὅθ' οὐνεκα: sic nostri, praeter X (om. οὐνεκα). 1-3  
συναλγῶν: fere = prima sententia Medicei 330b. 4 ὡς ὅπερ NPPdV,  
ut fiat sensus: aquasi quodcumque potueris, feceris... 5 ὡςπερ  
CDXY; ὡς B. 5 post ἐμοὶ dissentiunt a ceteris PPd; vide  
330d. 8 βλαβήσῃ] βλαβῆς X.

b (330-333) Mediceus: Ζηλῷ σ' κ.τ.λ.] Οὐμαῖζα σε πῶς οὐδὲν

ἐπὶ Διὸς συναλγῶν μοι.

ἈΛΛΩΣ· Ζηλῷ σε, φησίν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ περὶ σε αὐτοῦ  
ποιήσας κεκίμμαι χάριν ἐξ ἐμοῦ, καὶ οὐκ ἔσσω σε  
5 προσκρούσαι Δίῳ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ.

προγινώσκων δὲ εἰ οὐ πείσει τὸν Δία ἀπειργεῖ αὐτόν.

c (330-331) X\*: Ζηλῷ σε ὅτι, μετασχὼν πάντων τῶν κακῶν ἐμοὶ

τολμηρῶς, ὑπάρχεις ἐκτὸς αἰτίας τοῦ Διὸς.

d PPd haec praebent post ἐμοῦ 330a:15 Οὐ γὰρ ἂν

πέισσας αὐτόν· σὺ δὲ πρόσχε μή τι βλαβῆς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ.

Cf. sch. 335. 3. 2 πείσας P; -εις Pd; debuerunt -αις.

331

Glossmata in πάντων μετασχόν· —

B: Τῶν κακῶν ὧν ἔχω μεταλαβών.

C: Ὡς πάσχω μεταλαβὼν καὶ κοινωνήσας.

V: Τῶν δεινῶν.

X: Τῶν παθημάτων μου.

335 (332-339) πολλῷ γ' ἄμεινον: Εἰπόντος τοῦ Προμηθεὺς πρὸς τὸν  
Ἵκκεανὸν ὅτι ἀφῆς τὸ προσελθεῖν τῷ Δίῳ ἱκετεύσων αὐτόν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ·  
οὐ γὰρ πείσεις αὐτόν· σὺ δὲ πρόσχε μή τι βλαβῆς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, φησὶν δ'  
Ἵκκεανὸς πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀκκτὰ πολὺ ἐγενήθης κρείττων καὶ βελτίων  
5 εἰς τὸ πρὸνίκους ποιεῖν καὶ σωφρονίζειν ἑτέρονος παρὰ σεαυτοῦ. τοῦτο  
δὲ ἐξ ἔργων αὐτῶν νοῦ ἀληθείας, καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου· σεαυτὸν γὰρ  
μὴ σωφρονίσας ὥστε ὑπεκρίναι τῷ Δίῳ, σωφρονίζεις ἑτέρονος. ἐμὲ δὲ  
προθυμώμενον ἀπελθεῖν πρὸς τὸν Δία μηδαμῶς καλῶντος· θαρρῶ γὰρ  
ταύτην τὴν θωρακὴν (ἥτοι τὸ ἀπολύσαι σε τῶν δεσμῶν) ἐμοὶ δοῖναι  
10 αὐτόν. A.

5 σεαυτὸν ἑαυτὸν BCPdV. 8 πρὸς BNVV; εἰς cet. 9 δοῖναι  
omnes nostri (δῶσαν edd., perperam; nam saepe in his scholiis aor  
infinit. pro fut. infinit. usurpatur; cf., e.g., sch. 922. 14 βοηθήσαι).

340 (340-343) τὰ μὲν σ' ἐπαίνῳ: «Εἰς ταῦτα μὲν σε ἐπαίνῳ», δ' Προμηθεὺς  
φησὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἵκκεανόν, «ὅτι πᾶσαν προθυμίαν καὶ σπουδὴν δευνούεις  
ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ· καὶ οὐδὲ παυθήσομαι ποτε τοῦ ἐπαίνειν σε. καὶ μὴδὲν ποῖναι  
ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ· εἰ τι γὰρ ἂν καὶ πράξης πρὸς ὠφελίαν ἐμὴν σπεύδων, μάτην  
5 ποιήσεις». προγινώσκει γὰρ ὅτι οὐ πείσει τὸν Δία. A (om. C; contuli  
et DW).

5 cf. Mediceus 330b, fin.

345a (345-6) ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ, εἰ δυστυχῶ: «Εἰγώ», φησὶ, «καὶ ἐὰν δυστυχῶ  
ταῦτάς γε βλάβας πάσχω, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ διὰ τοῦτο, ἵνα καὶ ἄλλοι τὰ ἴμοια  
ἐμοὶ πάσχωσι, θέλω ἐπιτυχεῖν ἐκεῖνους τῆς ὁμοίας βλάβης». A.

3 ἐπιτυχεῖν ἐκεῖνους] ἢ καὶ ἄλλους ἐπιτυχεῖν CPdVd, verba ἴνα.  
πάσχωσι cum θέλω coniungenda esse perperam rati.

b

Mediceus: ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ κ.τ.λ.] Προμηθεὺς· οὐ γὰρ  
κατὰ τὸν ἀνθρώπινον λογισμὸν πολλοὺς κατὰ σπουδὴν  
βούλεται ὁ Προμηθεὺς.

2 αὐτῷ Mediceus; αὐτῷ edd., nescio an recte.

347a (347-50) οὐ δῆρ', ἐπεὶ με καὶ κασιγνήτου τύχαι: Ἰαπετὸς δ' τοῦ Κρόνου  
ἀδελφὸς ἐκ θυγατρὸς τοῦ Ἵκκεανῶ Κλυμένης λεγομένης ἔσχεν Ἀτλαντα  
καὶ Μενότιον καὶ Προμηθεά. καὶ τὸν μὲν Προμηθεά προσήλωσαν ὁ  
Ζεὺς εἰς τὸ Κευκάσιον ὄρος, ἐπίβουλον αὐτῷ καὶ ἐχθρὸν φανέντα, ὡς  
5 καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀδελφοὺς· τὸν δὲ Ἀτλαντα ἐπέθηκεν βασιτεῖαν ἐπ'  
ὧμων τῶν οὐρανῶν· τὸν δὲ Μενότιον ἐκερταίνωσθε.  
φησὶν οὖν ὁ Ἵκκεανὸς πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά· ἀδελφάχρῳσι με καὶ ἀνιδίω

αὶ δυστυχίαι τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου τοῦ Ἀτλαντος, ὅστις πρὸς τοὺς θυτικούς  
τόπους ἵσταται, ἐν ὁμοίᾳ βασιάζων τοὺς οὐρανοὺς καὶ τῆς γῆς κίονας,  
10 βάρος δυσμεταχείριστον καὶ οὐ βράδεις βασταζόμενον. Α.

1-6 haec iam in Hesiodi *Theogonia* 507-522, nisi quod Epimetheus mentionem omittit scholiasta noster, Caucasi addit. Similia narrat sch. 402a, ad fin. 7 φησὶν οὖν ὁ Ὠκεανός: habebat ergo ante oculos scholiasta librum qui versus 347-372 Oceano tributebat, sicut omnes nostri; cf. etiam 352b, init. Contra cod. Medicus, recte. 8 σου τοῦ NPV; σου tantum BCX; τοῦ tantum Pd 10 δυσμεταχείριστον = Medicum 350.

b gll. in CW(?) X: οὐ δῆτ' Ποιήσεις ἐμέ τοῦ μὴ ἀπελθεῖν  
εἰς τὸν Δία.

Cf. quae ad 347a 7 adnotavi. In W paene omnia evanida.  
1 ποιήσεις C; ἔσσω X; fortasse legendum καλίσσεις.

349a P\*Ya: Τί ἐστιν ἄξων; διάμετρος τοῦ κόσμου εὐθεία  
ἐκ τῶν πόλων ἐπεξευγμένη, μέσην μὲν ἔχουσα τὴν γῆν,  
τοὺς δὲ δύο πόλους πέρατα· καὶ περὶ ταύτην μένουσα ἡ  
σφαίρα στρέφεται.

In P hoc scholium, una cum scholiis b et c, in imo folio est adiectum,  
sub sch. 347a. In Ya invenitur post 377a.  
2 ἐκ... ἐπεξευγμένη P; διὰ τῶν πόλων ἐξευγμένη Ya. 3 ταύτην  
Ya; ταῦτα P.

b P\*Ya: Τὸν ἄξωνα συμβέβηκε νοεῖσθαι εὐθείαν τινὰ  
καὶ ἀσώματον γραμμὴν, ἀπὸ τοῦ βορείου πόλου μέχρι  
τοῦ νοτίου, καὶ διὰ μέσης πεφυκυῖαν τῆς γῆς· ἣν  
συμβέβηκε κέντρον εἶναι τοῦ κόσμου τῇ ὀξείᾳ φύσει,  
5 καθ' ἣν ἀμετακινήτως ἐστὶ καὶ ἀσάλευτον αὐτοῦ μετέχει  
τὴν θέναν. τὰ δὲ πέρατα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὁ δὴ παρὰ τοῖς  
ἄκροις τοῦ ἄξωνος ἐξ ἑκατέρων τῶν μερῶν νοοῦνται,  
ἀπὸ πάλω καλοῦνται.

In P continuatur hoc scholium cum 349a, in Ya cum 425d.  
2-3 μέχρι τοῦ νότου (sic) Ya; καὶ τοῦ νοτίου μέχρι P. 6 θέσαν P,  
διάθεν Ya. 6-8 = 425c, fin.

c P\*Ya: Τί ἐστιν οὐρανός; ὁ περιέχων τὰ πάντα πλὴν  
αὐτοῦ.

In utroque codice invenitur hoc scholium post 349b.  
1 τὰ πάντα P; τὰ ἄλλα πάντα Ya. 2 αὐτοῦ scripsi; αὐτοῦ PYa.

Mediceus: οὐκ εὐκαίρων] Δυσμεταχείριστον.

350

351a τὸν γηγενῆ τε Κιλικίον οὐκ ἔχορα· Μοιβήσεται ὅτι οἱ Τυτῆνες, τοῦ Θράκου  
καὶ τῆς Γῆς παῖδες ὄντες, ἀνέστην πύλαιον τῷ Δίῳ, καὶ ἀνέστησαν αὐτόν.  
ἐπεὶ δὲ δευκαετὼς ἐμάρχοντο, καὶ λόσις τοῦ ποιέοντος ὡς ἦν, δι' ἧς ἦν  
τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς Τιτῶσι ἡ πίσυρας, ἡ Ζεὺς σπερματις πρὸς τὴν μάχην  
5 λαβὼν τοὺς τρεῖς μονοβλάμους Κίκαλ ὡπασι, τὸν Βρόντην, τὸν Σαρπητῆν,  
καὶ τὸν Ἀργον, καὶ τοὺς τρεῖς Ἑκατοχρεῖνας, τὸν Κόττην, τὸν Βορέον,  
καὶ τὸν Γύγγην (οἵτινες καὶ οὗτοι παῖδες τοῦ Γίγαντος καὶ τῆς Γῆς  
ἐκρημάτιον), καὶ νέκταρ κεράσας, ἡΐφασι καὶ ποτὶς τιμωρίαν προέ-  
τρεψε. καὶ πόλεμον σπινθήρας μετὰ νεφέλῃσι ἀρόται τοῖς Τιτῶσι·  
10 κατετροπώσατο καὶ τῇ γῇ περιέθηκε καὶ κατετροπώσατο, ἵστα δὲ τῶντα  
ἡ Γῇ πρὸς εὐνὴν τραπέτην τῷ Ταρτάρῳ τῷ ἐκατοστήματι· Γίγαντες  
ἐγένοντο, ἅπαντα ἡρώων ἔργοντα κεράτας, καὶ πόδας δύναντες καὶ  
παμμιγέες χρηματίζοντα· καὶ ἐξ ὀρθαλμῶν πύλαις ἐκτετρακταῖον ἄντα  
στράπτοντα. οὗτος σάκεν τῷ Δίῳ ἐπέσταν μάχην σφίγῃσι κακοῦσι δὲ  
15 καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν Σικελίᾳ παρὰ τὴν Ἀίττην τῷ Ταρτάρῳ ἐκείνῳ· ἐξ οὗ  
μυθολογεῖται πάντας τοὺς ἀνέμους ἀφ' ὁμοῦ ἀνέσθαι, μάλιστα Ζεφύρου  
καὶ Βορρᾶ· θεογενεῖς γὰρ οὗτοι.  
Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι ὁ Τυφῶς ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ἐγεννήθη, ἐκαστήν δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ,  
(ὁ "Ησίοδος"· ἀπὸν ποτε Κιλικίον θρέβει πολυάνθρωπον ἄνθρωπον Α  
(contuli et DW).

x-17 haec Hesiodi *Theog.* versibus 617-880 plerumque in Commentariis  
Alieno ex fonte in Commentarium A deducta esse monentur, quod  
modo scribendi genus, sed etiam vocabulum γένος, quod in  
8, 13), quod in scholiis ad Aeschylum γένος, quod in  
nusquam nisi in scholio mythologico ad *Septem contra Thebes*  
Dindorfii) recurrit. 3 δεκαετὼς] δεκά ἐτε CPD (cf. Hesiodi  
PDAW; om. cet. 5 sq. de 1141-1145. In nota ad 1141-1145  
et sch. 922, 1-10. 6 Κοττῶν στοιλὴν] στοιλὴν, quod in  
κῶτον P (tertia littera errata); αἰώνον Y = ἑκατοστήματα  
Γόνιν rectam formam esse monet Dind. 8 καὶ πόδας δύναντες  
PPD. 9 συναρπάξας edd.; συναρπάξας nostri plerumque scribunt Y  
11 τρηπίσσει] μυγίσσει CPD 13 γὰρ κατεῖχοντα] κατεῖχοντα  
BDNWX. 13-14 ἀπαστράπτοντα] ἀπαστράπτοντα  
15 παρὰ DDPdY; περὶ cet. 18-19 haec quasi alterum scholium  
exhibent Cb (hic cum lemmate Τυφῶνα θένον). Fere = Medicum  
351d, ubi v. add. 19 θρέβει BCDY; θρέβει cet.

b (351-364) Φθινὸν οὖν ὁ Ὠκεανός· ἀφαιρέησα καὶ τὸν Τυφῶνα τὸν  
οὐκ ἔχορα τῶν Κιλικίων σπηλαίων, τὸν ἐκπὸν κεράτας ἔχοντα, τὸν  
ὀρημνικὸν πρὸς πόλεμον, δὲ πᾶσι τοῖς θεοῖς ἀνίστην, κατατρεχάμενός  
σταγόναι ἡλῶν φόνον· ἐξ ὀρθαλμῶν δὲ ἥστραπτε σέλας κατὰ κρατὶν  
5 ἄλλ' ἤλθε τοῦ τοῦ Διὸς βέλος, ὁ κεραυνός, καὶ ἔπαυσεν αὐτὸν τῶν κeno-

δόξων καὶ μεγαλαύχων κομπασμάτων. εἰς αὐτὰς γὰρ τὰς φρένας πληγεῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ κεραυνοῦ κατεκῆν· καὶ νῦν κείται πλησίον τοῦ Σικελίου, πορθοῦ, μεταξὺ Σικελίας καὶ Ἰταλίας, δέμας ἀχρεῖον καὶ παρήγορον (ἦγον ἐκλυτον καὶ ἠπλωμένον).»

10 Γράφεται δὲ καὶ «πανάωρον», ἀντὶ τοῦ παντελῶς ἀφρόνιστον καὶ μηδεμιᾶς φροντίδος ἄξιον.

Σημειώσαι δὲ ὅτι τὸ «δέμας» ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀψύχου λαμβάνει οὗτος ὁ ποιητής. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

Haece cum 351a continuant codd. plerique, nullo intervallo; separatim dant PpDv; hos secutus sum, lectoris commodum consulens. 1 φρονίς ὁ ἄκενός; vide ad 347a. 4 φρόνως plerique; φρόνως B; φρόνως (γράφεται καὶ φρόνως) NV; φρόνως ἡ φρόνως (γράφεται γὰρ καὶ οὕτως) PpD. 6 post φρένας add. PpD: τοῦτες καὶ. 7 κατεκῆν; cf. Mediceum 362a. 7-8 τοῦ... Ἰταλίας; cf. Mediceum 364a. 8 παρήγορον παρήγορον BD; utrumque W. Cf. 363b. 9 ἐκλυτον; cf. Mediceum 363a. 10 πανάωρον παρώωρον PpD.

c Mediceus: Κυλικίων] Κυλικίων.

d Mediceus (in altero margine): Οὐκίσαντα μὲν ἐν Κυλικίᾳ, κολασθέντα δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ. Ἡσίοδος δὲ «τὸν ποτε Κυλικίων θρέψαι πολυάνωμον ἄντρον».

3 θρέψαι; sic Mediceus; vide et 351a19, ubi θρέψαι vel θρέψε omnes nostri. Citari credunt plurimi verba docti non Hesiodi verba sed Pindari (*Pyth.* 1 16-17). Quod si ita esse iudicas, θρέψεν hic repone e Pindaro; sin minus, versum Hesiodicum ita fere refingere possis: τὸν ποτε <δ> Κυλικίων θρέψαι πολυάνωμον ἄντρον / <α>ρᾶς... Mutulim esse hoc scholium suspicantur Merkelbach et West, *Fragmenta Hesiodica*, p. 185 (Fr. 388, in *Spuria* relegatum).

355a CP\*PdgIVY: σμερδαῖσι. Καὶ ἐκπληκτικαῖς, παρὰ τὸ «μερρίζειν», τὸ δονεῖν καὶ ταράσσειν. τὸ γὰρ καταπληκτικὸν ποιεῖ τὸν δαῖδον μερρίζεσθαι εἰς φόβους καὶ ἄλλας καὶ ἄλλας ἐννοίας.

Secutus sum V; dissentiunt hic illic ceteri codd., sed in nugis

b Mediceus: Οὐ μὲν ἐλεπτός ὁ τοιοῦτος· ἀλλ' ὁ ποιητής φύσει τοῖς τεραστίοις ἐξαιρούμενος οὐ λεπτολογεῖται τὰ πράγματα.

1 μὲν; μὴν Dind., post «schol. rec.» suum. 2 ἐξαιρούμενος comi Paley; ἐξαυρούμενος Mediceus.

358a

CPPDVY: ἄγρυπνον βέλος. Τὸ πῦρ τὸ ποιοῦν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀγρυπνεῖν καὶ ἀσχολεῖσθαι περὶ τὸ ἐργάζεσθαι· ἢ πρὸς τὸ θεῖσθαι αὐτὸ συγκολλημένον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νυκτός, ποιοῦν αὐτοὺς ἄγρυπνεῖν. λέγουσι 5 γὰρ οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἡμέρᾳ μὲν ἀναβήσκει καπνός, νυκτός δὲ φλέγῃ.

3-4 ἢ πρὸς... ἀγρυπνεῖν PpD; ἢ πρὸς θεῖαν συγκολλημένον αὐτοῦ, ἀγρυπνεῖν fere cet. 4 ποιοῦν scripsi; ποιεῖν PpD. 4-5 λέγουσι κ.τ.λ.; commemorat scholiasta Pind *Pyth.* 1 22-24, αὐτὸς περὶ

b

Mediceus: ἄγρυπνον] Ἀπαιστον, ἄρρεστον.

Similia praebent gll. in BpDX (e.g. P: ἄρρεστον, ἀκατάπαυστον).

359

PpDsJ (in hoc post 1058a) VYYa: καταβᾶτης κεραυνός] Πέντε εἰδὴ κεραυνῶν· περὶστέρ, ἢ καὶ πυρρεῖς καλούμενος, ὅς καταφερομένοι τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ ἐκπυρυνθέντος καὶ λεπτοπυρυνθέντος γίνεται· σκηπτός. 5 ὁ καὶ καταβᾶτης, ὁ κάτω φερόμενος καὶ καταπληκτικός καὶ αἰφνίδιος, ὅς γίνεται παχυπυρυνθέντος τοῦ ἀέρος καὶ τοῦ πυρώδους πνεύματος· καὶ ἀργής, ὅς διὰ τὴν πᾶν λεπτότητα οὐ φλέγει, μεταίειν δὲ· ψολέος, ὁ ἐν τῇ ψαύσει ὀλλύων· ἐλικίας, ὁ συστροφᾶς καὶ ἐλικας 10 ποῖον διὰ μέσσην παχύτητα καὶ ὑγρότητα τῇ πυκνότητι τοῦ ἀέρος ἀντωθοῦμενος.

Paene idem scholium invenitur et in cod. T (Smyth [1], p. 28). Caesare idem Dind., *Souda* s.v. κεραυνός et sch. Aristoph. *Eg.* 696 ad fin. In his vero tria tantum fulminis genera nominantur. 4-5 σκηπτός ὁ καλ] om. P. 5-7 ὁ κάτω... πνεύματος soli habent PJsYa. 6 καὶ αἰφν] καὶ om. P. 7 καὶ ἀργής Dind., ex *Souda*; καὶ ἀργής PdsJvY; σκηπτός PYa.

362a

Mediceus: ἐρεψαλώθη] Κατεκῆν· φέβιλος γὰρ ὁ σπινθήρ.

b

Xc (partim), Y: ἐρεψαλώθη: Κατεκῆν· φέβιλος λέγεται ὁ μικρὸς σπινθήρ καὶ ὁ σποδιά, ἀπὸ τοῦ φάειν ἐν τῷ ἄσπασθαι.

1 φέβιλος Xc; -ον Y. 2 σπινθήρ scripsi; σπινθήρ Xc; αὐτὴρ Y. 2-3 incerta haec; φάειν ἐν τῷ ἄσπασθαι scripsi; φάγειν ἐν τῷ ἄσπασθαι Xc; φάειν (sic) τὸ ἄσπασθαι Y.

c Υ: Φέψαλος ἡ σποδιά, ἀπὸ τοῦ φεψάλλειν, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ φεύγειν, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ ψάτειν (ἦτοι προσεγγίζειν). φέψαλος κυρίως ὁ κεραυνός· φέψαλος καλεῖται καὶ ὁ μικρὸς στυγίηρ· κυρίως ὁ ἀσβόλη καὶ ἡ σκυρία.

1 φέψαλος scripsi; φεψάμενος Υ. 4 σκυρία scripsi; σκυρία Υ.

d Mediceus: κάζεβροντήθη] 'Εξησθένησε τὴν δύναμιν· ὃν τρόπον οἱ ἐμβρόντητοι· οἱ δὲ βροντῆς ξηρὰς ἀκούοντες ἐκπλήττονται.

1 post εξησθένης fortasse supplendum καὶ ἀφῆκε e PPdVY, vide 362d. 2-3 οἱ δὲ... ἐκπλήττονται: aut citatio est, aut γὰρ pro δὲ reponendum e PPdVY.

e PPdVY: ἐξεβροντήθη: ἦτοι ἐξησθένησε καὶ ἀφῆκε τὴν δύναμιν, ὃν τρόπον καὶ οἱ ἐμβρόντητοι· οἱ γὰρ βροντῆς ξηρὰς ἀκούοντες ἐκπλήττονται.

Cf. Mediceum 362d. 1 καὶ] om. Υ. 3 ἀκούοντες] ἀίοντες Υ 3 ἐκπλήττονται VY; πλήττονται PPd.

363a Mediceus gl.: παράρων (sic)] 'Εκλελυμένος.

b Pgl: παρήρων] Γρ. παράρων, ἔχουν ἡμελημένον, ἡφανισμένον· ἔχουν ἐκλυτον καὶ ἡπλωμένον.

Lemma: παρήρων: sic P in textu poetico. Cf. 351b 8-9.

364a Mediceus: στενωπού] Τοῦ Σικελικοῦ πορθμοῦ τοῦ ὁριζημένου Σικελίαν καὶ Ἰταλίαν.

2 ὁριζημένου: in margine adscriptum est ζ, i.e. ζῆται. τοῦ διακορύφουτος conā. Dindl., τοῦ διακορύφουτος μεταξὺ Weckl. Sed veram lecturam, credo, conservaverunt scholiasta A in 351b 8, et codd. DX in 364b

b gl. in BDX: στενωπού] Τοῦ Σικελικοῦ πορθμοῦ· τούτοστι, μεταξὺ Σικελίας καὶ Ἰταλίας.

Secutus sum cod. D. 1 verba τοῦ Σικ. πορθμ. (tantum) praebent et gl. in PPdW; eadem verba om. X; Σικ. om. B. 2 τούτοστι solus habet D. 2 μεταξὺ DX; μέρος B, ut vid.

365a Υ: ἱπνούμενος: Καϊόμενος, φλογίζόμενος· ἐκ μεταφορῆς τοῦ ἵπνου. γράφεται κ.τ.λ. (vide 365b).

1-2 ἱπνούμενος et ἵπνου Υ; corrigere.

b Xc, Y (in hoc continuatur cum 365a), et marg. in PPd: ἱπνούμενος] Γράφεται ἱπνούμενος ἡ φλογίζόμενος, ἦτοι παρθευόμενος· ἵπνος γὰρ ὁ παρθεύων τῶν μῶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ αἵπτω» τὸ βλάπτω.

Lemma: ἱπνούμενος, vel sim., omnes nostri in textu poetico. 1-3 in Xc sententiarum ordo alius, verba paene eadem. 1 ἡ φλογίζόμενος] συσφριγόμενος Xc; om. Υ. 2 παρθευόμενος... μῶν habet et Dgl. 2 ἀπὸ... βλάπτω P; corruptus Υ; om. PdXc

c gl. in PPd: ἱπνούμενος] Φλογίζόμενος· ἵπνός γὰρ τὸ μαγειρεῖν ἢ ἐσχάρα ἢ φούρνος ἐν ᾧ τίθεται τὸ πῦρ· γρ. δὲ καὶ ἱπνούμενος ἀντὶ τοῦ βρυνύμενος, συσφριγόμενος.

Post 2 φούρνος Pd legere non potui.

366a Mediceus: μυδροκτυπεῖ] Χαλκιδεῖ· μύδρος γὰρ ὁ πετυρωμένος σίδηρος.

b gl. in DPPdWXY: μυδροκτυπεῖ] Χαλκιδεῖ.

c PPdVWY: Μύδρος καλεῖται ὁ πετυρωμένος σίδηρος, παρὰ τὸ αμῆν καὶ τὸ αὐδωρ· ὁ γὰρ πετυρωμένος σίδηρος οὐδὲν ὑγρότητος μετέχει, ἀλλ' ἔκ μόνης ξηρότητος. ὁ ἴσος δὲ τοῦ σιδήρου ἐξ ὑγρότητος 5 γίνεται.

1-2 cf. Mediceum 366a. 3 ὑγρότητος PPd; ὑγρὸς τὸς cet. 4-5 ὁ ἴσος... γίνεται soli habent PPd.

367a (367-371) ἔνθεν ἐκραχύνονται ποτε. Κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἔστιν ὁρος τὸ καλούμενον Αἰτνη, ἐξ οὗ πῦρ πολὺ ἀναδίδεται ἐκρύνε ποταμὸν. ἀπὸ τούτου οὖν, φησί, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκρύνουσας ποταμοὶ πυρὸς κατεσθίνοντες πᾶσαν γῆν τῆς καλλικάρπου Σικελίας. τούτου δὲ ἀκούομεν καὶ αἰνιχιστικῶς 5 κατὰ τοὺς τοῦ 'Ιέρωνος χρόνους· τότε γὰρ κατὰ τὸ μέτρον ἐκρύνοντες οὖν οἱ τοῦ πυρὸς ποταμοὶ πολλὰ χωρία διέφθειραν. αἰοῦσιν οὖν, φησὶν, αὐτῶν ἀναξέσει χόλον ἐν βέλσει καὶ ῥηταῖς θερμῇ ἀπλήστου πυρὸς τῆς ζάλης. «ζάλην» δὲ «πυρίπνοον» λέγει τὴν ἀνάβουσαν καὶ ἀνακλίσαν τὸν Αἰτναίου πυρὸς· «πυρίπνοον» δὲ αὐτὴν καλεῖ, διὰ τὴν ἐκείσε καυθίαν τὴν 10 τυφῶνα· «ἀπλήστου» δὲ, διότι τὸ πῦρ ὅλης δραξάμενον οὐ κορύνει.

ται, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐπὶ πλέον καταφλέγει τὰ προστυχόντα, καὶ οὐ  
ἴστανται. A.

1-2 cf. fortasse *l'arrien de Aetna monte ad finem huius labij*,  
vv. 2-4. 4-6 = Mediceum 368.3-5. 7 ἡπαῖς PpD; ἡπαῖς  
B (debuit ἡπαῖς). ἡπαῖς NN; ἡπαῖς cct. 11-12 ἀλλὰ ἴστανται  
om. Pd et prinitus P; supplevit P in marg.

b gl. in BDP: ἔθεν ἐκκαγγήσονται κ.τ.λ.] 'Αναχρο-  
νισμός.

c Bmarg.: 'Ιστορεῖ 'Ιέρων ἐτι ἐξῆλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Αἴωνος  
πῦρ, καὶ κατέκαυσε τὰ παρακείμενα πεδία.

1 ἱστορεῖ 'Ιέρων: sic B.

368 Mediceus: ποταμοὶ πυρὸς δάπτοντες] "Ἐνθεν ὁ Καλλί-  
μαχος ἀπυρίδενόν] φησι. «ποταμοὺς» δὲ «πυρὸς»  
τοὺς κατὰ Σικελίαν βύσκακας φησι, περὶ ὧν ἠκούομεν  
πάλαι καὶ κατὰ τοὺς 'Ιερώνας χρόνους κατὰ τὸ μέσον  
5 βυέντες πολλὰ διέφθειραν χωρία. ὅθεν τό τε θεῖον καὶ  
τὰ πυρεῖα. γῆ γάρ ἐστι παρακείμενον ἐχουσα πῦρ, ὅ ἐστι  
κατὰ παράθεσιν τῆς γῆς. ἄλλο δὲ ἐστι πῦρ τὸ κατὰ  
κράσιν τοῦ ὕδατος, δ' «ποταμούς πυρὸς» ὁ Πίνδαρος καὶ ὁ  
Αἰσχύλος φησὶ.

2 Callimachus Fr. 590 Pfeiffer, non nisi ex hoc loco cognitum  
Bene conl. Hecker ap. Pfeiffer: πυρὶ δειπνόν. 7 παράθεσις  
εἰρησίου, κρῆσις *mixtura* haud raro opponuntur apud physicos.  
praesertim Stoicos (Von Arnim, vol. IV, indicem s. vv.). 8  
Pind. *Pylh.* 1. 21-22. 9 φησὶ Mediceus; φασὶ dedit Dind.

369a PpDXcYa: τῆς καλλιάρπου Σικελίας] 'Ιστέον δὲ  
ἐτι φασὶν εἶναι Σικελίαν ἑτέραν, μικρὰν νῆσον μεταξὺ  
Χαλκίδος καὶ Αὐλίδος, καὶ ταύτην εἰρησθῆναι ἄκαρπον.  
παραβαλλομένην τῇ μεγάλῃ νήσῳ Σικελίᾳ, ἥτις ἐστὶ  
5 πούλυκαρπος.

Articulus τῆς insolenter positum iure volebat explicare scholiasta  
licet parum successerit.

b Sj: «Καλλιάρπον» ταύτην λέγει πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολήν  
τῆς μικρᾶς Σικελίας τῆς νήσου, ἥτις μεταξὺ Χαλκίδος  
καὶ Αὐλίδος ὡσα ἄκαρπός ἐστιν.

2 Χαλκίδος Sj: corruet.

c Mediceus gl: λευροῦς] Τοὺς πλατεῖς.

377a (375-378) οὐκουν, Προμηθεύς: Εἰπόντες τοῦ Προμηθεὺς ἐτι ἀπὸ τῆς  
παροῦσαν ὑπομένου τύχην, ἕως οὗ ὅτι νομίζω. Διὰ ταύτην τὴν τύχην,  
φησὶν 'Ὡκεανὸς πρὸς αὐτὸν· ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γινώσκουσιν, ὅτι Προμηθεύς, ἐπὶ  
5 ὁ λόγος οἱ παρακλητικοὶ θεραπεύουσιν τὴν ὀργὴν ἡγουμένην καὶ ἐπι-  
5 ρομένην;»

αὐτοῦ γὰρ ἀνθρώποισιν ἔστι νόσος.

ψυχῆς γὰρ μόνος οὗτος ἔχει θεῶν ἀντίκτυπον. A (contuli et DW).

6-7 cf. Menandri Inc. Fab. Fr. 782 Krieger. *Plutarchus* *de moribus*  
ceteri (Plutarchus, sch. II, *Monos* 111). *Plutarchus* *de moribus*  
ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπος λόγος. Cf. Mediceus 377a. *Plutarchus* *de moribus*  
7 μου. οὗτ., hoc ordine, contra metrum. *Plutarchus* *de moribus*  
PpDY, cum Mediceo; verba om. D

b Mediceus: «Λόγος γὰρ ἀνθρώποισιν ἔστι νόσος»  
ψυχῆς γὰρ οὗτος μόνος ἔχει θεῶν ἀντίκτυπον  
"Ὀμηρος· αἰσάτε τε καὶ τὸν ἑσπερον νόμον»

1-2 vide ad 377a 1 νόσος: sic Mediceus, unde *Isidorus* *origines*  
coni. Weckl. 3 II 15 343

379a (379-380) ἐάν τις ἐν καιρῷ γε. Τούτῳ φησὶν ὁ Προμηθεύς· εἴαν τις  
τὸν λυποῦμενον καὶ θυμολύμενον οὐκ ἐν ἀσπὶ τῇ ἀσπὶ τοῦ ὕδατος ἀνα-  
μετὰ τὸ πύθνεσθαι καὶ οἰσεῖν μικρὸν τι ἡμετέριον καὶ κοινὸν  
παρακλητικὸς γράται πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀναγκαστικὸν πίνειν αὐτὸν. οὗτο δὲ ἐν  
5 ἀσπὶ ἐστὶν ὁ τοῦ Διὸς χόλος, καὶ οὗ πόσιςται. εἰ μὴ ὡς οὐκ ἐστὶν ἡ  
ὀργὴ καὶ οἰσεῖν μαλακισθῇ».

τοῦτο δὲ καὶ 'Ἱπποκράτης φησὶ· «πέπونا φαρμακεύει καὶ κινεῖν  
μὴ ὤμα». A (contuli et DW).

2 τὸν... θυμολύμενον] om. CpDv. 4 γὰρ... *Plutarchus* *de moribus*  
4-5 = Mediceum 380. 2-3. 7-8 Hippocrate. *Plutarchus* *de moribus*  
= Mediceum 380. 1-2; cf. Will. *Hermes* 25. 1860. 1861. 1862.  
καὶ κινεῖν] om. CVY, sicut Mediceus.

b Mediceus: μαλθακῆς] Ἀγαθὴν καταπίνων  
Verbum ἀγαθόν primum invenitur in XX *Isidorus* *origines*

380 Mediceus: Τούτῳ καὶ 'Ἱπποκράτης φησὶ· ἀπεπὸνα  
φαρμακεύειν μὴ εἰς οὐ νῦν οὖν ἐν ἀσπὶ τοῦ θυμοῦ ἐστὶ  
Ζεὺς, καὶ οὗ πόσιςται.

1-2 vide ad 379a 7-8

- 381a (381-382) ἐν τῷ προνοεῖσθαι: 'Ἐν τῷ προνοεῖσθαι με σου καὶ πειρᾶσθαι τὸν Δία πείθειν. τίνα βλάβην ἔνυπάρχουσιν νοεῖς; εἰπέ μοι. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

Lemma incertum: προνοεῖσθαι DN<sup>1</sup>DX; προμηθεῖσθαι B<sup>1</sup>V et fortasse W. 1-2 = Medicum 381b.

- b Medicus: 'Ἐν τῷ προνοεῖσθαι καὶ πειρᾶσθαι τὸν Δία πείθειν.

- 383 gl. in Mediceo et in BCNX: κουφόνουν] "Αχρηστον.

- 384a (384-385) ἐκ με τῆδε τῇ νόσῳ: "Αφερς, φησίν, «ἐμε παρακινδυνεύειν ὑπὲρ σοῦ καὶ δοκεῖν τοῖς πολλοῖς ἄφρονα εἶναι: ἐπεὶ ἄμεινον μοι ἐστίν, καὶ ἄφρονοντα καὶ σοὶ ὠφέλιμα, δοκεῖν μὴ εὐφρονα τοῖς πολλοῖς.» A (contuli et DW).

Cf. Medicum 384b. 3 μὴ εὐφρονα CNPPDW; με ἄφρονα cet

- b Medicus: "Ἐα με παρακινδυνεύειν ὑπὲρ σοῦ· ἄμεινον μοι ἐστίν, εὖ φρονούντα σοί, δοκεῖν τοῖς ἔξωθεν ἄφρονεῖν.

- 388 Medicus gl: θρῆνος] 'Ο οἰκτος.

- 391 Medicus: διδάσκαλος] Τοῦ μὴ λυπεῖν τὸν Δία.

- 392a στέλλου κομίζου: Πορεύου εἰς τὸν σὸν οἶκον, καὶ φύλαττε τὸν παρόντα νῦν, ἵγουν τὸ νῦν δόξαν ἀγαθὸν καὶ νοηθὲν ἐν ἡμῖν· τούτεστι τὸ μὴ ἀπέλθειν εἰς τὸν Δία. A (contuli et DW).

2 τὸ νῦν . . . ἐν ἡμῖν: sic fere plerique nostri; τὸ νῦν δόξαν ἡμῖν ἀγαθὸν καὶ νοηθὲν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ PPD.

- b Medicus: στέλλου] 'Αντί τοῦ «εὐλαβήθητι.»

Signis appictis hanc adnotationem diserte ad verbum στέλλου rettulit librarum (cf. LSJ s.v. στέλλω IV. 2?). Ad φύλασσω 390 primum pertinuisse censet Paley.

- 393a (393-396) ἡρωμένο μοι: "Αποιν ἦν τὸν πάντων γένεσιν ἔχοντα χρονίζειν ἀπὸ τῆς κινήσεως: εἰ καὶ τις "Ἡλιον εἰσαγαγὼν ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸν κόσμον ἀνέλκων εἰσαν. δεῖ οὖν μεμετρημένως τὰ τοιαῦτα ποιεῖσθαι. τοῦτο δὲ φησιν ὁ Ὠκεανὸς πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά, ὅτι οὐκ ἀκαίρως μοι

- 5 εἶπας, ἀπελθε· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐμοὶ θέλονται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι. ἡμεῖς πεπονημένοι οἰωνός (ὁ γρῶψ ὃ ἐποχρῶμαι) διακρίπτει τὴν φύσιν· ὅταν τοὺς πύθους ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις πεποροῖς (ἦσαν ἄρματα πύθου) τοῖς θεοῖς κατακρίνῃ, χαρίεις ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις τύποις σταθίσαντι. A (contuli et DW). W

1-3 ἀποιν . . . ποιῆσαι. Medicus: . . . adn. Hume locum om. PPD. 1 τὸν τῶν Y. 2 ἀπὸ, ἐπὶ CNV (cf. Medicus 393b). 5 καὶ ἐμοὶ θέλονται CV; καὶ om. BNXY. καὶ ἐμοὶ om. PPD, πρὸς ἐμοὶ D. 5 post ποιῆσαι add. PPD. καὶ ἡρωμένο μοι 393b 8 οἰκείας τούτους CP<sup>1</sup>W

- b Medicus: ἡρωμένο μοι: "Αποιν ἦν τὸν πάντων γένεσιν ἔχοντα χρονίζειν ἀπὸ τῆς κινήσεως: εἰ καὶ τις "Ἡλιον εἰσαγαγὼν ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸν κόσμον ἀνέλκων εἰσαν. δεῖ οὖν μεμετρημένως τὰ τοιαῦτα ποιεῖσθαι.

Similia fere docet Medicum 284b. med. 1-2 Ὠκεανὸν τε, θεὸν γένουσι, cf. 246. Alter apt ad aut quia citationem Homericam non agnoscit, lectoribus suis rem reddat. 2 ἐπὶ, ἐπὶ καὶ ἐπὶ ὡς ἐν εἰ coni. Weil (ap. Kirchhoff)

- 394a Ψαύει πτεροῖς: Γράφεται καὶ «ψαύει» ἡνίκας ἀπὸ τῆς λέξεως λέγεται τῶν χωρὶς ἀνέμων κινουμένων· κατηχρησμένη δὲ καὶ τῶν λέξεϊς A (om. CD; contuli W).

Lemma: ψαύει (-οι N -ου V -αιος -αία)

- b Nc, P\* (in hoc signis appictis hanc adnotationem diserte ad verbum 394a). Sj: Λέγεται δε καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνέμων διακρίντων. λαμβάνει καὶ τὸν ἀνέμω, ὅταν μὴ πολὺς ὁ ἀνέμος τοῦ ἀνέμου ψαύη· οὐ παραγαγὼν τὸ «ψαύει».

2 διακρίντων] ἀπαγόντων P 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

ψαύει Sj; om. Nc.

- c gl. in PPD: Γρ. «ψαύει» ἡνίκας ἀπὸ τῆς λέξεως κινεῖται.

- 397a (397-401) στένω σε: Τὸ στάσιμον ἔδει· καὶ τὸν πᾶντα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς κατεληλυθός. "ΑΛΩΣ· ὁ χρόνος ἐστὶν ὁ πᾶν λέγει πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεά· «στεινὸς σε καὶ τὸν πᾶν ἐνεκα τῆς ἐλευθρίας τύχης ἧς πασχίζεις· ἵνα δεῖ πᾶν τὸν πᾶν 5 τακτὸν στάζουσα βῆμα τὴν ἐμὴν παρακαταστήσει· καὶ τὸν πᾶν δάκρυον.» A (contuli et DW).

1-2 = Medicum 397b 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

substituto καὶ φησι ad 402a, init

b Medicus: Τὸ στάσιμον ἔδει δ' χορὸς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς  
κατεληλυθός.

Cf. Medicum 272a cum adn.

c Medicus: τὰς οὐλομένας τύχας] Λαίπει τὸ αὖνευ.

d Xc: Τετραχὺς χρώωνται τῷ χορῷ οἱ δραματικοί·  
δι' ἀγγελίαν τῶν ἐρχομένων, δι' ἀναπλήρουσιν τῶν  
χωρίου, διὰ καταλλαγὴν τῶν ἐχθροδῶς δικεμένων  
προσώπων, καὶ διὰ παρηγορίαν τῶν λυτομένων.

400a Y: ῥαδιῶν] 'Ραδιὸς λέγεται τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς· ἡ  
ῥῶον δινομένους, ἥτοι συστρεφόμενους.

1 sic Y; scribo ῥαδιῶς λέγει κ.π.λ.

b Pgl: ῥαδιῶν] Γρ. ῥαδιὸν· εὐκίνητον, λεπτόν.

Verbum εὐκίνητον praebent et gl. in BNW.

c Cgl: ῥαδιῶν] Εὐκίνητων, λεπτών.

d Medicus: ῥέος: 'Ρεῦμα· παρὰ τὸ ῥέω· ῥέος· ὡς  
«ὠλεπτα» κλέπος· «οἶζεται τὸ κλέπος αὐτὸς ἔχων».

Cf. 400e, et σχολίων παλαιῶν ad Ag. 177 μάθος in cod. T (ibi similis doctrina prodūti, cum mentione verbi κλέπος). 2 ignoti auctoris verba laudantur; pentametri dactylis reliquiae esse possunt, exempli gratia: οἶζεται ἀεπῆνον κ.π.λ. Verbum κλέπος tantum e Solonis legibus citatur (LSJ s.v.).

e Ya: 'Ρέος τὸ ρεῦμα· ὡς τὸ κλέπτω κλέπτῃς οἶζεται  
τὸ κλέπτος· οἶνει ἔχον αὐτῷ τὸν κεκλεμμένον· ὡς  
τὸ ῥέος, οὕτω καὶ τὸ βλέπος.

Corruptissimum scilicet, sed ab exemplari sumptum amphoro quam Mediceo (400d). Versus 1-2 ita retingas licet: ὡς τὸ κλέπτω, κλέπος· «οἶζεται τὸ κλέπος αὐτὸς ἔχων», οἶνει τὸ κεκλεμμένον.

402a (402-410) ἀμέγιστα γάρ: Καὶ ἀφθόνητα κακά, ἀ οὐδεις ζηλάσει,  
δείκνυσιν ἡ Ζεὺς ἡμῖν τοῖς πρώην θεοῖς, ἰδίους νόμοις ἰσχυροποιῶν  
τὴν ὑπερήφανον ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν βίαν· ὥσπερ Πίνδαρος «αἰχμητῶν κερα-  
νῶν» τὴν βίαν λέγει. ἔπασσε δὲ χώρα ἦδη λήλασε καὶ ἡχεῖ ἥχημα στυγίων  
5 (ἡγουν στεναγμοῦ γέμον καὶ οἰκτρῶν), στενάζουσα τὴν μεγάλου τε

καὶ περιφανοῦς τμήματος ὅσαν τιμὴν τὴν σὶν καὶ τὸν σὶν ζυνομαίνων,  
ἥτοι τῶν ἀδελφῶν σου, τοῦ 'Αχιλλεύου καὶ τοῦ Μενεΐου· ὦν τὸν μὲν  
'Αχιλλεὺς ἐποίησε βασιλῆα τὸν Ὀδυσσεύς, τὸν δὲ ἐκαραίνωσε, σὲ δὲ  
δοσμεῖ ἐνταῦθα εἰς τὸ Κανισίον ἦρος. οὔτοι δὲ παῖδες ἦσαν τοῦ 'Ιαπετοῦ,  
10 ὅς ἦν ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Κρόνου τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ Διός. A (contuli et DW).

In NVWX continuatur hoc scholium cum 397a. 2 ἡμῖν ὡν  
PPd. 3-4 = Medicum 405a. 3 ἀρχὴν omnes nostri; sed  
αἰχμὴν expectassent. 3 Pyth. 1.5, ubi αἰχμητῶν legitur (cf.  
Medicum 405a); hic αἰχμητῶν NPPd, αἰχμητῶν CD, varia cet.  
5 οἰκτρῶν CNPPdV; πατρὸν cet. 5 στενάζουσα στενάζουσα  
CPPdV. Cf. sch. 406. 5, et varietatem lectionum in Prom. 408 apud  
Dawe, p. 215. 5-6 cf. Medicum 408. 7-10 similia narrat  
347a1-6.

b XcY: ἀμέγιστα: 'Αφθόνητα· ἐκείνων γὰρ θηνοῖ τις.  
τὸν καλῶς καὶ πλουσίως ἔχοντα· τὸν δὲ κακῶς καὶ  
ἐλκενῶς οὐ θηνοῖ τις, ἀλλὰ μάλλον ἔλατ.

405a Medicus: αἰχμῇ] Τὴν βίαν· καὶ Πίνδαρος «αἰχμητῶν  
κερανῶν» τὸν βίαν λέγει.

Cf. 402a3, adn.

b Cgl: αἰχμῇ] καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν, τὴν ἐξουσίαν, τὴν βίαν.  
Similia praebent gl. in BDPPdXY.

406 B\*NCp\*XY: πρόπασσε: Εἰ καὶ εἶπε «πρόπασσε  
χώρην, ἀλλ' οὐκ οὐκ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐδῆλωσε· οὐ γὰρ ἡ  
χώρην θρηγεῖ· πῶς γὰρ, ἔφ' ἧς οὐκ οὐκ: τοῦτο δὲ τὸ  
σχῆμα λέγεται καινοπραγές· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο εἶπε τὸ  
5 «στένουσιν», ἡγουν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τῆς χώρας.

Sequitur B, quocum arte cohaeret X. 2 ἀλλ' οὐκ solus habet B.  
4 καινοπραγές BX: πρὸς τὸ σημαίνοντες cet.; cf. sch. 118. 4 τὸ  
BX; καὶ PY; καὶ τὸ Nc.

408 Medicus: μεγαλοσχῆμονα] Μεγάλου τμήματος ὅσαν.

411a (411-414) ὁπόσοι τ' ἔποικον: 'Οσοι τε ἄνθρωποι κατοικοῦσι τὸ ἔδαφος  
καὶ τὸν χώρον τῆς κατὰρὰς 'Ασίας, συγκαίμουνται ἡμῖν καὶ συναικῶνται  
ταῖς στείς βλάβαις ταῖς μετεχούσαις μεγάλων στεναγμῶν. A (om. C;  
contuli et D V).

2 ἡμῖν ὡν DV 3 μετεχ. μεγ. στεν. plerique, et Pmarg;  
ἐπεχούσαις μέγαν στεναγμῶν P<sup>1</sup> Pd.

- b Mediceus et NcPglWgl: ὁποῖοι τ' ἐποικον 'Ανα-  
χρονισμός· οὕτω γάρ ἦν ἐποικισθεῖσα τοῖς 'Ελλήσιν  
ἢ Ἀσία.

Cf. et 411d, e.

- c CNPPdV: ἀγῶς Ἀσίας ἐδος: α' Ἀγῆνην λέγει τὴν  
'Ἀσίαν διὰ τὸ προφερεστέραν εἶναι πασῶν, καὶ διὰ  
τὸ μεγάλας πόλεις καὶ πλουσίας ἔχειν· ἔχει δὲ μετὰ  
πασῶν καὶ τὴν ἐξευροῦσαν πάντα τὰ χρηστά Αἰθιοπίαν.

2 προσ. εἰν. παρ. epicum sapit; cf., e.g., Hes. *Theog.* 361 προφερεστέραν  
ἔστιν ἀπασῶν. 3-4 ἔχει δὲ μετὰ πασῶν] καὶ ὅτι μετὰ πασῶν  
ἔχει PPD.

- d B: α' Ἀγῆρς' Ἀσίας, ὅτι καὶ τὰς πόλεις κείρας  
ἐκάλουν. τοῦτο δὲ ἀναχρονισμός· οὕτω γάρ ἦν ἐποι-  
κισθεῖσα τοῖς 'Ελλήσιν ἢ Ἀσία.

- e Y: Ἀναχρονισμός· οὕτω γάρ ἦν ἐποικισθεῖσα ἢ  
'Ἀσία τοῖς 'Ελλήσιν. ἀγῆνην δὲ εἶπεν, ὅτι τοὺς ποτα-  
μούς καὶ τὰς πόλεις κείρας ἐκάλουν.

- f Bgl: ἀγῶς' Ἐωφανούς· πᾶν γάρ τὸ καθαρὸν καὶ  
λαμπρόν.

Sic. Vocabulum Ἐωφανῆς alibi non invenio, nisi quod etiam in  
glossematibus vix legibilibus DW ad hunc locum videtur exstitisse.

- 414 Mediceus: συγκαίνουσι] Σύν ἡμῖν κάμνουσιν.

- 415 (415-424) Κολχίδος τε γὰρ: Αἱ παρθένοι τε αἱ ἐγκάτοικοι τῆς Κολχίδος  
γῆς (ἦγουν αἱ Ἀμαζόνες), αἱ ἄρεστοι καὶ ἄφοβοι ἐν ταῖς μάχαις,  
ἀνίστανται τοῖς σοῖς κακοῖς· καὶ ὁ Σκυθικὸς ὄμιλος, οἵτινες κατοικοῦσι  
τὴν ἔσχατον πόρον τῆς γῆς περὶ τὴν Μαυρίαν λίμνην· τὸ ἀρείον τε καὶ  
5 πολέμων γένος τῆς Ἀραβίας (λέγει δὲ τοὺς Τρωγλοδύτας), οἵτινες  
τε πλησίον τοῦ Κανιάσου νέμονται, καὶ οἰκοῦσι πόλιν ὑψιέρημον,  
στρατὶς πολεμικὴς βρέμων καὶ ἡρώδης ἐν αἰμαῖς (καὶ κονταρίοις) ὀξείας  
ἄκρας ἐχούσας, ἦγουν οἱ Κόλχοι. A (C om. 1-5 'Αραβίας; contuli  
et DW).

In NV continuatur hoc scholium cum 411a, omisso lemmate.  
1 αἱ ἐγκατ. DPPd; ὡς ἐγκατ. cet. 2 ἦγουν αἱ Ἀμ.: cf. Mediceum  
416. 4 πόρον] πόπον B. Cf. varietatem lectionum in *Prom.* 419  
apud Dawe, p. 215. 5 Τρωγλ.: cf. Mediceum 420a, et 420b.  
6 νέμονται: cf. Mediceum 422. 7 καὶ κονταρίοις] om. PPD.

- 416 Mediceus: παρθένοι] Αἱ Ἀμαζόνες.

- 417 Pmarg.: Σκύθης] Τὸ θετικὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ κτητικού.

- 420a Mediceus: Ἀραβίας] «Πῶς τὴν Ἀραβίαν Κανιάσου  
συνέκτισαν;» ἢ ἐπεὶ Στρώβων γρσι: Τρωγλοδύτας  
οἰκεῖν μεταξὺ Μαυρίτιδος καὶ Κασπίας, οἱ εἰσιν  
Ἀραβες.

1-2 πῶς... συνέκτισαν: trimetrum esse viderunt Sikes et Willson;  
cf. Plaut. *Trinumm.* 934 «Eho an etiam Arabiast in Ponto?» ab  
Hermannico citatum. 2 sqq.: nempe Strabo (11. 7-8, p. 506)  
Troglodytas quosdam habitare ait inter Maetida et Caspium;  
idem (1. 3, p. 2, et alibi) Troglodytas exstare in Arabia autumat.

- b CNP\*PdmargVXc: Ἀραβίας τ' ἔρειον: «Πῶς τὴν  
'Αραβίαν Κανιάσου συνέκτισαν;» διότι, ὡς ὁ Στρώβων  
φησὶν, οἱ Τρωγλοδύται μεταξὺ οἰκοῦσι Μαυρίτιδος καὶ  
Κασπίας, οἱ εἰσιν καὶ Ἀραβες.

= Mediceum 420a, ubi v. adn. 3 οἰκοῦσι solus habet N. 4  
post Κασπίας add. PPD: εἰσιν.

- c Mediceus: ἔρειον] Τὸ ἀρήριον.

«Hac annotatione scholasta cavet ne quis ἔρειον [τὸ ἀρήριον]  
dictum accipiat» Dind

- 421 Mediceus: ὑψιέρημόν θ' (sic) οἱ πόλισμα] ἄπειρ ὁ  
καλὸν.

6' non legisse videtur scholiasta.

- 422 Mediceus: νέμονται (sic in textu) Νέμονται οἱ  
Κόλχοι.

Vocabulum νέμονται aut lemma potest esse (sic Dind 1. 1 var.  
lect. apud Dawe, p. 215.) aut interpretatio verbi νέμονται actus  
usurpat. Hoc potius crediderim; nam lemmata in Medi-  
aliquo perrara sunt, et hoc loco interpunctio nulla est pri-  
νέμονται. Eodem pertinent et verba scholiastae A, sch. 415. 6-8.

- 425a (425-435) μόνον δὲ πρόσθεν: Μόνον, φησὶ, πρὸ σοῦ ἢ πρὸ τῶν ἑλλων  
θεῶν Τιτᾶνα Ἀτλαντα εἶδον θαυμασθέντα ἐν πόντοις, ἐν βλάβαις, ἀκα-  
ματοέδοις (ἦγουν ἰσχυραῖς καὶ μηδέποτε ληπτομέναις)· ὅστις  
διόλου βαστάζει ἐν τοῖς νώτοις ὑπερίσχοι καὶ μέγα βίρος, τὸν κρατικὸν

5 οὐρανὸν τε πόλον. βοᾷ δὲ καὶ στενάζει διὰ τοῦτο ἡ θάλασσα, καὶ ὁ μέλας  
τόπος τῆς γῆς τοῦ "Αἰδοῦ υποβρέμει (καὶ ὑποστενάζει, ἡ μετὰ στεναγμοῦ  
ἔχον ἐκφέρει). αἱ πηγαὶ τε τῶν καθαρῶν ὑδάτων στένουσιν ἄλγος πικρὸν.  
A (contuli et DW).

2 ἐν βλαβῇ ἐν λύμασι καὶ βλάβαις P. 3 ἦγουν... θαπ.] ταῖς  
δυνάμεισι καὶ τὸν ἀνάμικτον δεσμεύει D. 5 post θάλασσα add.  
CNPdV: καὶ ὁ βυθός. 6-7 καὶ ὑποστενάζει... ἐκφέρει: for-  
tasse secludenda haec, tamquam reliquiae adnotationis ad *Prom.*  
430 ὑποστενάζει primitus collocatae; cf. *Mediceum* 429b, et sch. 430.

b PPdYyA: "Ατλας δὲ ἀλληγορικώτερον ὁ ἄξων ἐστὶν  
ὁ ὀρίκων καὶ διακρίνων τὸ ὑπὸ γῆν καὶ ὑπὲρ γῆν  
ἡμισφαίριον. Ἰαπετοῦ δέ, ἦγουν τῆς κινήσεως τοῦ  
οὐρανοῦ, παῖς ἦν. κατ' ἀρχὰς δὲ συγκεχυμένου τοῦ  
5 παντὸς κοσμοικοῦ σώματος, συνέβη καθ' "Ελληνας  
τὸν ἀέρα (ἦγουν τὸν Δία) σφοδρότερας κινήσεως  
τετυγχάνειν, καὶ οὕτω διορίσαι τὸ ἄνω καὶ κάτω  
ἡμισφαίριον καὶ διαρθρῶσαι τὸ πᾶν, ὥστε νοηθῆναι  
καὶ τὸν ἄξωνα. κίονας δὲ οὗς ὁ ἄξων οὕτως κατέχει, ὁ  
10 βόρειος πόλος ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ νότιος, αἱ γὰρ αἰῶνες τε καὶ  
οὐρανὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχουσιν καθ' "Ομηρον.

Totum scholium = scholium (Thomanum?) ad 428 in cod. T  
(Smyth I, p. 35). 2 ὁ ὀρίκων καὶ solus habet Y. 4 παῖς:  
συγκεχυμένου PPd: παῖς ἐστὶ κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐσχυμένου (συγχυ. Y) YyA.  
6 ἦγουν τὸν Δία om. YyA. 8-9 ὥστε... ἄξωνα] om. YyA.  
9 κίονας δὲ οὗς] κίονα δὲ (?) Y. 10-11 *Od.* 1. 53.

c Y (continuator cum 425b): Γέγονε δὲ καὶ τις ἀνὴρ  
Λίβυς μαθηματικώτερος, "Ατλας τὴν κλῆσιν. τὰ δὲ  
πέρατα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ἃ δὴ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῦ ἄξωνος  
καὶ ἐξ ἐκτετρῶν τῶν μερῶν νοοῦνται, πόλοι καλοῦνται.

Cf. 425d. 2-4 = 349b, fin. 4 πόλοι scripsi; πολ-, tum incer-  
tum compendium, praebet Y.

d P\*PaYa (in his continuator cum 425b): Γέγονε δὲ  
καὶ τις Λίβυς ἀνὴρ μαθηματικώτερος, "Ατλας τὴν  
κλῆσιν, ὅς ἐμυθεῖτο τὸν οὐρανὸν ἔχειν, διὰ τὸ ἀρίστως  
ἀστρολογεῖν καὶ περὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν ἀκριβέστερα  
5 διδάσκειν.

Ya plerumque secutus sum. P eadem videtur olim habuisse, nunc  
vero post v. 3 ἔχων misere mutilis est; vide Dind., p. 223 adn. .  
Pa, qui codicem P medio fere saec. xvi exscriptis, verba ἐν ὁμίς  
post v. 3 ἔχων adiecit (suo Marte, credo); tum desinit.

427a gl. in PPd: «Τιτᾶνες» ἐλέγοντο πάντες ὅσοι ἐξ  
Οὐρανοῦ καὶ Γῆς ἐγεννήθησαν.

b Cgl: Τιτᾶνα] Τὸν καταχθόνιον δαίμονα  
πρὸς τὸν Τυρδονα.

Haec sic disposuit librarius; sed inverso ordine, credo, voluit legi.  
Quod ad Typhonem attinet, confer Triclinii scholium ad *Prom.* 426  
(Smyth I, p. 34).

428a Ya: "Εστὶ μῦθος παλαιὸς ὅτι φέρει ὁ "Ατλας ἐν τοῖς  
αὐτοῦ ὁμίς τὸν οὐρανόν, κ.τ.λ.

Sequitur eadem materies quae in 428b exstat, sed prosa oratione  
expressa. Tum in fine: οὕτως διὰ στήχου; tum 428b.

b Στίχοι "Ατλανθ' ὅς αἰέν:  
Μῦθος παλαιὸς ὡς "Ατλας νώτοις φέρει  
τὸν οὐρανὸν κάτωθεν ἐκ γῆς ἀνέχων.  
οὐ γοῦν ἀκούων γνῶθι ταῦτ' ἀλλ' ἡγήσῃ.  
5 ὅρος γάρ "Ατλας Λιβύης ἐν ἐσχάτοις,  
οὐ τὴν κορυφὴν ἐκ νεφῶν κεκρυμμένην  
εἶναι δοκοῦσιν οὐρανῷ συνημμένην.  
ἐντεύθεν οὖν "Ελλησιν ἡ μυθουργία  
"Ατλαντα νώτοις εἰσαεὶ πόλον φέρειν. A (om. Pd; lemma tantum  
habet X; contuli et DW).

1 Στίχοι BCYV; om. cet. 1 lemma praebent soli BDN (om.  
αἰέν) X. 6 κορυφῇ] κεφαλῇ D. 7 versum om. X. 7  
οὐρανῷ]-οἱς CVW.

429a Mediceus: πόλον] Πόλος κυρίως τὸ τοῦ ἄξωνος ἄκρον.

b Mediceus (in altero margine): Λαίπει «ἐχων». ἡ  
μετὰ στεναγμοῦ φέρει.

Totam clausulam 428-30 interpretari conatur scholiasta: «Aut  
subaudi ἔχων cum accusativis σθένος et πόλον, aut coniunge cum  
ὑποστενάζει, sensu gemens portans». Cf. 425a 6-7, et sch. 430.

430 gl. in BCPPdW: ὑποστενάζει] Μετὰ στεναγμοῦ  
βαστάζει.

Cf. *Mediceum* 429b. Pro στεναγμοῦ C habet: ὀδύνῃς

431 Mediceus: βοᾷ] Τῇ βοῇ.

Notandum quod βοᾷ et στένει (432c) pro dativis accepit (Paley).

432a

DglPmargWmargYgl: ξυμπίντων] Συγκρούων· ὁ γὰρ κλύδων (ἡ γυνὴ τὸ βεῦμα) τότε ἤχει, ὅπου τὸν ὑπὸν τῷ ἔτερον τῷ ἑτέρῳ.

1-2 συγκρ. . . ἡγουν] om. Y.

b

marg. in PPd: ξυμπίντων] Συγκρούων εἰς τοὺς πρόποδας τοῦ θροῦς τοῦτου. ἡ συγκρούων διὰ τὸν πρὸς ἄλληλα τῶν κυμάτων συγκρούσμων.

c

Mediceus: στέναι· Ἀπ' εὐθείας τῆς ἀπὸ στένος.

Cf. ad sch. 431, et sch. Med. Eum. 320, fin.

434

Mediceus: ἀγορῶντων] Καθαρὸν βεῦμα ἔχοντων.

436a

(436-438) μὴ τοι χλιδῇ: Σιωπῶσι παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς τὰ πρόσωπα ἢ δι' αὐθάδειαν, ὡς Ἀχιλλεύς ἐν τοῖς Φρυγί Σοφοκλέους, ἡ διὰ συμφορὰν, ὡς ἡ Νύβη παρὰ Αἰσχύλῳ, ἡ διὰ περιστάσιν, ὡς ὁ Ζεὺς παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ πρὸς τὴν τῆς Θέτιδος αἵτησιν.

5 τοῦτο δὲ φησιν ὁ Προμηθεὺς πρὸς τὸν χορόν· ἀμὲ τί με δοκεῖτε σὺν ἡ ἐν ὑπερφηανίᾳ ἡ αὐθάδειᾳ (ἥτοι ἐκ κενοδοξίας) μὴ συνομιλοῦντα ὑμῖν καὶ καταλύοντα τὰ ἐμά· ἐν συννοίᾳ δὲ κόπτομαι τὴν ψυχὴν, βλέπων ἑμαυτὸν οὕτως ὑβρίζοντα· τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ «προσελόμενον». ὅθεν καὶ οἱ Ἀρχαῖοι πρόσβλοι· ὑβρισται δὲ ὁ Προμηθεὺς μέμψιν ἀνθρώπων ἔχων. A (contuli et DW).

Lemma: lectio incerta: τοι DY; τι BVWX; μοι CNPpD. Cf. v. 5. adn. 1-4 = Mediceum 436b. 2 Σοφοκλέους] Αἰσχύλῳ coni Menagius, quod veri simile est; confer enim *Vitam* para. 6 et Aristoph. *Ran.* 911 cum scholii (= Aesch. *Fr.* 243a et 212 apud Mette), ubi de silentio Achillis Aeschylei agitur. De Sophoclis fabula *Phrygius*, cuius fragmenta duo tantum exstant, vide Pearson II, pp. 325-327. 3 Νύβη; cf. *Fr.* 243d et 273. 3 περιστάσιν] ὑπερψῆζαν B; συννοῖαν DX. 3-4 II. I. 511 sq. 5 μὴ τί με PPd; μὴ μοι CNV; μὴ με DWX; μήτ' (sic) B; μὴ Y. Cf. lemma. 6 post ὑπερφηανίαν add. PPd; καὶ κενοδοξία. 7 κόπτομαι] κέμπτω μαι BPPd. 8-9 ὅθεν . . . ἔχων] ὅθεν καὶ Ἀρχαῖοι ὑβρισται D. 9 μὴ πρόσβλοι . . . ἔχων; corrupta haec. Verum servat pristina lectio Medicei (438a), vestigia veri etiam nostrorum codicum aliquot (προσβλοι hoc accentu BNPd; ὑβρισται hoc accentu BCVVY). Cf. etiam 438b (P\*). 9 ἀνθρώπων omnes nostri; vide 438a, adn.

b

Mediceus: μὴ τοι χλιδῇ] Σιωπῶσι γὰρ παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς τὰ πρόσωπα ἢ δι' αὐθάδειαν, ὡς Ἀχιλλεύς

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436b-438a

SCHOLIA IN PROMETHEUM

ἐν τοῖς Φρυγί Σοφοκλέους, ἡ διὰ συμφορὰν, ὡς Νύβη παρ' Αἰσχύλῳ, ἡ διὰ περιστάσιν ὡς ὁ Ζεὺς παρὰ τῷ 5 ποιητῇ πρὸς τὴν Θέτιδος αἵτησιν.

Vide ad 436a 1-4.

437a

B\*NCpSjWXcYa: σὺν: Ἡ σὺν, ἐξ ἐν αὐθόδοις πολλὰς ὁλον συννοούμενος καθ' ὅσον σὺν καὶ αὐθόδοις, ὡς ἡ Νύβη διὰ τὴν ὑπερψῆζαν καὶ ὑπὸν ἔχου· καὶ ἄλλως, ὁλον δ' ἡρρίγ' βασιλέως προσέειπεν καὶ σὺν καὶ 5 ὁλον τοῦ Ἀχιλλεύος, ὅταν ἔσται σὺν πρὸς ἐπὶ τὸν ὁ Ταλθύβιος καὶ Εὐρυβάτης καλοῦντες εἰς αἵτησιν, ἐσῆγγσαν.

Lemma solus habet W. In Psj hoc scholium signis appertitis refertur ad *Prom.* 437; in B ad *Prom.* 441 223' 224' 225' 226' 227' 228' 229' 230' 231' 232' 233' 234' 235' 236' 237' 238' 239' 240' 241' 242' 243' 244' 245' 246' 247' 248' 249' 250' 251' 252' 253' 254' 255' 256' 257' 258' 259' 260' 261' 262' 263' 264' 265' 266' 267' 268' 269' 270' 271' 272' 273' 274' 275' 276' 277' 278' 279' 280' 281' 282' 283' 284' 285' 286' 287' 288' 289' 290' 291' 292' 293' 294' 295' 296' 297' 298' 299' 300' 301' 302' 303' 304' 305' 306' 307' 308' 309' 310' 311' 312' 313' 314' 315' 316' 317' 318' 319' 320' 321' 322' 323' 324' 325' 326' 327' 328' 329' 330' 331' 332' 333' 334' 335' 336' 337' 338' 339' 340' 341' 342' 343' 344' 345' 346' 347' 348' 349' 350' 351' 352' 353' 354' 355' 356' 357' 358' 359' 360' 361' 362' 363' 364' 365' 366' 367' 368' 369' 370' 371' 372' 373' 374' 375' 376' 377' 378' 379' 380' 381' 382' 383' 384' 385' 386' 387' 388' 389' 390' 391' 392' 393' 394' 395' 396' 397' 398' 399' 400' 401' 402' 403' 404' 405' 406' 407' 408' 409' 410' 411' 412' 413' 414' 415' 416' 417' 418' 419' 420' 421' 422' 423' 424' 425' 426' 427' 428' 429' 430' 431' 432' 433' 434' 435' 436' 437' 438' 439' 440' 441' 442' 443' 444' 445' 446' 447' 448' 449' 450' 451' 452' 453' 454' 455' 456' 457' 458' 459' 460' 461' 462' 463' 464' 465' 466' 467' 468' 469' 470' 471' 472' 473' 474' 475' 476' 477' 478' 479' 480' 481' 482' 483' 484' 485' 486' 487' 488' 489' 490' 491' 492' 493' 494' 495' 496' 497' 498' 499' 500' 501' 502' 503' 504' 505' 506' 507' 508' 509' 510' 511' 512' 513' 514' 515' 516' 517' 518' 519' 520' 521' 522' 523' 524' 525' 526' 527' 528' 529' 530' 531' 532' 533' 534' 535' 536' 537' 538' 539' 540' 541' 542' 543' 544' 545' 546' 547' 548' 549' 550' 551' 552' 553' 554' 555' 556' 557' 558' 559' 560' 561' 562' 563' 564' 565' 566' 567' 568' 569' 570' 571' 572' 573' 574' 575' 576' 577' 578' 579' 580' 581' 582' 583' 584' 585' 586' 587' 588' 589' 590' 591' 592' 593' 594' 595' 596' 597' 598' 599' 600' 601' 602' 603' 604' 605' 606' 607' 608' 609' 610' 611' 612' 613' 614' 615' 616' 617' 618' 619' 620' 621' 622' 623' 624' 625' 626' 627' 628' 629' 630' 631' 632' 633' 634' 635' 636' 637' 638' 639' 640' 641' 642' 643' 644' 645' 646' 647' 648' 649' 650' 651' 652' 653' 654' 655' 656' 657' 658' 659' 660' 661' 662' 663' 664' 665' 666' 667' 668' 669' 670' 671' 672' 673' 674' 675' 676' 677' 678' 679' 680' 681' 682' 683' 684' 685' 686' 687' 688' 689' 690' 691' 692' 693' 694' 695' 696' 697' 698' 699' 700' 701' 702' 703' 704' 705' 706' 707' 708' 709' 710' 711' 712' 713' 714' 715' 716' 717' 718' 719' 720' 721' 722' 723' 724' 725' 726' 727' 728' 729' 730' 731' 732' 733' 734' 735' 736' 737' 738' 739' 740' 741' 742' 743' 744' 745' 746' 747' 748' 749' 750' 751' 752' 753' 754' 755' 756' 757' 758' 759' 760' 761' 762' 763' 764' 765' 766' 767' 768' 769' 770' 771' 772' 773' 774' 775' 776' 777' 778' 779' 780' 781' 782' 783' 784' 785' 786' 787' 788' 789' 790' 791' 792' 793' 794' 795' 796' 797' 798' 799' 800' 801' 802' 803' 804' 805' 806' 807' 808' 809' 810' 811' 812' 813' 814' 815' 816' 817' 818' 819' 820' 821' 822' 823' 824' 825' 826' 827' 828' 829' 830' 831' 832' 833' 834' 835' 836' 837' 838' 839' 840' 841' 842' 843' 844' 845' 846' 847' 848' 849' 850' 851' 852' 853' 854' 855' 856' 857' 858' 859' 860' 861' 862' 863' 864' 865' 866' 867' 868' 869' 870' 871' 872' 873' 874' 875' 876' 877' 878' 879' 880' 881' 882' 883' 884' 885' 886' 887' 888' 889' 890' 891' 892' 893' 894' 895' 896' 897' 898' 899' 900' 901' 902' 903' 904' 905' 906' 907' 908' 909' 910' 911' 912' 913' 914' 915' 916' 917' 918' 919' 920' 921' 922' 923' 924' 925' 926' 927' 928' 929' 930' 931' 932' 933' 934' 935' 936' 937' 938' 939' 940' 941' 942' 943' 944' 945' 946' 947' 948' 949' 950' 951' 952' 953' 954' 955' 956' 957' 958' 959' 960' 961' 962' 963' 964' 965' 966' 967' 968' 969' 970' 971' 972' 973' 974' 975' 976' 977' 978' 979' 980' 981' 982' 983' 984' 985' 986' 987' 988' 989' 990' 991' 992' 993' 994' 995' 996' 997' 998' 999' 1000'.

b

Xc (partim), Ya, et marg. in PPdW: ἀπτοῦντι· Καὶ κατὰ ἀναδιπλασίον ἀδαπτοῦμαι, καὶ παραπτοῦμαι τοῦ ῥ «ἀδαπτοῦμαι».

c

PPdW: Κέαρ παρὰ τὸ «καταρῆσθαι» ἐκ ὑπερψῆζαν καὶ ὑπὸν, ἡ κατὰ τινος ἐκ τῶν δ' στοιχείων, ἡ ἐκ τοῦ «καλῶν», τὸ ἐν τῷ οὐν πῦρ, ἡ παρὰ τὸ «καρ» ἡ σημασία κατὰ τινος μὲν τὸ αἶμα καθ' ἑτέρους δὲ τὸ πνεῦμα, 5 ἔαρ, ἄρ, καὶ κῆρ.

3-5 Cf. *El. Mag.* 511. 18-20.

438a

Mediceus: προσηλούμενον (sic)· ὕβριζόμενον· ἔθεν

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καὶ Ἀρκάδες προσέληνοι· ὕβρισταί γάρ. μέμψιν  
ἀνθρώπων ἔχων.

2 ὁριστὰ γὰρ *Mediceus primitus*; quod recentior manus in ὁριστὰ γὰρ ὁ ἱεροῦ μεταβίβηται. 2-3 μεμψ. ἀδφ. ἔχων: aliena haec, fortasse lemma fuerunt scholii ad *Prom.* 445 in adperditi (cf. *Mediceum* S47a, adn.). Notanda esse varia lectio ἀνθρώπων hic et in 436a9, quae antiqua esse potest (Soph. Fr 472P οὐδὲν τὸ μέγιστον): ἀνθρώπων in textu 445 *Mediceus* et omnes codices nostri

**β** P\*: Προσελούμενον ἀντὶ τοῦ αὐβριζόμενον». ἐξ οὗ  
λέγονται καὶ πρόσβλοι οἱ Ἀρχάδες, ὡς ὑβρισταί.

Ρ\*: Πρόστειοι ἄνδρες ὕβρισται· λέγουσι δὲ εἶναι τοὺς Ἀρκάδας. ἐξ ὧν χρήσις «προσελούμενον». ὕβρισται δὲ ὁ Προμηθεὺς μέψιν ἀνθρώπων ἔγων.

4 Ρ\*Υα: Πρόσβολοι οἱ Ἀρχάδες, λέγονται δὲ καὶ ἀπο-  
σβλήντων· ἐτρέφοντο γὰρ πρὸ συνόδου τῆς σελήνης,  
βελόνους ὑπώντες, ἥ ὅτι ἀπροσέληνοι οἱ ὑβρισταὶ·  
ἀπροσέλειν γὰρ τὸ ὑβρίζειν. ἄλλοι δὲ αὐτοὺς ὡς  
5 μαρούς διαβάλλουσιν, ὡς ἀρχαιότερους εἶναι τῆς σελή-  
νης (ἔγγον παλαιότερους).

τὸ δὲ ἀλλοτρίωκεν οὕτως ἔχει· ἀστρολογίαν γάρ,  
ἐνικυτὸν, μῆλας, ἰσμηρίας καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα < . . . . . >  
Ἀρχίδων βασιλεὺς ἢ Ἀτλας Λίβας εὗρεν, ὕστερον  
10 δὲ Θάλῃς.

ἄλλοι δὲ φασιν ὅτι οἱ Ἀρχαῖδες θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς κατέ-  
δειξαν· πρῶτον δρῦν, δεύτερον ἵππον λευκόν, τρίτον  
δρυὸς φύλλα· ἔθεν καὶ ἡ Πυθώ· «πολλοὶ ἐν Ἀρχαδίᾳ  
βασιλευσάντες ἄνδρες ἔασιν»).

Hiac sequuntur 438c in P. 437b in Ya. Non video cur ad *Prom*  
 450 (451 Murr.) *ποσειδωνος reticuliter* Dind. 4 *ποσειδωνι*: fortasse  
 legendum *ποσειδωνι* 5 *ἀρχαίωτος*: Faeche; ἀρχίωτος ΠΥυ  
 7-10 de Atlante astrologiae inventore cf. 425c. d. 9 ante  
 Ἀρκηδον excidisse videtur nomen proprium regis Arcadium  
 12 *πρωτον βασιλιν* Ya. 8 *πρωτον* P. Textus suspectus; an *πρωτον* ἀνδρα 2  
 13-14 oraculum apud Herodotum I. 66, ubi βασιλευσάτωρ legitur

e Fragmentum commentarii cuiusdam in *Prom.*, apud *Et. Magn.* 690. 11: προσέλθονοι: «Προσελεῖν» λέγουσι

τὸ ὑβρίζειν καὶ οἱ Ἀσσύριοι ἔσονται, ἐπειδὴ τοιοῦτοι καὶ  
εἰσιν. οὕτως ἐν ἰσχυρίῳτι Ποταμῷ Ἀσσυρίων.

Similia, sed non eadem, praebent Mediceum 438a ·· 438d.

[illegible]

2-3 pro . . . . .  
Medicuum 440. 3 συστηματα . . . . .  
PPD, qui συνάρητος, elegantiss. . . . .  
τοτε ἀνάρητος τοις εἰς B. rectius . . . . .  
Medicuum 447, ubi v. adn. Formam . . . . .  
10 πελαγονεύουσι πελαγονεύει PMS . . . . .  
(sic) B. 17 ἀβὸρ νόμις Heaych. s.v. . . . .  
22 = Medicum 458b; cf. 458a-3. 24 . . . . .  
que cum 461a. Lectorum commodi causa . . . . .  
hic finem scholii faciunt

gll. in PPd: Θεοῖσι τοῖς νέοις τούτοις (ὅτι τοι Δα)  
ἐφοβείτο γὰρ ὀνομακλήδην εἶπαι· ἦσαν τοι Δα  
ἐφοβείτο γὰρ ἑξονομαστικῶς εἶπαι τοι Δα

- 440 Mediceus: Διὰ τὸ συμβαλέσθαι Διὶ κατὰ τῶν Τιτάνων.  
εἰ δὲ Ζεὺς ἀπένειμεν ἐκάστῳ θεῷ τιμὴν, σχεδὸν οὐ Διὶς  
ἀλλὰ Προμηθεὺς τὸ κατ' ὄρθωμα.
- 442 Mediceus: τὰν βοροτοῖς δὲ πῆματα. "Α εἶχον πῆματα  
πρώην, διὰ τὸ μὴδὲν τῶν συμπερόντων εἰδέναι.
- 444a Mediceus gl: ἔνους. "Εμφρονας.
- b Mediceus gl: ἐπηβόλους. "Επιτεκτικούς, ἐπιτυχεῖς.  
Similia proferunt Hesych. s.v. ἐπηβόλους, *Souda* s.v. ἐπὶ βόλος,  
*Et. Magn.* s.v. ἐπὶ βόλος (Frey, p. 34).
- 447 Mediceus: οἱ πρῶτα μὲν βλέποντες κ.τ.λ.] Τὸ παρομι-  
ῶδες ἐξηγεῖται. «νοῦς ὀρθὴ καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει.»  
= Pseudepicharmea Fr. 249 Kaibel.
- 450a Mediceus: ἔφυρον κ.τ.λ.] "Εν ταραχῇ ἔζων.
- b P\*VXa: ἔφυρον εἰκὴ πάντα: Πάνυ εὐφυὲς τὸ «ἔφυρον»,  
ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τῆς γυναικὸς τῆς ὅταν μέλλῃ ζυμῶσαι  
μυγνυούσης ἄλευρον, ὕδωρ, ἄλας, καὶ ποιούσης τὸν  
ἄρτον. μὴ οὖν γυνώσκοντες ἐκείνοι τὸ ποῦ συντελεῖ τὸ  
5 καθ' ἑν, ἔμισγον ὁμοῦ πάντα. διὰ τοι τοῦτο λέγει τὸ  
«ἔφυρον.»  
3 ἄλευρον... ποιούσης VXa; ἄλευρον καὶ ὕδωρ καὶ ζυμῶσης P.  
4 μὴ οὖν γυν. P; μὴ γιν. Xa; μὴ γιν. γὰρ V. 4 συντελεῖ P; οὐοῖ  
VXa. 4-5 τὸ καθ' ἑν nostri; τὰ καθ' ἑν coni. Heath apud Schütz.
- c gl. in PPW: πλινθυφεῖς. "Εκ πλινθίων ὕφαινονμένους  
καὶ κατεσκευασμένους.  
1-2 ὕφαιν. καὶ solus habet P.
- 451a Mediceus: προσήλους (sic)] Πρὸς ἥλιον ὀρῶντας. καὶ  
Εὐπόλις· ἀσὺλὴ πρόσσειλος.  
2 Eurpolis Inc. Fab. Fr. 378K, non nisi ex hoc Medicei loco notum.  
2 Εὐπόλις edd.; εὐπο cum compendio Mediceus. 2 πρόσσειλος;  
πρόσηλος, εἰ supra η scripto, Mediceus.

- b P\*XcYa: προσείλους: "Αντὶ τοῦ θέρμην ποιούντας  
ἐν χειμῶνι, ἐν δὲ τῷ θερεὶ τῆς θερμῆς καὶ τοῦ ἡλίου  
καλυπτικοῦς. γράφεται καὶ ἦ, ἐν' ἢ «κακαρφεύμενους».
- c Mediceus: ἦσαν: Τοῦ «ἦδεσαν» συγχροπή.
- d Mediceus gl: οὐ ξυλοργίαν] Οὐ ζύλων ἐργασίαν.
- 452a Mediceus: ἀήσυροι] Οἱ πετραῖοι, ἢ κοῦφοι.
- b Dgl (partim), Pmarg.: ὥστ' ἀήσυροι (sic)] Γρ. «ὥστ'  
ἀήσυροι». ἢ ἐν αἷρ συρόμενοι, ἢ οἱ ἀεὶ συρόμενοι·  
ἦγουν ἐν ταῖς ἀήταις συρόμενοι: πᾶν γὰρ λεπτὸν  
σύρεται ἐν τοῖς ἀνέμοις.  
1-2 γρ. ... ἀεὶ συρομ. solus habet P.
- c Xc (partim) W: ἀήσυροι] <'Αήσυροι ἐκ τοῦ ἀεὶ  
σύρεσθαι, καὶ γρ. διὰ τοῦ <ει>. γρ. δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἦ, καὶ  
γίνεται ἐκ τοῦ ἀέω τοῦ πνέω, ἦγουν τῇ τυρούσῃ πνοῇ  
τοῦ ἀνέμου συρόμενοι.  
Parum certa haec, quia in utroque codice difficilia lecta. W plerum-  
que sequor. 1 primum verbum om. Xc. 3 τυρούση Xc;  
συχνή W.
- 454 Mediceus: Οὐ διεγίνωσκον διὰ τῶν ἄστρων τοὺς  
καιροὺς.
- 456 Pgl: θέρους βέβαιον] Οὐκ ἐγίνωσκον τὰς τέσσαρας  
ὥρας ὡς ἀν' ἐν ἐκάστῃ τούτων τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν.  
2 ὡς ἂν sic P.
- 457 Mediceus: ἔστε δὴ σφιν ἀντολάς] Τούτων τὴν εὐρεσιν  
καὶ Παλαμήδῃ προσήψεν· ἴσως δὲ χάκεινος Προμηθεὺς.  
1-2 «etiam Palamedi... haec inventa tribuit poeta» (Paley).  
2 ἴσως... Προμηθεὺς sic Mediceus; ἴσως δὲ χάκεινος ἐκ Προμηθεὺς  
(sc. ἑμαῖς) probabiliter coni. Paley (cf. quae nunc leguntur in  
458a 4-5 et 459b).
- 458a PPdVW, et partim in CXY: δυσκρίτους: Δυσκατα-  
λήπτους, δυσγνώστους· οἷον ὁ "Ὀρίων ὅταν δύνῃ χει-  
μῶνα ποιεῖ.

ταύτην τὴν εὐρεσιν καὶ Παλαμίδης προσήψεν· ἴσως  
 5 δὲ κακείνους ὑπὸ Προμηθέως ἔμαθε ταῦτα.  
 οἷον καὶ ἐπὶ Πλαϊάδων· ὅταν γὰρ αὐταὶ ἀνατέλλωσι  
 τὴν εὐάν ἀνατολὴν τῷ πρωὶ κατὰ τὸν Μάιον μῆνα εἰς  
 τὰς 18' καὶ εἰς τὰς 19', τότε δεῦ ἄρχεσθαι τοῦ ἀμῆγτου  
 (ἤγουν τοῦ θέρους)· καὶ πάλιν ὅταν μέλλωσι δύναται  
 10 (ἤγουν κρυβῆναι) τὴν ἑσπερίαν δύσιν κατὰ τὸν Ὀκτώ-  
 βριον καὶ Νοέμβριον, ποιεῖσθαι χρὴ τὴν τοῦ ἀρότου  
 ἀρχὴν (ἤγουν τοῦ σπείρειν).

XY om. 1-5: C habet vv. 4-5 solos, continuatos cum 439a. 1-3  
 = Medicum 458b, et 439a22. 4 post εὐρεσιν add. C: τὴν τοῦ  
 Ὁμήρου καὶ τῶν γραμμάτων. 4-5 cf. Medicum 457. 4  
 Παλαμίδης nostri; cf. et 459b. Scribendum erat Παλαμίδει cum  
 Mediceo; nihilominus in sententia sequenti ἴσως... ταῦτα veram  
 lectionem contra Medicum nostri servare videntur. Cf. Aesch  
*Palamedes* Fr. 303aM. 5 ταῦτα] ταύτην PPD. 6-12 para-  
 phrasis est Hesiodi *Op.* 383 sq. 11-12 secutus sum PPD. ποιεῖ  
 ἀρχὴν τοῦ σπείρειν (ἀρότου VW) cet.

b Medicus: δυσκρίτους· Δυσκαταλήπτους, δυσγνώστους·  
 οἷον Ὁρίων ὅτι δύνων χειμῶνα ποιεῖ.

2 οἷον... ποιεῖ ad *Prom.* 454 referebat Vitelli.

459a καὶ μὴν ἀριθμὸν ἔξωχον σοφισμάτων· Γράφεται καὶ «νοσοφισμάτων»·  
 καὶ γὰρ τις μέτρον γινώσκων τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτοῦ οὐποτε τοῦ εἰκότος  
 ἐσπέσιον. A (om. CX; contuli et DW).

σοφισμάτων scribunt omnes nostri in textu Aeschyleo; νοσοφισμάτων  
 in textu solus, quoad sciam, praebet Medicus.

b Pgl: καὶ μὴν ἀριθμὸν κ.τ.λ.] Καὶ μὴν ταύτην τὴν  
 εὐρεσιν Παλαμίδης προσήψεν· ἴσως δὲ κακείνους ὑπὸ  
 τοῦ Προμηθέως ἔμαθε ταῦτα.

Cf. 458a4-5.

461a (461-468) μνήμην θ' ἀπάντων· α' Ἐγὼ» φησί, «καὶ μνήμην, ἀπάντων  
 λόγων μητέρα, τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐδίδαξα· καὶ ἔξευξα πρῶτος ἐν ζυγοῖς  
 κνώδαλα (καὶ βόας) δουλεύοντα καὶ ἐν ζεύγλαις καὶ ἐν σώμασιν, ὅπως  
 τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τυγχάνωσι κουφιστὰ τῶν πολλῶν πόνων. καὶ ὕψ'  
 5 ἄρματα ἤγαγον τοὺς ἡμίλει ὑποτασσόμενους ἵππους, ὅπερ καλλώπισμα  
 τῆς ὑπερπλοῦτος τρυφῆς. καὶ τὰ ἐν θαλάσῃ δὲ πλανώμενα καὶ πορευό-

μενα ὀχήματα καὶ ἄρματα τῶν ναυτίλων (ἤγουν τὰς νηυσὶν, τὰ λιούπερα,  
 τὰ ἔχοντα τὰ ἄρματα ὡς πτερὰ, οὐδέεις ἄλλος ἐρεῖνος μιναι ἐμύσθη. A.

In plerisque continuatur hoc scholium cum 439a21. 1-5 = 461a  
 3 κνώδαλα καὶ βόας] βόας τε καὶ ἡμίονους καὶ ἔπος· 461a 1-5  
 ἤγουν... ναῦς = Medicum 468.

b Cgl (partim) Pmarg: μνήμην κ.τ.λ.] Ὁ Ζεὺς ἡμῶν ποιεῖ  
 τῇ Μνημοσύνῃ ἔτεκε τὰς Μούσας, τὰς μητέρας τῶν  
 λόγων.

2-3 τὰς μητ. ε. λογ. om. C.

c PPDQ: Καλῶς εἶπε τὴν μνήμην μητέρα τῶν Μουσῶν.  
 ἂν γὰρ ἐνὶ τις πολυμαθὴς καὶ οὐκ ἔχῃ τὸ μνημονεύειν,  
 οὐ δύναται γράφει εὐμαρῶς καὶ εὐκρίτως.

2 ἐν PPDQ; ἢ conl. Dind.

462 CP\*PdVY: «Κνώδαλα» κυρίως οἱ νέβροι καὶ οἱ  
 λαγωοὶ καὶ ὅσα θηρεύμενα, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτυμολογίας  
 αὐτὰ ὑπὸ τῶν κυνῶν ἀλίσκίμενα. ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἐξήρατο  
 τῇ λέξει καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς βοσσι, λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν  
 5 θαλασσίων ζώων, παρὰ τὸ κινεῖσθαι ἐν τῇ ἑλίσσῃ.

4-5 post ἀλλ add. C: λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀερίων, παρὰ τὸ κινεῖσθαι  
 ἐν τοῖς θαλάσσις.»

466a Medicus: ἀγαλμα κ.τ.λ.] Τὸ γὰρ ἐποχεῖσθαι ἵππους  
 πλουσίους ἐστίν.

b Y: ἵππους, ἀγαλμα· Οἷς ἵππους ἐντροφῶσιν οἱ πλού-  
 σιοι· πλούτω γὰρ τὰ τοιαῦτα πρέπει.

Lemma: ἵππους scripsi; -οις Y. 2 πλούτω scripsi; -ου Y.

468 Medicus: Τὰς ναῦς.

469a (469-471) τοιαῦτα μηχανήματα· Προεπὶν καὶ ἀπαριθμησάμενος  
 ὅσα καλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ μηχανήματα καὶ τέχνας εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὸ γένος τῶν  
 ἀνθρώπων, νῦν συνελὼν τὰ πάντα φησὶ· «τοιαῦτα ἐξεύρον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις  
 μηχανήματα· ἐγὼ δὲ οὐκ ἔχω μηχανήματα δι' οὗ τῆς παρούσης βλάβης  
 5 (ἤγουν τοῦ δεσμοῦ) ἀπαλλαγῶ». A (om. C, D; contuli et W).

5 ἀπαλλαγῶ] λυτρωθήσομαι PPD. et var. lect. in V



5 μείβονται. τὸ δὲ «ἤπιον» γίνεται ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἤδω» τὸ  
εὐφραίνομαι, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἀπὸ τοῦ εἶναι.»

Secutus sum P; 1-5 ἐπεὶ... μεταμειβ. tantum habet Y, 5-6 τὸ  
δὲ... εἶναι tantum B; 5-6 ante 1-5 μεταμειβ. transponit Xc. ἤπιος  
hac aspiratione omnes nostri, passim.

3 ἐξαμείβονται: hoc verbum, non ἐξαμύνονται, legisse in *Prom.*  
483 videtur is qui hoc scholium composuit; cf. varietatem lectio-  
num apud Dawe, p. 218. Idem verbum in textu poetico 483  
praebet Xc, superscriptum textui P (cum γρ.) et Y. 3 ὀλλύουσιν  
scripsi; ὀλλυσθαι P ut vid., XcY.

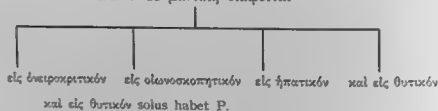
484a

Mediceus et XcY: ἐστοίχησα. Κατὰ στοιχὸν ἔδειξα,  
πολλὰ γὰρ εἶδη μαντικῆς· εἰκαστικόν, ἐπιπνευστικόν,  
ἀστρονομικόν.

Secutus sum Medicum. Lemma habet XcY: ἐστοίχησα. 1  
ἔδειξα Mediceus; παρέδωκα cet. 2 post μαντικῆς add. Y: ὅλον  
2 εἰκαστικόν κ.τ.λ.: sic Mediceus et Y; ἀπὸ ἀστρον... (?) ὀρέων  
ἀπὸ εἰκαστικῶν καὶ ἀπὸ ἀστρον... Xc.

b

DP\*: Ἡ μαντικὴ διαίρεται



485

Mediceus: κἀκριναι κ.τ.λ.] Ὅσα ἀληθῆ καὶ ἔσα οὐ.

Scriptum est iuxta *Prom.* 484; huc revocaverunt edd.

486a

P\*Χα: «Κληθδών» λέγεται ἡ μαντεία ἀπὸ τοῦ τυνὰς  
μὲν κλέιν, τυνὰς δὲ δοκεῖν.

2 κλέιν P; κλέειν Χα.

b

Mediceus gl: δυσκρίτους Δυσνοήτους.

487

Mediceus: ἐνοδίους. Τοὺς ἐξ ὑπαντήσεως.

489

P\*Υα: δεξιὸν φύσιν] Ἀγαθὸν κατὰ τὴν φύσιν· ἢ τὴν  
δεξιάν καὶ ἀριστεράν περὶσιν, δι' ἧς ἂν τεκμήριοντο  
τὰ καθ' ὅδον συναντήματα.

2-3 δι' ἧς... συναντήματα: haec ad *Prom.* 487 primitus videntur  
pertinuisse.

492

Mediceus gl: συνεδρία] Ὁμόνοια.

493

Mediceus: σπλάγγων κ.τ.λ.] Τὴν διὰ σπλάγγων  
σκέψιν.

494

Mediceus: δαίμονον πρὸς ἡδονήν] Εὐπρόσδεκτα θεοί.

495a

gl. in PPD: λοβοῦ] Λοβὸς τὸ ἄκρον τοῦ ἥπατος.

b

Pgl: εὐμορφίαν] Εὐθεσίαν.

Vocabulum εὐθεσία («bonus habitus») tantum ex Hippocrate  
citur in LS].

496a (496-499) κνίση τε κῶλα: «Τὰ τῶν μερῶν τε ὅσα σινεκαλυμμένα  
κνίση (τῶ) ἔκρωθεν ἐπιτεθειμένῳ αὐτῶν λίπει), καὶ τὴν μακρὰν ὀσφύν  
(γαστέρα, κοιλίαν) πυρῶσας καὶ εἰς πῦρ ἐμβάλων, ὁδήγησας τοὺς ἀνθρώ-  
πους εἰς τέχην δυσκρίτους νοουμένην», ἥτοι τὴν θνητὴν μαντείαν.  
5 εὐκίνητος γὰρ οὖσα καὶ σπέρματα ἔχουσα ἡ γαστήρ, θέσται θεοῖς· ἀφ' οὗ  
καὶ ἀκλονίς» ὀνομάζεται διὰ τὸ ἀκκίνητον. καὶ τὰ φλογωπά σήματα,  
ἥτοι τὰς διὰ πυρὸς μαντείας, τυφλὰς οὖσας πρὶν καὶ οὐ φαινόμενας  
διὰ τὸ μὴ γινώσκεισθαι, βλέπει ἐποήσας καὶ εἰς τὸ ἐμφανὲς ἔξαγον  
καὶ πᾶσιν ὑπείδειξαν. A.

3-6 miris modis os sacrum cum ventriculo confundit scholiasta,  
perperam intellecto scholio quod in Mediceo 497 servatur. 3  
γαστ. κοιλ.] τὴν γαστέρα δηλαδὴ τὴν κοιλίαν PPD. 5-6 εὐκίνη-  
τος... ἀκκίνητον. cf 496c et Mediceum 497. 6 ἀκκίνητον  
ἀκκίνητον CPY. 7-8 = Mediceum 499b1-2. 8 βλέπει] βλε-  
πεσθαι PPD.

b

Mediceus: κνίση] Τὰ μετὰ πῶς δεῖ καλύπτειν.

c

P\*: Κῶλον τὸ λεγόμενον ἱερὸν ὄστον, ὃ καὶ ἀκλόν  
ὀνομάζεται διὰ τὸ ἀκκίνητον.

Cf. 496a 5-6 et Mediceum 497. 1 κλόν: sic P; fortasse cor-  
ruptum e κλόνος.

497

Mediceus: ὀσφύν] Εὐκίνητος γὰρ οὖσα καὶ σπέρματα  
ἔχουσα θέσται τοῖς θεοῖς· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ ἀκλονίς» ὀνομά-  
ζεται διὰ τὸ ἀκκίνητον.

2 κλόνος hoc accentu Mediceus (sicut 496a); debuit κλόνος.

498

Mediceus: ὥδωσα: Εἰς γῶσιν καὶ ὁδὸν ἔξαγον.

4004

Mediceus gl: ἐξωμύτωσα? Ἐξελάμπρυν.

22

Mediceus: ἐξωμάτωσα κ.τ.λ.] Τὰς διὰ πυρὸς μαντείας  
τυφλὰς οὐσας καὶ οὐ φαινόμενας βλέψαι ἐποίησα καὶ  
ἐσκέρωσα. «ἐπάρχεμα» δὲ κυρίως τὰ λευκοματι-  
σθέντα, παρὰ τὸ «ἀργόν».

3 ἐμπεύειν κ.τ.λ.: cf. scholia Medicea ad *Ag.* 1113, *Ch.* 665; cf. Eustathium ad *Od.* 2. 11 (1431. 60). Hic Didymo auctore se uti dicit (Frey, p. 38). 4 παρὰ] παρὶ Mediceus primitus; correxit manus receptor.

3

NePPdVW: ἐπάργεμα: τυφλά· γίνεται δὲ ἐκ τοῦ  
 ἀργῶν τὸ λευκόν. λευκωμα γὰρ νόσος γίνεται περὶ  
 τὸν ὀφθαλμόν, ὅπερ ἀβλεψίαν ποιεῖ. διὰ τοῦτο γοῦν  
 τὰ σκοτεινὰ φησὶν «ἐπάργεμα» κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν. ἀργῶν  
 5 γὰρ τὸ λευκόν.

Cl. Mediceum 499b. 1 γίνεται NcP; γράφεται VW; om. Pd.  
3 ἰβλη[ταν] -ας P.

d

Mediceus gl: ἐπάργεμα] Τυφλά.

500 (500-506) τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα: Ταῦτα μὲν, φησὶν, ὅσα εἶπον, οὕτως ἔρχεται· τίς δὲ εἶποι ἄλλον τίνα πρό ἑμοῦ ἔσθουσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὠφελήματα κεκοιμημένοι ἰσχυροὶ τῆς γῆς, χρυσοὶ, ἄργυροι, χαλκοὶ, σίδηροι καὶ ἄλλα τινά; οὐδεὶς εἶποι τοῦτο, παρὰ τινώσκα, ἐὰν μὴ μάθῃν θέλη 5 φιλομαθεῖν, ἐν ὁλίγῳ δὲ λόγῳ συλλοβήσῃ μάθε, διὰ πάσας τέχνας ἐγὼ ἔσθου. A (om. C; contuli et W).

<sup>2</sup> ἐφουρεῖν] ἐξ- PPd.      4 γινώσκω NPPdX; -ων cet.      6  
ἐφουρεῖν] ἐξ- PPd.

504

P\*<sup>8</sup>XcYa: φλῦσαι| Κατὰ παράκλησιν τὸ «φλῦσαι».  
κυρίως δὲ «φλῦω» ἐστὶν ἐπὶ σιδήρου παφλάζοντας.  
ἦ καὶ ἌΛΛΩΣ· ποία λέξις τῶν λοπαθιδίων τὸ «φλῦ  
φλῦ» ὅταν βράζωσιν.

3 ἡ καὶ ἔλλως] φύσαι (sic) Xc. 3-4 φλῦ φλῦ] φλύω Ya.

5078

(507-510) μή νῦν βροτοῖς μὲν ὠφέλει καιροῦ πέρα· Μή νῦν, φησί, τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὠφέλει μακρόν τοῦ προσήκοντος, σαυτοῦ δὲ ἀφρονίσταται κακῶς πάσχοντος· ὡς ἴσταν ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω τοῖς λόγοις οἷς λέγεις (τοῦτο

γὰρ δημοῖ τὸ κεῖναι τὴν πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνου ἐκείνου ἐκείνου  
5 ὡς καὶ λυθήσῃ τῶν δεσμεύων, ὡς πρὸς τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκείνου.

3-5 cf. *Mediceum* 508. Notandum  
scholium τῶνδε *Prom.* 509 sec. r. . . .  
aex his quae dicis. Inde λόγων pr. ἀπὸ τῶν  
ῥήτων

b

Mediceus: καιροῦ πέρχ] Τοῦ δέοντος πέρχ.

πρόξ. librarius; corr. edd.

508 (508-510) Mediceus: ὡς ἐγὼ κ.τ.λ. 'Αφ' ὧν ἔστιν ἡ καὶ ἡμετέρα  
καὶ πλέον Διὸς ἱσθ' ὅσους.

511a (511-514) οὐ ταῦτα ταῦτον· Οὐ ταῦτα ταῦτη, ἀλλ' οὗτος ἕρπαις, ἡ Μοῖρα  
 δὲ τελεφεύρος καὶ πληρωτικὴ τούτων, ἡ γὰρ τοῦ τὰ ἀπ' ἐκείνου καὶ  
 πληρώσει· ὅ ἐστιν, οὕτω με λυθῆναι μεμυράται· πολλὰ δὲ θάλασσα  
 καὶ κακοπαθεῖν δαμασκήει, οὕτως ἀπολυθῆσμαι· ἡ ἐμὴ δὲ σαρξ  
 κακοπαθεῖ δαδασκὸς τῆς εὐμενείας. A [om. Pd: contuli et DW].

1-3 cf. *Mediceum* (et al.) 511b. 1-3 ἡ Μοῖρα 715002.  
sententia corrupta. ὡς pro ἡ in v. 2 conl. Francken, p. 34; mihi  
tamen vera lectio petenda esse videtur e *Mediceo* 511b 1-3. q.v

b

Mediceus, et CVWWaXc Ya (in his continuatur cum 511a): "ΑΛΛΩΣ· οὐ ταῦτα οὕτως πέπρωται ἵνα ἡ τελεσφόρος Μοῖρα ταχέως τὰ κατ' αὐτὴν κοινὰ καὶ πληρώσῃ· ὁ ὅστιν, οὕτως μοι λυθῆναι μεμόριεσθαι· ἐν γὰρ τῷ ἔργῳ δοξαζαὶ λύεται, ἔπειτα εὐφραίνει Διστρόχος.

1 ἄλλως non habet Mediceus. I περὶ πρώτου, αὐτοῦ. Mediceus.  
2 ἢ et ταχέως solus habet Mediceus. 34 τοῦ πρώτου est  
*Promethei Soluti* 320M. 4 ὅπερ ἐμφανίζει omnes non habet, nisi  
παύσει coni. Dind.

512

Pgl: πέπρωται| Μεμοίρασται· ὠρίσθη.

515a (514-518) τίς οὖν ἀνάγκης· Εἰπόντος τοῦ Προμηθεῖος τίς ἐστὶν ἡ ποῖα  
 τίς ἐπαυμένη ἡτήσεται, φησὶν ὁ χορὸς· τίς οὖν ἐστὶν ὁ ἀναγκαῖος  
 καὶ κυβερνητὴς τῆς ἀνάγκης; ἦτοι τίς ἐστὶν ὁ τῆς ἀνάγκης ἐξουσιαστής  
 τοῦτο ὁ χορὸς φησιν· καὶ λέγει ὁ Προμηθεὺς τίς καὶ τρεῖς Μοῖραι, ἡ  
 5 Κλυτὸ, ἡ Ἀρπτος, καὶ ἡ Λέξιστις, καὶ αἱ Ἐρινύες, ἡ τε Τισιφὼν,  
 ἡ Μέναιρα, καὶ ἡ Ἀλκίπτω· καὶ πάλιν ὁ χορὸς φησιν ποῖον· κἀρα ὁ  
 Ζεὺς ἀποκρίσας ἐστὶν τοῖς Μοῖραι· οὐ δύναται ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὡς αὐτοὶ κατεργασμένοι.

ὡς ῥήξ. ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης, οἷον εἰ θελήσει σε ὁ Ζεὺς πρὸ τῆς μοίρας λῦσαι, οὐ δύναται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι; ἢ ὁ δὲ λέγει· «οὐκ οὐκ ἂν οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἐκφυγῇ τὴν 10 πεπωμένην». A.

1-2 εἰπόντες... ὁμοίως soli habent CPPd. 8 ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης soli habent CPPd. 8-9 = Medicum 517. 9 ὁ δὲ λέγει ἐρεῖ δὲ ὁ Προμηθεύς, ὁ Ζεὺς PpD. 9 ἐκφυγῇ: sic omnes nostri hic et in textu poetico; ἐκφυγὶ edd., magis Attice.

- b (517-518) NcP\*SiVWxc (in his continuatur cum 515a):  
 'ΑΛΛΩΣ· αἰ θελήσει σε Ζεὺς πρὸ τῆς μοίρας λῦσαι, δύναται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι; λέγει τὸ ἀναί <...>»  
 'Ανάγκην δὲ ἣ τὴν Μοῖραν ἢ τινα τῶν θεῶν νοῆσαι δεῖ, ἥτις ἀσθενεστέρα τῶν Μοιρῶν καὶ 'Ερινύων· αἱ 5 δουλεύειαι τῆς 'Ανάγκης.

Textus valde incertus. 2 post καὶ (om. P) aliquid videtur excidisse; cf. 515a-10. 3 δὲ VW; φησὶν P; ἦν Sj; om. NcXc. 3 ἢ τινα... δὲ NcSj; ἢ 'Ανάγκην νοῆσαι (nos P; νοεῖται W) τινὰ θεόν cet. 5 δουλεύειαι: hic et in 516a sensu activo, 'dominae', videtur usurpari (pace LSJ s.v., ubi tantum sensu 'ancillae' citatur, auctore Eustathio).

- c Medicus: Τίς τῆς ἀνάγκης κρατεῖ καὶ δεσπόζει;
- 516a PglPdmargYa: Δουλεύειαι τῶν Μοιρῶν εἰσὶν αἱ 'Ερινυῖες, Τιτανόνη, Μέγαρα, καὶ 'Αλγκτώ· ἀμνή-  
 μονας δὲ ταύτας εἰρηκα, δηλῶν τὸ ταπεινωτικὸν τῆς κακίας.
- b DmargP\*Ya: 'Ερινυῖς, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔρι· τοῦ σημά-  
 νοντος τὸ ἔγαν, καὶ τοῦ ἀνίσσων· τὸ τιμωρῶ· ἢ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἐν τῇ ἔρᾳ καίειν».
- c gl. in NX: τρίμορφοι] Τρισώνμοιοι.
- 517 Medicus: ποῦταιν ἔρα Ζεύς] Εἰ θελεῖ σε πρὸ μοίρας  
 λῦσαι, οὐ δύναται ὁ Ζεὺς τοῦτο ποιῆσαι;
- Punctum interrogationis ego adici; cf. textum poeticum, et 515a-9.

- 518a Medicus: οὐκ οὐκ ἂν Προαναφανεῖ τὸν ἔρωτα Θέτιδος.

b Q: Καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἐρασθῆναι αὐτὸν τῆς 'Ιοῦς, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ πεπωμένον ἐκφυγεῖν οὐκ ἔδυνάτο... καὶ διὰ τὸν τῆς Θέτιδος ἔρωτα.

2 post ἔδυνάτο vocabulum est trium fere litterarum, quod legere nequeo.

- 519 (519-20) τί γὰρ πέπωται Ζητή: «Τί οὖν ἀπώσεται τοῦ Διὸς ἡλίου ἄλλο ἢ τὸ αἰετὸν ἄρχειν». φησὶν οὖν ὁ Προμηθεύς ὡς αἰετὸν κρατῆσαι αἰετὸν δὲ εἴτε μή, οὐδαμῶς μάθης ἂν ἐξ ἐμοῦ, μηδὲ παρακλέψαι καὶ περὶ τούτων. προαναφανεῖ δὲ λεληθότως τὸν τῆς Θέτιδος ἔρωτα. A.

2-3 = Medicum 520. 3 μάθης omnes nostri; μάθος add. cf. 515a, cum adn. 4 cf. Medicum 518a. 4 προαναφανεῖ· εἴται BVXY.

- 520 Medicus: Εἰ κρατῆσαι εἴτε μή.
- 521a P\*Wxc: ἡ ποῦ τι σεμνόν: 'Ὅπως σεβασμὸν ἔστι καὶ μυστηριώδες ὁ κρύπτεις ἐν ἑαυτῷ, καὶ οὐκ ἐμφανίζει ἡμῖν.
- 2 cf. Medicum 521b. 2-3 καὶ... ἡμῖν] om. P.
- b Medicus: ξινάμετρε] 'Ἐν σεαυτῷ κρύπτεις.
- 522 Medicus: ἄλλου λόγου] Τῷ ἑξῆς δρᾶματι φυλάττει τοὺς λόγους.

Promethei Soluti fragmentis adnumerandum est hoc scholium, quamquam a Nauck et Mette neglegitur. Cf. Medicum 511b. cum adn.

- 524 Medicus gl: ὅσον μάλιστα] ὅσον δυνατόν.
- 526a (526-535) μηδ' ἂν πάντα νέμω: 'Ὅ πάντα κρατῶν, φησὶν, καὶ δουλοῦν Ζεὺς μηδαμῶς ποτε ἀντίπαλον κράτος καὶ οὐλοῖν ἐχθρὸν τοῖσιν αἰετῶν γνῶμη (ἔγουν μηδέποτε ἐναντίος μοι γένεσται): αἰετὸν βραχύνει καὶ νοσο-  
 μένα καὶ πορευομένη πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἱερὰς θοινὰς καὶ θυσίας βο-  
 5 φόνους, ταῖς μεγάλους ποιοῦσαις φόνους καὶ πρᾶξις τὸν ἱερῶν· ἔτσι  
 μηδέποτε παυσαίμην τοῦ τιμᾶν τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ θυσίας τοῖσιν προσάγειν  
 παρὰ τὸν τοῦ 'Πέκασου πόρον· μηδὲ διὰ λόγων εἰς αὐτοὺς ποτε τοὺς

θεοὺς ἀμαρτήσαιμι. ἀλλὰ μοι τόδε (τούτέστι τὸ τιμᾶν αὐτούς) εἴη διὰ παντός, καὶ μηδέποτε πληρωθεῖν. A.

1-3 = Mediceum 526c. 6 πανοῦσαιμην: = Mediceum 529. 8 τούτους... πούτους (cf. Mediceum 534) om. BNXY. 9 πληρωθεῖν omnes nostri; πληρωθεῖν Pauw, quem sequitur Dind. Sed nil mutandum: vocabulum πληρῶ cum derivativis adamavit scholiasta A, et multis sensibus usurpat. Cf. sch. 622, ubi πληρωμα τῆς κλήνης = «finis errationis.»

b PPdVXc (in his continuatur cum 526a), Y (post 540a): Ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ κηρύ· τὸ γὰρ «τῆχεσθαι» κυρίως ἐπὶ κηρύ καὶ τῆς χιόνος λέγεται.

c Mediceus: μηδὲμ' ὁ πάντα νέμωιν] Ὁ πάντα διοικῶν Ζεὺς μηδέποτε ἀντίπαλον κράτος ποιοῖτο τῇ ἐμῇ γνώμῃ· ἀντὶ τοῦ «μηδέποτε ἐναντίος μοι γένοιτο».

529 Mediceus gl: ἐλινούσαιμην] Πανουσαιμην.

530 Mediceus: θοίναις] Θουσίαις, ἑορταῖς.

534 Mediceus: τὸδ'] Τὸ τιμᾶν θεούς.

536a (536-539) ἥδ' ἂν τι θαρσαλέαις: Εὐφραντὸν ἐλπίτι θαρσαλέαις τὸν μακρὸν πένειν βίον ἐν εὐφροσύναις φανεραῖς τρέφουσιν τὴν ψυχὴν ἐμέ. "ΑΛΛΩΣ· καλὸν τὸ ἀπὸ ἀγαθοῦ συνειδότος ἀγαθὸν ἐλπίζειν πείσεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν. A.

3-4 = Mediceum 536b.

b Mediceus: Καλὸν τὸ ἀπὸ ἀγαθοῦ συνειδότος ἀγαθὸν ἐλπίζειν πείσεσθαι ὑπὸ θεῶν.

1 τὸ συνειδὸς «conscientiam» non ante primum p. Chr. saeculum in usu fuisse videtur; vide Bauer, s.v. συνίδα.

c P\*Ya: ἥδ' ἂν τοῦτο πρὸς τὸν κεκυρωμένον λόγον τοῦ Προμηθέως, εἰς δὲ ἐκκερμητὴν τὴν ἐλπίδα ἔχει, φαίνεται· λεγθῆναι. ἔλκει γὰρ ἄνω· «τόνδε γὰρ σφίζων ἐγὼ δεσμούς ἀνεκτεῖς καὶ βίαν ἐκυρύναν».

3-4 Prom. 524 sq. 4 βίαν P; βίας Ya; vera lectio in Prom. 525 est βίας, sed cf. codicum discrepantias apud Dawe, p. 20.

539 Mediceus gl: ἀλδαίνουσιν] Αἰξουσιν.

540a (540-544) πρίσσω δέ σε: Δεῦλιν καὶ τρέμω βλέπουσά σε διακυπνόμενον μυρίοις πόνους· τὸν δὲ γὰρ οὐ φροῦόμενος, ἐν ἰδίᾳ γνώμῃ (καὶ αὐθαρέτως) ἔχων ὑπερβολικῶς σέβη καὶ τιμὰς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. A (om. C).

b Mediceus: πρίσσω δέ] Ὁ δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ γέ. α.

543 Mediceus: σέβη θνατούς] Φυλάττωπος εἰ.

545a (545-549) CNPPdV: φέρ' ὅπως χάρις: Φέρε σκόπησον ὅτι ἡ χάρις ἦν ἔχαρις τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἄχαρις ἦν καὶ ἀμείψασθαι σε μὴ δυναμένη· πῶς γὰρ θεῷ βοηθήσει ἄνθρωπος, οὐδὲ προσεσκόπησας ἀσθενεῖς χαρίζομενος; τί δὲ ἰσώνειρον 5 ὅτι σκαῖς ὄνειρον οἱ ἄνθρωποι παρεμπερεῖς κατὰ Πίνδαρον.

1-3 = Mediceum 545b. 3-4 = Mediceum 547. 5-6 cf. Mediceum 549. Citatur Pind. Pyth. 8. 95.

b Mediceus: φέρ' ὅπως] Δεῦρο δὴ καὶ σκόπησον ὅτι ἡ χάρις ἦν ἔχαρις τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἄχαρις ἦν καὶ ἀμείψασθαι σε μὴ δυναμένη· πῶς γὰρ θεῷ βοηθήσει ἄνθρωπος;

c Mediceus gl: ὅπως χάρις ἄχαρις] Λαίπει: «ἐγένετο».

547 Mediceus: οὐδ' ἐδέρχθης] Οὐ προσεσκόπησας ἀσθενεῖς χαρίζομενος;

549 Mediceus: ἰσώνειρον] Σκαῖς ὄνειρον ἄνθρωποι κατὰ Πίνδαρον.

Pyth. 8. 95.

550a Mediceus: ἀλὸν γένος: ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀαπρόδατον τοῦ μέλλοντος.

b Mediceus: ἐμπεποδισμένον] Λαίπει: «ἔστιν»· ἢ «ἐμπεποδίσται.»

1 ἦ: f' ἢ coni. Dind.

c οὐποτε τὰν Διός: Ὑψηλῶς καὶ τραγικῶς τὸ τῆς εἰμαρμένης ὄνομα Διὸς ἀρμονίαν εἶπεν, ἀλλ' οὐ τὴν εἰμαρμένην. ὅσι δὲ ὅτι οὐποτε αἱ τῶν

ἀνθρώπων βουλαὶ διαφεύγουσι τὴν μοῖραν, ἀλλ' ὁ αἱ Μοῖραι βούλονται  
τοῦτο καὶ τοιοῦτον. ἀέκλινον ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχειν τὰς σὰς ὑπερίστας τύχας  
5 ἰδοῦσα, ὧς Προμηθεύς. A.

1-2 = Medicum 551b, ubi v. adn. 2 δὲ γάρ PPd. 4-5  
alu alium verborum ordinem praebent; secutus sum BC.

551a Medicus: Διὸς ἀρμονίαν] Τὴν εἰμαρμένην.

b Medicus (in margine altero): 'Υψηλὸς καὶ τραγεῖδος  
τῆς εἰμαρμένης ὄνομα Διὸς ἀρμονίαν εἶπεν.

2 τὸ ... ὄνομα Medicus, et omnes nostri in 550c1-2; τὸν ... νόμον  
cont. Paley.

c Pgl: Διὸς ἀρμονίαν] Τὴν πρόσταξιν, τὴν ἰσχύν, ἥγουσαν  
τὴν μοῖραν τὴν ἀρμόζουσαν πάντα.

d GaP\*Ya: παρεῖ(ας) Εἰμι τὸ πορεῖομαι ... καὶ τὸ  
ἴωνται, ἀγέκχην.

Initium tantum et finem trado scholii de verbo εἰμι prolixius  
tractantis. Totum, si vis, quare in Dind. (adn. ad sch. 579; sed  
ibi perperam collocatum est, cum loco nostro rettulerint librarii  
codicum GaP).

555a (555-560) τὸ διαμφίδιον δέ μοι μέλος: Τοῦτο φησιν, ὅτι ἐπεγένετο καὶ  
ἐπὶ τῷ θεῷ μοι τὸ δισπὸν μέλος: τοῦτο δ' οὖν θρηνῶ ἐπὶ τῷ σῷ πάθει, καὶ  
ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ἐτραγέωδον περὶ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ σοῦ γάμου, ὅτε τὴν 'Ἡσιόνην  
πρὸς γάμον ἤγαγες, οὐ γὰρ μόνη καθαρά μοι ἡ ἡδὼν ἐκείνη καθέστηκεν,  
5 ἀλλ' ἔχει ἐν ταύτῃ καὶ τὸ λυπηρὸν (τοῦτέστιν, ὁμοῦ προσγένετό μοι  
καὶ ἡ ἡδὼν καὶ ἡ θλίψις διὰ σέ). 'ΑΛΛΩΣ: τὸ δισπὸν μέλος ἐπὶ τῷ  
(καὶ τοῦτο) δ' οὖν τραγέωδον ἐπὶ τῷ σῷ πάθει, ἐκεῖνο τε ὅπερ ἐτραγέωδον  
περὶ τὰ λωστὰ καὶ τὴν κοίτην ἐν ἰότητι γάμου (τοῦτέστιν, ἐν συνόδῳ καὶ  
ἐν συνελύσει, παρὰ τὸ αἰέναι) πρὸς συνουσίαν, ὅτε ἤγαγες δάμαρτα (καὶ  
10 ἡναῖκα) ὁμόλεκτρον τὴν ὁμοπάτριον ἡμῖν 'Ἡσιόνην, ἑδνοῖς καταπέσας.  
ἑδνα δὲ εἰσι τὰ ἐπὶ προκί διδόμενα πράγματα. A (6-11 ἄλλως ... πρά-  
γματα om. C; eadem post sch. 619 collocat V).

6 διὰ σέ] om. BNXY. 6 ἄλλως] om. NXY. 8 λωστὰ (non  
λουστὰ) omnes nostri in scholio, et plerique in textu Aeschyleo.  
8-9 cf. Medicum 558a. 9-11 cf. 559a.

b Medicus: τὸ διαμφίδιον: Διαπαντὸς κεχωρισμένον,

ἐναντίον τοῖς νῦν. τότε γὰρ γαμοῦντι σοι τὸν ὑμέβαιον  
ἥδομεν, νῦν δὲ δυστυχούντι σοι θρήνον.

1 Hesych s.v. διαμφίδιον μέλος: ἀλλοῖον, διὰ παντὸς κεχωρισμένον.  
ἀμφί γὰρ χωρὶς. Αλχόλος Προμηθεὶ Δασμώτῃ (Schütz). 2-3  
paene eadem servavit P, vide 555c.

c Pmarg: διαμφίδιον: Τὸ διπλοῦν· τὸ ἄμφω ἔχον, τὸ  
γοερὸν καὶ ἡδύτατον· ἥγουσαν τὸ ἐναντίον τοῖς νῦν. τότε  
γὰρ γαμοῦντι σοι τὸν ὑμέβαιον ἥδομεν, νῦν δὲ δυστυ-  
χούντι θρήνον.

Mutilus hic illic P; supplevi e Pa. 2-4 = Medicum 555b.  
3-4 post δυστυχούντι P mutilus est; θρήνον tantum (non σοι θρήνον  
sicut Medicum) habet Pa.

558a Medicus: ἰότατι] Πορεῖα, παρὰ τὸ αἰέναι· τῇ συνόδῳ.

b gll. in PPd: ἰότητι] Καὶ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ· αἰότης ἡ βουλή,  
καὶ τὸ τόξον.

1 καὶ ... βουλή solus habet P.

559a (559-560) CPmargW: ὅτε τὰν ὁμοπάτριον] 'Ἡ δὲ τὰν ὁμο-  
πάτριον ἐμοὶ 'Ἡσιόνην ἤγαγες, πείθων τὴν ἐαυτῆς  
μητέρα ἐν ἑδνοῖς (ἥτοι προκίσις) ἔχειν ἐκεῖνην ὁμό-  
λεκτρον. 'Ἡσιόνη δὲ θυγάτηρ ἦν Ὀκεανοῦ καὶ Τηθύος.

b P\*: ὅτε τὰν ὁμοπάτριον] 'Ὅταν γὰρ συνεζεύχης  
τὴν 'Ἡσιόνην, εἰχόμεν χαράν· ταῦθ' ἐν δρῶσαι σε οὕτως  
πικρὸς προσαναϊνόμενον, λυπούμεθα.

Perperam collocat Dind. (eius sch. 561, fin.); signis appictis hic  
rettulit P. 3 prosaiani: citatur Prom. 147.

c Dgl P\*Ya: 'Ἐδνα ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰένου τὴν εὐνήν· ἡ τὸ  
ἔidon ἐκ νέου ἐν προκί.

560a Medicus: πείθων δάμαρτα: 'Ἐδνοῖς πείθων τὴν ἐσο-  
μένην σοι δάμαρτα κοινόμεκτρον. ἡ τὴν κοινόμεκτρον  
τοῦ Ὀκεανοῦ, Τηθύος, πείσας.

b PglPdmarg: πείθων] Καταπέσας ἐκείνην, ἡ τὴν  
μητέρα αὐτῆς, ἐν ἑδνοῖς ὥστε εἶναι σοι ὁμόκονον τὴν  
'Ἡσιόνην. ἦν δὲ τοῦ Ὀκεανοῦ καὶ τῆς Τηθύος θυγάτηρ.

- 561a (breviarium versuum 561-886) τίς γῆ, τί γένος; Τὸ τῆς Ἰούδας πρόσωπον μονοῦται, ἔχει δὲ προσουκαίμενον συναφές ἐστι μαντεύεται· καὶ τῆ Προμηθεὺς τὰ μέλονται γενέσθαι, καὶ ὡς ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἔσται τρικαυδέκατος κατὰ γενεὰν δὲ αὐτῷ ὕστερον τῷ χρόνῳ ποτε ἐπαμυνεῖ· ἄλλως τε καὶ αὐτὴ ὑπὸ Διὸς φησιν ἡδύκοσθαι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο παραμυνεῖται τὸν Προμηθεῖα. A (contuli et W; om. D).

Paene = Mediceum 561c totum. 1-2 πρόσωπον μονοῦται: vide 561ci, cum adn. 2 προσουκαίμενον: sic nostri, nisi quod υποκαίμενον praebent PPd. Corrigendum e Mediceo: πρὸς τὸ υποκαίμενον. 2 συναφές] σαφές PPd. 3-4 τὰ... γενεὰν CPPd VW; ὅσπερ ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἔσται τρικαυδέκατος BNXV.

- b CNCPpDVW (in his continuatur cum 561a): Λέγει δὲ περὶ Ἑρακλῆος· οὗτος γὰρ ἔλυσε αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν.

1-2 λέγει... Ἑρακλῆος plerique: τριαυδέκατον δὲ ἀπ' αὐτῆς τὸν Ἑρακλῆα λέγει ο Προμηθεὺς PPd.

- c Mediceus: τίς γῆ; Τὸ τῆς Ἰούδας ἐπεισόδιον μονοῦται μὲν, ἔχει δὲ πρὸς τὸ υποκαίμενον συναφές ἐστι μαντεύεται αὐτῇ ο Προμηθεὺς ἐστὶ ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἔσται γ', δὲ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ ἐπαμυνεῖ· ἄλλως τε καὶ αὐτὴ ὑπὸ Διὸς φησιν ἡδύκοσθαι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο παραμυνεῖται τὸν Προμηθεῖα.

Cf. 561a totum. 1 μονοῦται aut corruptum est (fortasse pro μεμόνεται?) aut metaphorice dicitur. Qua re male intellecta πρόσωπον pro ἐπεισόδιον substituit scholiasta A (561ai). 4 ἐπαμυνεῖ his accentibus Mediceus; circumflexus posterius, ut videtur, adiectus.

- d Ἡ δὲ ἱστορία τοιαύτη· Ἰὼ ἡ τοῦ Ἰνάχου θυγάτηρ, ἐρασθεῖσα παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς, ἐπεὶ τοῦτο ἔγνω ἡ Ἥρα καὶ ἐμέλλε καταλαμβάνεσθαι παρ' αὐτῆς, μετεβλήθη παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς εἰς βοῦν, ὅνα μὴ γνωσθῇ τίς εἴη. ἡ Ἥρα δὲ προσελθοῦσα τῷ Διὶ ἐξήγγισεν αὐτὴν καὶ ἔλαβε δῶρον παρ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ δέδωκεν Ἀργῷ τῷ πανόπτι φυλάττειν αὐτήν. ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς πάλιν ἐρασθεὶς αὐτῆς ἐπέμψεν τὸν Ἑρμῆν ἀφελέσθαι αὐτήν τοῦ Ἀργῶ καὶ διακομίσαι αὐτῷ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἄλλως λαβεῖν Ἀργῶν τὸν πανόπτην οὐκ ἦν, διὰ βολῆς ληθείας τοῦτον ἀνέφηκεν· οὗ τὸ φέσμα ἡ Ἥρα τῇ Ἰοὶ καὶ μετὰ τὸν αὐτοῦ θάνατον παρεδίδουκεν ἐπὶ τῷ μέλει· ἡ Ἥρα αὖτε ἐκφορεῖται αὐτήν. ἡ δὲ πολλὰ πλανηθεῖσα κατὰ διαφόρους τόπους, τελευταῖον ἀπῆρε καὶ πρὸς τὸν Κάλυκατον ὁψιμένη τὸν Προμηθεῖα. A.

1 post θυγάτηρ add. PPd: ἡ καὶ Ἰνὼ λεγομένη. Vide ad sch. 626. 3 7-9 cf. 570b. 10 ἀπῆρε] ἀπέβλεπε PPd.

- e C (partim) PPdW: ἔπερον εἰς αὐτῶν. Ἡ Ἰνὼ κατὰ χρίαν τῆς Ἥρας μεταβληθεῖσα εἰς βοῦν καὶ οἰστροηλουμένη, ἔλθοῦσα καὶ εἰς ἑτέρους διαφόρους τόπους, κατήγγισεν καὶ ἐνθα ἦν ὁ Προμηθεὺς δεδεμένος πρὸς τοὺς Εὐρωπαίους μέρεσι τοῦ Κάλυκατον. καὶ ὅρα αὐτὴν ἐκείσε προσηλωμένον ἐν ταῖς πέτραις τοῦ δροῦς.

Lemma et vv. 1-3 om. C. 1 lemma: ἔπερον (sic P) εἰς αὐτῶν PPd; τίς γῆ, τί γένος W. 1 Ἰνὼ: sic nostri 5 Eὐρ μερ cf. 1b et 1h4-5. 5 τοῦ Κάλυκατον W. 6 post δροῦς sequitur 561f, nullo intervallo.

- f (561i-565) τίς γῆ, τί γένος; «Τίς», φησὶν, «ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ αὕτη; ποία γενεά; τίνα εἶπω βλέπειν τοῦτον τὸν κακοπαθόντα ἐν δεσμοῖς πετρίνοις ὀρείοις;» εἰτα πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεῖα λέγει· αὐτῇ πονηρῆς ποίας ἁμαρτίας φθεῖρε; εἰπέ μοι ποῦ πεπλάνημαι, καὶ ἐν ποίᾳ γῇ εἰμὶν. A (om. V; 5 contuli et D f).

1 τίς, φησὶν, ἐστὶν] καὶ φησι θαυμάζουσα, τίς ἐστὶν CPPdW. 2-3 ὀρείοις = Mediceum 562. In textu poetico Prom. 562 post πετρίνοισιν verba τοῦ ὀρείοις (τοῖς om. BC) inserunt omnes nostri, et V. 3 ποίας] τίνας BDXV. 4 ποῦ] ποῦ BDXV

- 562 Mediceus gl: πετρίνοισι] Τοῖς ὀρείοις.

- 566a Mediceus: ἀ ἄ κ.τ.λ.] Ἐμμανῆς οὖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ οἰστρου φαντάζεται.

- b NCPPdXc: ἄ ἄ Τὸ αἶν κλητικὸν ἐπὶ ῥημάτων ἐστίν, ἡ μάλλον προσφωνηματικὸν, διαφέρει δὲ τῆς διὰ τοῦ αἶν προσφωνήσεως ἐπὶ τοῦτο μὲν ψυχρῆς ἀπαθείας, τὸ δὲ αἶν πάθος παραχωρῶδες δηλοῦν ψυχρῶν οἶον ἡ σχετικασμὸν 5 ἡ βνείδος ἡ ἀγανάκτησιν.

In Xc postposita sunt haec scholio 575e, et incipiunt τὸ «κ.τ.λ. Fortasse ad Prom. 579 referri vult libarius.

- c χρεῖ τίς αὐ με: Ἦτοι, κεντῆ με τίς τὴν ἀθλιάν οἰστρος; A (om. CN; contuli et DW).

Post οἰστρος add. V: τοῦτο δὲ εἶπε παραδελῶν καὶ δευκῶν τὸ «χρεῖ τίς αὐ με».

- d Mediceus: χρεῖ] Κεντρίζει.

- e B: «Οἰστρος» ἐκ τοῦ οἰδῶν τὸ ἐξογκῶ.

- 567a εἰδωλον Ἄργου: Τινὲς οὗτω φασίν, «ἄλευ ἃ δᾶ», ἀντί τοῦ ἀναχωρεῖ καὶ ἐκκλινει· τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ «ἄλευ», τὸ δὲ «ἃ δᾶ», ἀντί τοῦ «ἃ γῆ» Δωρικῶς. οἱ γὰρ Δωριεῖς τὴν γῆν «δᾶν» φασί, καὶ τὸν γνῶφον «ἀνδῶφον», ἔλλοι δὲ γράφουσιν ἄ' Ἀλευάδαν, πατρωνυμικὸν ἀπὸ τῆς ἄ' Ἀλεύας» 5 εὐθείας· ἥτοι ἀφορῶμαι τὸ εἰδωλον Ἄργου τοῦ Ἀλευάδα καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Ἀλεύα· ὁ γὰρ Ἀλεύας πατὴρ ἦν τοῦ πανόππου. ἥ, ἀντὶ δὲ φιλᾶσθαι καὶ ἐκκλινειν, θαυμάζει γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ μετὰ θάνατον πτοομένην. A (contuli et DW).

1-7 ἐκκλινει cf. Medicum 567c. 1 ἄλευ' ἄλευ' NV. 5 τοῦ Ἀλευάδα: omnia post hoc om. C. 6 ἥ...7 πτοομένη] om DPd, in margine adiecti P\*. 7 θαυμάζει... πτοομένη cf Medicum 568b. θαυμάζει omnes nostri; φαντάζεται dedit Dind., ut videtur ex Medico.

- b DX: εἰδωλον Ἄργου: Ὡςπερ οἱ λυσσώδητοι ἐπικύπτοντες ὕδασι ἐόικασιν βλέπειν τὴν σιάν τοῦ θιζάντος κυνός, οὕτω καὶ ἡ Ἰὼ ὑπὸ τῆς μανίας πληγγομένη εἴκοι φαντάζεσθαι τὸ τοῦ Ἄργου εἰδωλον.

Lemma solus praebet D.  
1 λυσσώδητοι (sic; corruxi) X, quae vox propria est hydrophoborum; κυνώδητοι D.

- c Medicus: ἄλευ ἃ δᾶ] Gr. «Ἀλευάδαν» πατρωνυμικῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄ' Ἀλεύας» ἥ, «ὃν δὲ φιλᾶσθαι.» τινὲς οὕτως, «ἄλευ ἃ δᾶ.» «ἄλευ», ἀναχωρεῖ, ἐκκλινει· τὸ δὲ «ἃ δᾶ», ὡ γῆ. οἱ γὰρ Δωριεῖς τὴν γῆν «δᾶν» καὶ «δᾶν» 5 φασιν, καὶ τὸν γνῶφον «ἀνδῶφον.»

CI. Et. Magn. 60. 8 s.v. Ἀλευάδα (Fraenkel ad Ag. 1072). 1 ante Ἀλευάδα recentior manus adiecit: τοῦ. 2 ad Ἀλευάδα recentior manus adscripsit: πατὴρ τοῦ Ἄργου. 4-5 οἱ γὰρ... φασιν: similia docent scholia Medicea ad Ag. 1072, Eum. 841.

- 568a τὴν μυριόπτην: Τὸν πολυόφθαλμον. πολλοὺς γὰρ ὀφθαλμοὺς εἶχεν ὁ Ἄργος, ὡς μυθεύεται· ἔθεν καὶ «πανόπτης» ἐλέγετο, «βούταν» δὲ αὐτὸν καλεῖ (ἥτοι βουκόλον) διὰ τὸ αὐτῆς τῆς Ἰῶς ἐπιστατεῖν μεταμειφθεῖστος εἰς βούν. A (om. CD; contuli W).

1 πολυόφθαλμον NVWX; μυριόφθαλμον cet.; cf. sch. 677.4.

- b Medicus et Xc: τὸν... βούταν] Φαντάζεται γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ μετὰ θάνατον πτοομένην.

Medicuum secutus sum. In Xc ita: ἄλευ' (567c)· ἐκ τοῦ ἄλευ' τοῦ ἐπερῶν φαντάζεται... θάνατον (ut in Mediceo) φοβούμενη. ἄλλως (tunc 567a).

- 570a (570-573): ὃν οὐδὲ καθιπνύντα: «Ὀντινα, τὴν Ἄργου, οὐδὲ θανόντα ἡ γῆ κατέχει· ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν ἀνταρχόμενος ἐπὶ τῇ θύλῃσι ὀπίσω καταδιώκει, καὶ ποιεῖ πλανᾶσθαι νήσων. A.

- b CNcPPdVW (in his continuatur cum 570a): ἌΛΛΩΣ· τὸ γὰρ φάσμα τοῦ Ἄργου, καὶ μετὰ τὸ ἀνααιρεῖσθαι παρὰ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ αὐτὴν διὰ τῆς, παρεδίκονεν ἡ Ἥρα τῇ Ἰῶ ἐπὶ τῷ μάλιστα ἐκτρέβειν αὐτῇ.

Paene idem est hoc scholium atque 561d 7-9. 1 ἄλλος solus habet V.

- 574a Medicus: Σοφοκλῆς ἐν Ἰνάχῳ καὶ ἔξωτα κ' ἐν εἰσάγει. εἰπὼν δὲ αὐτὸν «βούταν», ἐνέμεινε τῇ τροπῇ· αὐτοῖσι γὰρ ἐπόμενοι τοῖς ποιμνίοις οἱ βουκόλοι.

1 cf. Soph. Inachum Fr. 281P: cantantem Argum a Sophocle inductum esse solo ex hoc Mediceo loco discimus.

- b VWXc: κηρόπλαστος: Προσπελάσων ἐμοὶ μοῖραν θανατηφόρον καὶ κήρα· ἡ δὲ μετὰ κηρὸν ἦν πεπλάσμενος ὁ δόναξ.

Lemma solus habet W.

- c Medicus gl: ὁτοβεῖ] Ἀντί τοῦ «ἡγεῖν».

- d Medicus gl: δόναξ] Ἡ σῆριγξ.

- 575a ὑπνοδόταν νόμον: Ἄ' Ἐσπεράν, φησίν, ἀέστιν ἡδὴ καὶ ἡ σῆριγξ ἡγεῖν. τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ «δόναξ»· τὸ δὲ «ἀέστιν» ἀντί τοῦ πολυήχητος· ὡς πρὸς ἔσπεραν ἐστὶν αἰλουόμενος τοῖς ποιμήσι διὰ τὴν τῶν ποιμνίων εἰσαγωγὴν καὶ πρὸς τὴν μάδραν αὐτὸν εἰσέλυσιν. «ἔσπεραν» οὖν ἀέστι, 5 κἀγὼ νῆστις οὖσα ἑλάνομα· τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸ αὐτοπόδατον νόμον, ἀντί τοῦ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ ὕπνου, ἥτοι καιρὸν τὸν δίδοντα τὸν ὕπνον, τοῦτέστι τὴν νύκτα. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

1, 4-5 cf. Medicum 575c. 2-3 cf. Medicum 575c 2. 6 τοῦ ὕπνου... τὸν ὕπνον PFd; τοῦ δίδοντος ὕπνον vel sim. cet. 7 quaedam addant PPdV (vide 575c) et Y (vide 573d).

- b Medicus: Ἄλλ' οὐκ ἐμοὶ διὰ τὸ νηστεῖν.

Haec in sinistro margine Medice scripta sunt, iuxta 574; ad quem versum referunt edd. Ego totum ad vocabulum ὑπνοδόταν 575 rettulerim, ut fiat sensus: «nihil quidem somniferum carmen istud non est, quia prae fame dormire nequeo». Eodem pertinere videtur 575e, fin.

- c Medicus et (post 575e) C, et (post sch. 594) N, et (ad finem scholii 575a) PpDv: 'Ισως ὑπνοποῦν τὸ μέλος πρὸς ἐσπέραν αἰλουόμενον. φησὶ δὲ ὅτι «ἐσπέρα ἐστὶν ἡδῆ· ἐγὼ δὲ νῆστις οὐσα ἐλαύνομαι».

1 ante Ἰσως haec habet C: ἄλλως· τίς τὸν (lege τί τὸ?) ὑπνοδῶταν 2-3 ἐσπέρα ἐστὶν ἡδῆ hoc ordine Medicus; ἡδ. ἐστ. ἐστ. P; ἐστ. ἡδ. ἐστ. NV; ἐστ. ἐστ. (omisso ἡδ.) CPD.

- d Y (post 575a): 'ΑΛΛΩΣ· «νόμον», ᾧδ'· ὅθεν καὶ τὸ νόμον μέλος.

2 μέλος edd.; τέλος Y; tum addit 575e, nullo intervallo.

- e C (ante 575c), VWaY: ὑπνοδῶταν νόμον· Τοιαύτην ᾧδ'· ἡδῆν οἶαν ἄδουσιν οἱ ποιμένες, ὅποτε τὰ θρέμματα ἐπὶ τὰς μάνδρας κατὰγουσι κοιμηθησόμενα· οὐ μὴν δὲ οἶαν ὅποτε εἰς νομὴν αὐτὰ ἐξάγουσιν. ὑποδεικνύει 5 δὲ τάχα· «οὐδόλως ἔξ με σταθῆναι καὶ βοσκοθῆναι.»

Lemma om. Y. 2 θρέμματα πρόβατα Y.

- 578 Medicus: εὐρών Παρὰ τὸ «ὡς εἰ τὴν κακὸν βέζουσιν ἐνωπῇ». οὐ δὲ ἀόχης τὴν μαθὼν φαῖλον περὶ ἑμοῦ.

1-2 II. 5. 374.

- 579 Pgl: ἐξ ἑ 'Ἐπιφώνημα. πλεονασμός.

- 581 Medicus: παράκοπον Παρασκευασμένην μέρος τοῦ νοῦ.

- 585 Medicus gl: ἄδην 'Ικαῶς.

- 586 Medicus gl: γεγυμνάσασιν Παρήλασαν.

περίλασαν coni. Paley, recte ut mihi videtur.

- 588 CPPdVW: παρθένου· Παρθένον λέγει ταύτην οὐχ ὡς οὐσαν παρθένον· ὁ Ζεὺς γὰρ ἔφθειρεν αὐτήν· ἀλλ' ἔτι ἔθος ἐστὶ τοῖς τραγικοῖς τὰς μοιχευθεῖσας βιαίως καὶ μὴ κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν προαίρεσιν καλεῖν καὶ αὐτὰς 5 παρθένους.

1 post ταύτην add. W: ὁ γορός. (Notandum quod Prom. 588 chorus, non Ioni, tribunt omnes nostri praeter V.) 3 ἐστὶ scripsi; ὡς δὲ CW; ὡς P; V hic legere nequeo. 4 μὴ] οὐ CW. 4 αὐτὰς] ταύτας PpD.

- 590a τῆς 'Ιναχέας· Διὰ τοῦτο ὁ Προμηθεὺς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ πατρὸς τῆς 'Ιούς, 'Ιναχίου, ἐνέφηνεν, 'Ιναχίαν κόρην καλέσας αὐτήν, ἵνα δείξῃ εὐθὺς ὅτι μάντις ἐστίν, ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ ὁ Τειρεσίης· ἀνόστον δίζχει μελιδέα, φαίδιμ' Ὀδυσσεύ. A.

Cf. Medicum 590b. 3-4 Od. II. 100.

- b Medicus: τῆς 'Ιναχέας· Διὰ τοῦ τὸν πατέρα αὐτῆς ὀνομάσαι ἐνέφηνεν τὸν μάντιν, ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ ὁ Τειρεσίης· ἀνόστον δίζχει μελιδέα, φαίδιμ' Ὀδυσσεύ.

4 Ὀδυσσεύ Medicus.

- 591 P: 'Ἐρως μέθῃ ζήλῳς τε καὶ δαίμων ἴσα.

Trimetrus sane elegans unde sumptus sit non liquet; mihi neque apud scaenicos neque apud paroemiographos invenire contigit.

- 592a Medicus: συνηγός· Διὰ τὸν ζῆλον συνηγότη.

- b CPPdVW: Ἡρᾷ συνηγός· Διὰ τὸν ζῆλον. τὸ δὲ ἰδίωμα 'Αττικόν· εἰώθασιν γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι τὰ εἰς τὴν λήγοντα θηλυκὰ διὰ τοῦ οὐ ἐκφέρειν, ὡς τὸ «κλυτὸς Ἴπποδάμεια».

1 = Medicum 592a. 3-4 II. 2. 742.

- 594 (594-597) εἰπέ μοι τῶ μοιγεῖ· Εἰπέ μοι τῇ ἀθλίᾳ τίς ὦν οὕτως ἀληθῶς προσφανεῖς καὶ ὀνομάζεις ἐμέ, τὴν ἐκ θεᾶς τε τῆς Ἥρας ἐπιελ-  
θοῦσάν μοι νόσον εἰρηκας (λέγει δὲ τὸν τῆς πλάνης οἴστρου), ἥτις μαρναίη καὶ καίη με, κεντοῦσα βέλεσι φοιταλέοις, τοῖς ποιοῦσιν ἐμέ 5 ἀπανταχοῦ πορεύεσθαι πλανωμένην. A (om. C; contuli et D).

3 λέγει BXY; -ω cet. 3 δὲ] δὴ BXY.

- 595 Medicus gl: ἔτυμα προσφανεῖς· ἐτύμως προσφανεῖς.

- 596 Medicus: θεόστυτον τε νόσον· Τὸν Διὸς ἔρωτα.

- 597 Medicus gl: φοιταλέοισιν· Μανικοῖς.

- 599a (599-602) σκιρτημάτων δὲ νήστιον αἰκίας· Ἐν μάλιστα δὲ σκιρτημάτων (τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴστρου κινήσεων καὶ πλανῶν) νήστιον (ἡγουν ταῦθ' ποιούσας ἐμέ ἀσπεῖν) παρεργόμενον λαβρόστυτος καὶ ταχέια καὶ ἔργα

ὀργηταῖς, δαμασθεῖσα μήδεσι καὶ βουλευμασι τῆς Ἥρας, ἐπικύτοις καὶ  
5 ὀργίλοις καὶ μαρκίοις.  
Γράφεται δὲ καὶ «νήστησιν» διὰ τοῦ ἥ, ἥγουν ποιούσας ἐμὲ μὴ ἴστασθαι,  
ἀλλὰ πλανᾶσθαι τῇδε κάκεισε, ἀπὸ τοῦ «νη» στερητικοῦ μορίου καὶ τοῦ  
«στᾶσις.» Α.

Lemma: νήστιον BPX; -σιον fere cet. (In textu Aeschyleo νήστιον  
scribunt plerique nostri. Cf. et Dawe, p. 224). Lemma: αἰκίσις  
omnes nostri. 6 διὰ τοῦ ἥ habent soli CPPdV. 8 post στάσις  
add. PPd: ἥ τοῦ ἴστημι στήσω.

b Mediceus: νήστιον (corr. ut videtur e νίστησιν)  
Νηστευτικαῖς.

601a Mediceus: ἐπικύτοις μήδεσι] Τοῖς τῆς Ἥρας.

b ἐπικύτοις μήδεσι] Hic gl. in «Α» (exceptis VY)  
varia, sed omnia ad Iunonem pertinentia. Exempli  
gratia: Τῆς Ἥρας BX, βουλευμασι τῆς Ἥρας C. Cf.  
Mediceum 601a, et 599a 4-5.

c Mediceus (in altero margine): δυσδαιμόνων δὲ τίνες]  
Τίνες ὅπως τῶν δυσδαιμόνων μογοῦσιν οἷα ἐγώ;  
τίνες ὅπως «δυσδαιμόνων» δὲ τίνες,» ἵνα λείπη τὸ  
«παῖδες.»

3 sic emendavit Dind.. In Mediceo ita scriptum: τι(νές) οὐτ(ως)  
δε (nullo accentu) τίνες ἵνα κ.τ.λ.

d PPd: δυσδαιμόνων: Ἀπὸ τῶν δυσδαιμόνων εἰσὶν  
οἵτινες τοιαῦτα μογοῦσιν οἷα ἐγώ;

e V, et marg. in PPd: Οἵτινες ὅπως τῶν δυσδαιμόνων  
τοιαῦτα μογοῦσιν οἷα ἐγώ, λέξω σοι.

Cf. Mediceum 601c, imit. Secutus sum P; λέξω σοι in fine om. V;  
οἵτινες ὅπως τοιαῦτά μοι μογοῦσιν οἷα ἐγώ λέξω σοι τῶν δυσδαιμόνων  
εἰσὶν (sic) Pd.

609 (609-611) λέξω τοῖς σοι: Φανερώς καὶ διαδήλως εἶπω σοι, οὐκ  
ἐμπλέκων λόγους ψευδεῖς τῷ πινῶν, ὥστε τούτους δοκεῖν ἀληθεῖς· ἀλλ'  
ἀπὸ λόγου καὶ ἀψευδεῖ τοιαῦτα φράσαιμι, ὥστε πρέπει τοὺς φίλους  
ἀνοίγειν τὸ στόμα πρὸς φίλους (ἦτοι λαλεῖν). Α.

3 ταῦτα om. PPd.

610 οὐκ ἐμπλέκων ἀνίγματα: Οἱ γὰρ παλαιοὶ τὰ ποιήματα αὐτῶν πρῶτον  
ἐν προομίοις καὶ ἀνίγμασιν γεγράφασιν· ὕστερον δὲ καὶ καθόλου  
φανερῶς ἐχρῶντο τῷ λόγῳ. Α (om. Pd, posterius inseruit P\*).

2 προομίος suspectum; credideris veram lectionem esse παρμιάς  
(«similitudinibus arcanis», ut saepe apud Sanctum Iohannem  
aliosque scriptores Christianos; vide Bauer, s.v.). Sed incertum;  
cf. quae delirat scholiasta in 741b. 2 ἀνίγμασιν] -ματα NY.

612 Mediceus: δοτῆρ'] Δεῖ προσθῆναι τὸ α, τὸ «δοτῆρα»,  
διὰ τὴν τομῇν.

Hoc est: «δοτῆρα plene scribere debes, quia ad quasi-caesuram  
positum est». Ad grammaticos Alexandrinos redire tales quaes-  
tiones iure censet Römer, pp. 201-205 (nostrum locum attingit  
p. 202). 1 τῷ δοτῆρα coni. Dind. pro τὸ δοτ., fortasse recte.

613 (613-614) ὃ κοινὸν ὠφέλημα: Ὡ κοινὴ ὠφέλεια γεγονὸς ὅλου τοῦ γένους  
τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἔθλιε Προμηθεῖ, χάριν τίνος (καὶ ὑπὲρ ποίου ἀμαρτή-  
ματος) ἀναπαυδοῖς ταύτην τὴν τιμωρίαν; Α.

614 Mediceus: τοῦ δίκην κ.τ.λ.] Τίνος ἔνεκα τιμωρῇ;

615a PPdVXcYa: ἄρμοι: Νεωσί· ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν  
ἀρμάτων τῶν συντιθεμένων καὶ ἀρμοζόντων τῷ νέῳ.  
ἥ παρὰ τὸ ἀρμύζειν καὶ τῷ μέλλοντι καὶ τῷ ἐνεστώτι·  
ἅμα γὰρ εἶπον καὶ ἅμα παρήλθεν.

b P\*Ya: ἄρμοι: Νεωσί· μεταφορικῶς ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρμάτων  
τῶν νεωστί συντιθεμένων. ἔστι δὲ τὸ «ἄρμοιοι» τοπικὸν  
κυρίως, ἐνταῦθα δὲ χρονικόν· καὶ γὰρ πρὸ ἐλπίου τὰ  
αὐτὰ κακὰ ἔλεγε πρὸς τὰς νύμφας.

2-3 similia praebeet Bgl: Νεωσί, τοπικὸν καὶ χρονικόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ  
ἄρμι(ατος).

c Wmarg: ἄρμοι] Σημειώσαι· δ' εἰσὶν ἐπιρρήματα  
διὰ τοῦ οἱ διφθόγγου προφερόμενα· ἐνδοί, ἄρμοι,  
πεδοί, ἐνταυθοί.

Haec adscriptis in W manus aliena, sed non admodum recens.

616a CNPPdV: οὐκουν πόροις ἄν: Οὐκουν παράσχους ἐμοί,

φρσί, τήνδε τήν δωρεάν, ἥτοι τὸ ἀναδιδάξαι με τίς  
ὁ δεομένης σε ἐν τῷ Κωκυάσῳ;

2 με PPD; αὐτὴν NV; om. C. 3 σε PPD; αὐτὴν (sic) NV; om. (C)  
3 τῷ Κωκυ. PPD; τῷ δρε τῷ Κωκυ. cet. Sequitur tum 616b, nullo  
intervallo.

b τήνδε δωρεάν ἐμοί: Τὸ «δωρεάν» ἐπὶ συμφορᾷ λαμβάνεται (καὶ ἐπὶ  
κακού), καὶ Ἀρχιλοχός· «κρύπτομεν ἀνιπάρ Ποσειδῶνος ἀνακτος δῶρα».  
A (contuli et D).

= Medicum 616c. 1 lemma om. CNPPdV, qui hoc scholium  
continuant cum 616a; idem post tō add.: δέ. 2 Fr. 4 Archi-  
lochi apud Lasserre, non nisi ex hoc loco et 616c comperit  
2 κρύπτομεν] κρυπτομεν hoc accentu V; κρύπτομεν δ' con. Schnei-  
dewin, recipit Lasserre. 2 ἀνιπάρ ἐτὶ δῶρα omnes nostri praeter D  
(ἀνιπάρ... δωρεάν) et X (ἀνιπάρ... δωρεά); ἀνιπάρ recte Archi-  
lochi editores (cf. Medicum). 2 Ποσειδῶνος omnes nostri,  
Ποσειδῶνος Hermann.

c Medicus: Δωρεά, ἐπὶ συμφορᾷ. καὶ Ἀρχιλοχός·  
«κρύπτομεν ἀνιπάρ Ποσειδῶνος ἀνακτος δῶρα».

Vide 616b, cum adn. 2 Ποσειδῶνος ἀνακτος: sic Medicus  
Quae lectio haud abiecta est, modo si Ποσειδῶνος in -ωνος  
corrigas («Neptunum celamus tristia dona»). κρύπτο enim cum  
duplice accusativo saepissime invenitur, praesertim apud poetas  
(e.g. *Prom.* 625); et hiatum ante ἀνακτος iterum habes in Archil.  
Fr. 8. 2.

618a VYa: ὄχμασεν· Ἐποίησεν ἀναβασταχθῆναι. «ὄχμη»  
δὲ λέγεται τὸ μέσον ἐχόμενον. ἢ παρὰ τὸ «έχην»,  
έχημα, καὶ έχημα κατὰ συγκοπήν.

1 ὄχμη vocabulum non aliunde notum; ὄχημα con. Pauw ex Hesych.  
(ὄχημα: πόρπημα). 2-3 cf. Medicum 618b. 3 έχημα V ut  
vid., Ya (cf. et Medicum); έχημα praebet Dind. 3 κατὰ  
συγκοπήν V; καὶ τροπή τοῦ εἰς εἰ, ὀχημή Ya.

b Medicus: ὄχμασεν] Ἐδῆσεν· παρὰ τὸ έχην, έχημα,  
έχημα.

619 (618-619) βούλευμα μὲν τὸ Δῖον· Πρὸς τήν τῆς Ἰοῦς ἐρώτησιν ἀπο-  
κριθεὶς ὁ Προμηθεύς ἐκπούσης αἰτίς σε ὥχμασε καὶ προσέδῃσεν ἐν τῷ  
ῥεῖν, φησὶν ὅτι αὐτὸ Δῖον βούλευμα, ἥτοι ἡ βουλὴ μὲν τοῦ Διὸς· ἡ χεῖρ  
δὲ τοῦ Ἡρακλείτου, ὑποπρήγασσα αὐτῷ πρὸς τήν ἐμὴν δέσιν. A (contuli  
et D).

3 post τοῦ Διὸς add. CPPdV: τήν δέσιν ἐπεβούλευσάσθ μοι. 4  
ὑποπρήγασσα] ὑποπρήγασεν PPD.

Mediceus: τοσοῦτον κ.τ.λ.] Διὰ τὸ μὴ ταυτολογῆσαι.

621

622 καὶ πρὸς γε τούτοις· Καὶ σὺν τούτοις διδάξῃς με πῶς ἰσχύς γενέσεται  
πλήρωμα τῆς ἐμῆς πλάνης· ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἐν πόλει κειρὼν τοῦ πλανῆσθαι  
παυθῆσομαι; A (om. C; contuli et D).

2 πλάνης] βλάβης BXY.

623

Mediceus: τίς ἐστί κ.τ.λ.] Τίς χρόνος εἰς τὸ πέρα  
ἐστί;

624a (624-625) τὸ μὴ μαθεῖν σε κρείσσον ἢ μαθεῖν τάδε· Ὁ Προμηθεύς  
φησὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ὅτι «κρείσσον ἐστὶ μὴ μαθεῖν ταῦτα παρὰ μαθεῖν», ἢ δὲ  
πάλιν πρὸς αὐτὸν· «μηδαμῶς ἀποκρύψῃς ὅπερ μέλλω παθεῖν.» A (om.  
C; contuli et D).

Lemma soli habent DPPd; se hi omnes. 1-2 ὁ Προμ. φησὶ  
DPPd; εἰτα φησὶν ὁ Προμ. cet.

b τὸ μὴ μαθεῖν σοι κρείσσον· Ἐπικουρεύον ἐστὶ τοῦτο τὸ δόγμα, ἀναιροῦν  
τὴν μαντικὴν. αἰμαρμένης γάρ, φησὶ, ἀπάντων κρατούσης, πρὸ κειροῦ  
λελύτῃκας τείτων τὴν συμφορὰν ἢ χρηστόντῃ τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐξέλυσας.  
λέγουσι δὲ καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ δεῖ γενέσθαι, ταῦτα καὶ γενέσεται. A (Om. CPd,  
posterior addidit P\*; contuli et Dnc).

Cf. Medicum 624c, cum adn. Lemma om DV, substituto  
ἔλλω, σοι in lemmate cet. omnes. 3 εἰπών. 1 χρυσόν corrupta;  
ἔλλω, σοι in lemmate cet. omnes. 3 εἰπών. 1 χρυσόν corrupta;  
vide ad 624c. 3 χρυσόν] πάλιν τὸ μέλλον ἔχον X. 1 χρυσόν  
hoc accentu B; χρυσόν ἢ Nc; λείπει (i.e. «deficit exemplar membra»?)  
Y. 4 δεῖ] δοκεῖ DV, repugante metro.

c

Mediceus: τὸ μὴ μαθεῖν σοι κρείσσον· Ἐπικουρεύον  
ἐστὶ δόγμα, ἀναιροῦν τὴν μαντικὴν. αἰμαρμένης γάρ,  
φησὶ, ἀπάντα κρατούσης, πρὸ κειροῦ λελύτῃκας  
c . . . . . » ἢ χρυσόν τὶ εἰπών. τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐξέλυσας.  
5 λέγουσι δὲ ὅτι καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ δεῖ γενέσθαι, ταῦτα καὶ γε-  
νήσεται.

Cf. 624b. 1-4 Epicurus Fr. 395 Usener, Fr. 187 (p. 510) Arri-  
ghetti 3-4 post λελύτῃκας lacunam posui. Locum ita restituit  
Usener: πρὸ κειροῦ λελύτῃκας εἰπών τὴν συμφορὰν, suppletum e  
commentario A, ἢ χρυσόν τὶ εἰπών, τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐξέλυσας. 5 ἐτι  
fortasse sciendum, cf. 624b 4

- d Q: τὸ μὴ μαθεῖν κ.τ.λ.] Εἰπεῖν τὸ τοῦ Δημοκρίτου·  
«ἀν μὲν δεῖ μαθεῖν καὶ μὴ παθεῖν, καλὸν τὸ μαθεῖν·  
εἰ δὲ μαθεῖν δεῖ τὸ παθεῖν, τί δεῖ μαθεῖν; παθεῖν γὰρ  
δεῖ καὶ μετὰ τὸ μαθεῖν».

Similia profertur Triclinius et cod. Ya ad *Prom.* 624, sed sine  
auctoris nomine. Cf. Diels-Kranz II, p. 222, ubi haec spuris  
Democriti fragmentis adnumerantur. 2 ἀν Q ut vid.; debuit ei.

- 626 (626-629) ἀλλ' οὐ μεγαίρω: «Ἄλλ' οὐ φθονῶ σοι», φησί, «τοῦτου τοῦ  
δωρήματος, δηλονότι τοῦ μαθεῖν σε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ τὰς σὰς συμφοράς, καὶ ἃ  
μέλλεις παθεῖν». τοῦτο δὲ εἰπόντος τοῦ Προμηθέως, φησὶν ἡ 'Ιὼ πρὶς  
αὐτόν· «διὰ τί οὖν βραδύνεις καὶ ἀργεῖς μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν (καὶ βοᾷν  
καὶ λέγειν) ἐμοὶ ἅπαν ἃ μέλλω παθεῖν;» εἰτα πάλιν πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀποκρι-  
θεὶς ὁ Προμηθεὺς λέγει· «οὐχὶ διὰ φθόνου τοῦτο ποιεῖ, τὸ μὴ ἀναδιδάξαι  
σε πάντα ἃ μέλλεις παθεῖν, ἀλλὰ διότι δειλὸν ταραξάει τὸν σὸν λογισμὸν·  
ἢ γὰρ τούτων διήγησις παραγινώσκεις μοι» πρὸς τοῦτο δὲ ἀντιλέγει  
ἡ 'Ιὼ, «μὴ παρὸ δεῖ, καὶ πλέον ἤπερ αὐτὴ ἐκνήτην ἐλεῶ, φρόντιζέ μου· ὅτι  
ἐμοὶ λίαν εὐφραντὸν τὸ ἀκούειν τὰς ἐμάς συμφοράς». τοῦτο δὲ ἔξωθεν  
λαμβάνεται. A.

3 'Ιὼ BXY; 'Ιὼ CNPpDv; cf. 561d1, adn. Eadem nominum  
perturbatio infra v. 9 ('Ιὼ N, 'Ιὼ cet.), et saep. Amplius non  
notabitur. 9 ἤπερ NY; ἐπερ BX; ἡ PPd; ἡ παρὸ C. 9 αὐτὴ  
ἐκνήτη ἐμνήτη PPd. 10-11 τοῦτο... λαμβάνεται: «hoc (9-10)  
ἐπὶ... συμφορὰς» subauditur; cf. LSJ s.v. ἔξωθεν III. 1.

- 628a Mediceus gl: θράξαι] Ταράξαι.  
b PPd: θράξαι: "Ἦγουν ταραξάει, τροπὴ τοῦ τ εἰς θ̄ καὶ  
ἐκβολῇ τοῦ εἰ.  
629a Dgl, PPd: μᾶσσον: τὸ μακρότερον, τὸ μὴ ἄσσον.  
b gl. in PPd: μᾶσσον] Μείζον Δωριῶς.  
μεῖζον (tantum) praebent et gl. in BCNx.  
c Mediceus: ἐμοὶ γλυκὺ] τὸ ἀκούειν.  
Eadem fere praebent et gl. in B, C, PPd (τὸ ἀκούσαι ταῦτα), D  
(λεῖπει [?] ἀκούειν).

- 630 Bgl: ἐπεὶ προθυμῇ] Τὸ «ἐπεὶ» σχῆμα γρηγόρητος (?)  
καὶ τροχαστικόν.  
Textus et sensus incerti. Cf. Xgl: σχῆμα τῆς γρηγόρητος(?). Fortasse  
legendum in 1-2: γρηγόρητος (coni. Douglas Young), καὶ τρε-

- 631a (631-634) μήπω γε: 'Ο χορὸς λέγει· «μήπω εἴπης τὰ τῆς 'Ιοῦς, ἀλλὰ  
δὸς καί μοι μερίδα ἡδονῆς ἔχειν, τὸ ἀκούσαι τῶν πάλαι παθημάτων· ἀπ'  
αὐτῆς δὲ πρῶτον λεγούσης τὰς πολυπλήθους ἐκείτης τύχης μῖθωμεν καὶ  
ἀκούσωμεν τὴν αὐτῆς νόσον. τὰ ἐπὶ λοιπα δὲ τῶν ἡλικῶν καὶ τῶν πόνων  
καὶ τῶν κακοπαθειῶν αὐτῆς, ὧν μέλλει ἐπὶ παθεῖν, διδραχμήτω αὐτῇ παρὰ  
σοῦ». A (contuli et D).

2 τὸ ἀκούσαι CN; τοῦ ἀκ. PPd; τῷ ἀκ. cet. 3 πρῶτον transp.  
BXY post τύχης v. 3. 5 αὐτῇ BNx; αὐτῇ cet.

- b Mediceus: Τοῦτο ἅμα καὶ σαφηνίζων τῷ ἄκρατῃ  
τὰ πράγματα <καὶ> διὰ τῶν τῆς 'Ιοῦς Προμηθέα  
παραμυθούμενος· ὅπως τε μεταξὺ τὰ τῆς 'Ιοῦς ἤγηται,  
εἰτα πάλιν τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἡ ἐξῆλλαξις τῆς τάξεως  
5 νεαροποιήσει τοὺς ἀκούοντας.

Scholium mutilum (ut mihi videtur) et leviter corruptum, similia  
exhibent B et al. in sch. 635, q.v. 1 post τοῦτο excidisse videtur  
φασὶν (Paley). 2 <καὶ> Paley. 3 τὰ τῆς coni Paley. τὰ τε  
Mediceus. 5 νεαροποιήσει Mediceus; expectaretur -τα

- c X\*: μήπω γε κ.τ.λ.] 'Ο χορὸς καλῶν τὸν <Προμηθέα>  
τοῦ λέγειν τὰ πάθη τῆς 'Ιοῦς, [καὶ] λέγει· παράσχες μοι  
μῖραν ἡδονῆς, ὥς ἂν μάθωμεν τὰς αὐτῆς δυστυχίας.

Multa hic corrupta vel obscura. 1 Προμηθέα scripsi; Δις. ut  
vid., X; sed incertum. 2 'Ιουῶς X; correxi. 2 καὶ seclisi.  
2 παράσχες μοι dubitantur scripsi; πάσχω (hoc accentu) μοι X,  
ut vid.

- 635 BNNCP\*VXXcY: σὸν ἔργον, 'Ιοί: Τοῦτο ἅμα  
σαφηνίζων τῷ ἄκρατῃ τὰ πράγματα διὰ τῶν τῆς  
'Ιοῦς Προμηθέως παραμυθούμενος, ὅπως ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ  
τά τε τῆς 'Ιοῦς ἤγηται, εἰτα πάλιν τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ.  
5 ἡ ἐξῆλλαξις τῆς τάξεως νεαροποιήσει τοὺς ἀκούοντας.

Haec fortasse scholiastae A tribuenda; notandum vero quod  
omittunt CDPd. Cf. Medicum 637b, ubi colliguntur quae ad  
emendationem huius loci pertinent. Lemma om. NVXc.  
3 Προμηθεὺς: sic nostri, contra Medicum (-ε). 4 τὰ τε] τάδε  
Nc. 5 ἡ ἐξῆλλαξις... ἀκούοντας soli habent NVXc. 5  
νεαροποιήσει: sic NVXc.

- 636a καὶ κασιγνήταις πατρός: 'Ἠκενοῦ καὶ Τηθύος υἱὸς μὲν 'Ιναχος, θυγατέρες  
δὲ αἱ 'Ἠκεανίδες νύμφαι λεγόμεναι· τοῦ δὲ 'Ιναχου θυγάτηρ 'Ιὼ. διὰ  
τοῦτο οὖν τὰς 'Ἠκεανίδας ἀδελφὰς τοῦ 'Ιναχου φησὶν. A (om. V;  
contuli et D).

3 φησὶν] φασὶν PPdX.

b

CDVYa (in his continuatur cum 636a): Εἰκότως  
φροῖ τὸν Ἰναχον ποταμὸν ἀδελφὸν εἶναι τῶν Νηρηίδων,  
ἐπεὶ φασὶ τὸν Ὀκεανὸν πατέρα εἶναι πάσης ὑγρᾶς  
οὐσίας. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν μυθικά· τὸ δ' ἀληθές οὕτως  
5 ἔχει· Ἰναχος κ.τ.λ. (vide 636c).

2 Nηρηίδων omnes nostri; Ὀκεανίδων edd., nescio quo ex fonte,  
recte hi quidem, sed fortasse cum scholiastae ipsius inscitia rem  
habemus.

c

CDVYa (in his continuatur cum 636b), et PPD:  
Ἰναχος ἦν βασιλεὺς ἔχων θυγατέρα Ἰὼ ἀκόλαστον  
οὐσαν καὶ πρὸς συνουσίαν ἀρρένων ἐπιρρεπῆ. βλέπων  
οὖν αὐτὴν ὁ πατὴρ οὕτως κακῶς πράττουσαν, ἀπεδίωξε  
τῆς πατρίδος· ἡ δὲ πᾶσαν χώραν διήρχετο μαινομένη,  
5 καὶ οἶον ὑπὸ οἴστρου κεντωμένη ὑπὸ τῆς ἀκολασίας  
καὶ ἀσελγείας.

3 οὕτως κακῶς] αἰσχροῦ Ya.

637 (637-639) ὡς ἀποκλαῦσαι: Τοῦτο τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν, ὅτι πᾶς ὅστις μέλλει  
οἰσεσθαι δάκρυ καὶ οἰκτειρηθῆναι παρὰ τῶν ἀκούοντων ἀξίαν τριβὴν καὶ  
ἐπιμονὴν τῆς διηγήσεως ἔχει ἐκεῖ. ἡ σύνταξις· ἐνταῦθα ὅπου μέλλει τις  
οἰκτειρηθῆναι παρὰ τῶν ἀκούοντων (ἵγουν ὅπου εἰσὶν ἀκροαταὶ συμπαθεῖς  
5 καὶ οἰκτίρμονες) ἀξίαν καὶ πρέπουσαν σχολὴν ἔχει ἀποκλαῦσαι καὶ  
θρηνησάμενος τὰς οὐσίας τύχας. A (contuli et D).

Lemma: ὡς ἀποκλαῦσαι: sic plerique, et in lemma et in textu  
Aeschyleo; ὡς κἀποκλαῦσαι in lemma et in textu B (cum Mediceo).  
ὡστ' ἀποκλαῦσαι P in textu (lemma in P legere nequeo); ὡς τ'  
ἀποκλαῦσαι (sic) Pd in lemma et in textu. 2-3 cf. Medicum  
639. 3 post ἐπιμον. add. BNK: καὶ καρτερίαν 3 τῆς διηγ-  
σεως ἔχει ἐκεῖ CDPdV; ἐνταῦθα ἔχει τῆς διηγήσεως BNXY(?); τῆς  
διηγήσεως ἔχει ἐνταῦθα καὶ ἐκεῖ P. 3 ὅπου: veram lectionem  
novissime videtur scholiasta; cf. Wil., *Hermes* 25 (1890) p. 100  
ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ τῷ ποίῳ ποιεῖται plerique habent (Dawe, p. 225)  
6 post τύχας add. P\* et Ya (quem hoc loco contuli): ἰὼ ἢ στικτεῖον  
εἰς τὸ ἀπαρτῆσθαι (v. 636).

639

Mediceus: ἀξίαν τριβὴν ἔχει] Διαγωγὴν διήγησιν ἀξίαν  
ἔχειν τὸ εἰπεῖν.

Sic Mediceus, corrupte. Fortasse ita restituendum: διαγωγὴν  
διηγήσεως (coni. Wil.) ἀξίαν ἔχει (coni. Weckl.) τὸ εἰπεῖν. Cf. sch  
637.2-3.

[170]

640 (640-644) οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως: Ἡ Ἰὼ φησὶ πρὸς τὸν χορὸν ἔτι «οὐκ οἶδα  
πῶς ἀπειθήσω ὑμῖν θελοῦσας μαθεῖν τὰ περὶ ἐμοῦ. ἐν λόγῳ δὲ ἀληθεῖ  
μαθήσεσθε ἅπαν ὅπερ θέλετε, καίτοι καὶ εἰς δάκρυα ἐμβάλλομαι διηγου-  
μένη τὴν ἐκ θεῶν ἐπελθοῦσάν μοι ζάλην καὶ τὴν κλύδωνα τῶν συμφορῶν  
5 καὶ τὴν ἀλλοίωσιν τῆς ἐμῆς μορφῆς, ὅθεν μοι ἐπῆλθεν.»

(Breviarium versuum 645-681): εἰτα ἀφηγεῖται τὴν πᾶσαν ὑπόθεσιν·  
τὸν τοῦ Διὸς ἔρωτα πρὸς αὐτήν, τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς Ἰνάχου πρὸς τὴν Πυθῶ  
ἀποστολήν, τὴν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος μαντείαν, καὶ τὴν ἑαυτῆς ἐκδιώξιν ἀπὸ  
τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ πατρὸς, καὶ μεταβολὴν εἰς βοῦν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ἄργου τοῦ  
10 πανόπτου φυλακὴν.

(645-654): καὶ λέγει· «αἰεὶ ὕψις νυκτεριναὶ ἦντο νειοὶ ἀναστρεφόμενοι  
εἰς τοὺς ἑμους οἴκους ἔλαγον ἐν λόγῳ ὁμαλοῖς πρὸς ἐμέ· Ὡ μεγάλως  
εὐτυχιστάτῃ κύρη, τί παρθένος μένει ἐπιπολύ, δυνατοῦ σοι ὄντος γάμου  
μυγίστου τυχεῖν; ὁ γὰρ Ζεὺς κατακαίεται βέλει τοῦ σοῦ ἔρωτος, καὶ θέλει  
15 συμβρῆσθαι αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην· σὺ δὲ μὴ ἀπορρίψῃς τὴν τοῦ  
Διὸς συνουσίαν, ἀλλ' ἐξέλθε πρὸς τὴν Λέρνην τὴν πηγὴν, ἵνα ὁ Ζεὺς  
παυθῇ τοῦ ἔρωτος.» A.

3 εἰς δάκρυα ἐμβάλλομαι omnes nostri; ergo in *Prom.* 642 δάκρυα  
vel sim. legit scholiasta A. Cf. Dawe, p. 226. 7 Πυθῶ] Πυθίαν  
PPd. 9 πατρὸς] πατρικῷ PPD. 9 μεταβολὴν εἰς βοῦν, τὴν  
εἰς β. μεταβ. PPD

642a Mediceus: ὀδύρομαι] Γρ. «αἰσχύνομαι».

b

gll. in PPD: Γρ. «ἀλέγουσ' αἰσχύνομαι».

643a

Mediceus: διαφθορὰν / μορφῆς] \*Ο μάλιστα λυπεῖ  
γυναικα, τὸ τῆς ἀμορφίας.

b

gll. in DP: «Οἱ μετεβλήθη εἰς βοῦν, ὁ μάλιστα γυναικα  
καλεῖ.»

Cf. Medicum 643a. 2 καλεῖ DP corrupte; fortasse restituendum  
λυπεῖ e Mediceo.

645a

Bgl: πολέμευμαι] Αἰολικόν.

b

gll. in DPX: Δωρικόν.

647

Mediceus: λείπει μύθοις] Λέπει ἀτάδε λέγουσας.

650a

Mediceus: συναίρεσθαι Κύπριν] Συνουσιάζει.

[171]

- b P\*Ya: ξυναίρεσθαι] Γρ. ξυνάρασθαι. συναίρομαι  
τὸ συλλαμβάνομαι καὶ τὸ συμβοηθῶ.

P secutus sum. Ya om. γρ. ξυναρ., et in fine add.: συναίρομαι σοι  
τοῦδε, σοι συναίρομαι σοι τοῦδε.

- 651a Mediceus: μὴ 'πολακτίσῃς] 'Ως ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων

1 ἀπὸ] ἐπὶ coni. Kueck (ap. Weckl.).

- b DglPmarg: 'Απὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων.

Cf. Medicum 651a. ζῶων om. D.

- c Ya: 'Ιναχος 'Αργεῖων βασιλεὺς κτίζει πόλιν . . .  
ἔλεγον υἱὸς, ἰών.

Haec iuxta *Prom.* 651 sqq. scripta; fortasse referenda ad 661,  
ubi Inachi mentio nominatim fit. Principium et finem tantum  
trado adnotationis e *Souda* s.v. 'Ιὸς sumptae.

- d Ya: Μῆκος (lege Πῖκος) ὁ καὶ Ζεύς . . . Πῆκος  
(sic) ὁ Ζεύς.

Principium et finem tantum trado adnotationis e *Souda* s.v. Πῖκος  
sumptae.

- 652a Mediceus: ἀλλ' ἔξελεθ] Παρὰ τὸ ἀλλ' ἵομεν πολυ-  
νέουσαι.

Od. 6. 31.

- b Pgl: Λέρνης] Πιγή τοῦ 'Αργεῖος, ἔνθα ἦν 'Ιναχος.

- 653 XcYa: 'Αλειμών] γὰρ λέγεται ὁ λιβαδίατος πόπος παρὰ  
τοῖς ἀρχαίοις, ὡς καὶ ἐνταῦθα· λέγεται δὲ διὰ τὸ  
καταλεῖβεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ὕδατων.

- 654 Ya: Δίον ὄμμα· Καλῶς δὲ εἶπε τὸ ὄμμα· διὰ τοῦ  
ὀμματος γὰρ εἰσέρχεται ὁ ἔρως ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ. καὶ ἔρως  
ἐτυμολογεῖται, οἶονεὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ὀράσεως (ἦτοι τοῦ  
ὀμματος καὶ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ) γινόμενος.

- 655 (655-668) τοιοῦτε πάσας εὐφρόνας ὀνειράσαι· Τοιοῦτοις ὀνειροῖς συνει-  
χόμεν ἢ ἀθλία κατὰ πᾶσαν νύκτα, ἔστω (καὶ ἔως οὖ) ὑπέμεινα ταῦτα

- ἀναγγεῖλαι καὶ εἰπεῖν τῷ πατρὶ μου. ὁ δὲ (ὁ πατήρ μου) εἰς τὴν Πυλῶ  
καὶ εἰς τὴν γῆν τῆς Δαδώνης, εἰς τὰ τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος ἀνατὰς, ἐπεμψε  
5 πολλοὺς θεοπρόπους (ἦγον θεαρούς, μηχανὰς τῶν μηχανῶν), ἵνα μάθῃ τί  
ποήσει ἢ εἴπῃ προσφιλὲς τοῖς θεοῖς. ὑπέστρεψον δὲ καὶ ἦλθον οἱ ἀποστα-  
λέντες παρ' ἐκείνου, ἀναγγέλλοντες καὶ μνημόνευον μαντείας ποικίλης  
καὶ αἰνιγματώδεις καὶ ἀσαφεῖς. (τοῦτο γὰρ ἄλλοι τοὶ ἀντίμαχοι, ἀπὸ τοῦ  
οὐ φανερούς, τὸ δὲ ἀδυσκρίτως τ' ἐξηγούμενος ἀπὸ τῶν ἀντικειμένων  
10 καὶ λόξως λεγόμενος). ὕστερον δὲ ἦλθε τῷ 'Ινῶνι μαντεία φανερά,  
λέγουσα καὶ παραινοῦσα ἐκβάλλειν ἐμὲ τῶν τε οὐρανῶν πόρου καὶ τῆς  
πατρίδος ἀπόλυτον πλανᾶσθαι ἕως ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς, ἐν ᾗ θύγῃ ἐπὶ τοῖς  
εἰς αὐτὸν τὸν πυρρίην ὄψιν ἔχοντα κεραυνὸν τοῦ Διὸς, δὲ πᾶν τὸ γένος  
αὐτοῦ ἀφανίσαι. A (contuli et D).

6 ποιήσει] -η CXY. 6 προσφ. τοῖς θεοῖς soli habent BNNY 11-12  
τῆς πατρίδος] τῶν τῆς πατρίδος χώρων PPD 12 ἐν ᾗ θύγῃ] καὶ  
ἐν οὐ θύγῃ τοῦτο ποιῶσι PPD.

- 658a Pgl: Δαδώνη] (corr. in -ης)] Γρ. Δαδώνης· ἦγον ἐπὶ  
τὴν γῆν τῆς Δαδώνης.

- b Ya: Δαδώνη πόλις ἐν τῇ Θεσπρωτίδι Πελασγίᾳ . . .  
ἄναρθοι εἰσι.

Principium et finem tantum trado scholii de *Souda* s.v. Δαδώνη  
sumpti.

- 659 Pgl: θεοπρόπους] Θεαρούς, μηχανὰς τῶν μηχανῶν·  
'Ομηρικὴ ἢ λέξις.

Similia sed breviora praebent gl. in BCPdX.

- 661 Ya: αἰολοστόμους· Ποικίλους, συνετούς, πολλούς· διὰ  
τὸ αἰνιγματώδεις καὶ σκοτεινῶν· ποικίλους ῥηθέντας.

x συνετούς corruptum. Cf. sch. Thomanum ad loc.: ποικίλους,  
δυσνόητους.

- 663 Ya: τέλος δ' κ.τ.λ.] Σχῆμα τὸ σιωπώμενον καὶ παρα-  
πιγραφὴ· ὅπερ οὐδὲν ἐκφέρει ἀνωθεν δηλοῦν, παρα-  
κατιὸν διασαφηνίζων.

Breviatum est vel corruptum. Fortasse παρακατιόν (sic Ya<sup>a</sup> supra-  
scr.) διασαφηνίζων.

- 664a gl. in Mediceo et CP: ἐπισχέπτουσα] 'Ἐντελλομένη.

Pgl: 'Επίσκηψις ἡ ἐκ μελίσσων προσώπου πρὸς ἐλαττον προσταγή.

Similia praebent gll. in DPdW.

669a (669-677) τοιοῦτοδ' ἐπισθίς: Τοιαύταις μαντελίσαις τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος ἐπισθίς ὁ πατήρ μου 'Ιναχος, ἐξεδίδωξέ με ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκῶν ἀκούσαν ἄκων (μήτε ἐκείνους θέλων μήτε ἐμὲ θέλουσαν). ἀλλ' ἐβίαζεν αὐτὸν κατὰ ἀνάγκην ταῦτα ποιεῖν ὁ τοῦ Διὸς χεῖρ (τὸ βούλημα τοῦ Διός, αὐτοῦ 5 ὁ Ζεύς). τῆνικα αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ μείψους καὶ ἀλλοιούσις γέγονε τῆς ἐμῆς μορφῆς. μετεβλήθη γὰρ εἰς βοῖν, καὶ αἱ φρονεῖς διεστραμμέναι ἦσαν ἐμοί· οὐ γὰρ εἶχον ἐκρενύσθαι ἀνθρωπίνως. κεραστὴς δὲ (ἦτοι βοῦς κέρατα ἔχουσα) γινωμένη, ὡς βλέπετε, τραυθεῖσα μώπει δξυστόμω (τῷ οἰστρῷ τῷ δξέως δάκνοντι) μακρυῶς ὄρων καὶ ἐκινουμένη πρὸς τε τὸν βοῖν τῆς Κέγχρης 10 (ἦτοι πηγῇ ἐστὶν 'Αργος) καὶ πρὸς τὴν Λέρην τὴν πηγὴν. A.

4-5 τοῦ Διὸς . . . Ζεύς τοῦ Διὸς καὶ ἡ βία, ἦγον αὐτὸς ὁ Ζεύς κατὰ περίφρασιν PPd. 7 ἦτοι . . . ἔχουσα ἦτοι κέρατα ἔχουσα, βοῦς κεραστήρος CPPdV. 8-9 δξέως δάκνοντι = Medicum 674b, init.

Mediceus et gll. in DY: Λοξίου μαντεύμασιν 'Ανεχρόνισεν· οὕτω γὰρ ἦν τὸ μαντεῖον.

674a gll. in PPd: ἦσαν 'Εγένοντο. ἀντιχρονισμός.  
Notat scholiasta usum imperfecti temporis cum εὐθὺς adverbio.

Mediceus: δξυστόμω 'Οξέως δάκνοντι. μόνον δὲ τὴν ἐξην μετεβλήθη εἰς βοῖν.

675 CDPdXc: μώπει χρυσθεῖς ἐμμανεῖ σικρητήματι: Πάνω ἐπιτηδεύς ὁ Λισχόλος ἐχρήσατο τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ κέντρου, διὰ τὸ παριστᾶν τὴν 'Ιὼ βοόμορφον. εἰλόθαι γὰρ οἱ βόες κέντροις πρὸς ἐργασίαν νύττεσθαι.

In D lemma est βουκόλος δὲ γηγονής (Prom. 677). 2 πάνω . . . ἐχρήσατο hoc ordine PPdXc; paulo diversum ordinem praebent CD 3 κέντροις, 4 κέντροις: notandum quod μώπει non modo asitum sed etiam stimulum significabat (e.g. Xen. De Equitandi Ratione 8.5)

676a Mediceus: Κερχεῖας βέας Κέρχη κρήνη 'Αργος. τὸ ἀπὸ Κέρχης καπνόν, ὃ ἐστὶν ἕρος. καὶ ἡ 'ἄκρα'

2 τὸ . . . καπνόν: sc. βέας ὁ textu Aeschyleo. 3 ἄκρα: explicat lectiorem κέρχη τὴν Prom. 677, quae et in Mediceo et in compluribus aliis invenitur.

gll. in PW: Κέγχρη (sic) κρήνη 'Αργος.

= Medicum 676a1.

677 (677-682) βουκόλος δὲ γηγονής: Βουκόλος δὲ ἀπηγὼς καὶ ἀνήμερος (λέγει δὲ τὸν 'Αργον τὸν πανόπτην, ὃν «βουκόλον» καλεῖ διὰ τὸ ἐπιστα- 5 τεῖν αὐτῆς μεταβληθείσης εἰς βοῖν) ὠμάρτει καὶ σικρητῶν μοι ἐν πυκνοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς (πολυὸφθαλμος γὰρ ἦν, ὡς προείρηται) θεοοκυῶς 5 καὶ ἐπιτηρῶν καὶ βέλων τὰς ἐμὰς ὁδοὺς, ἀνέλιπτος δὲ θύνατος ὑπὸ τῆς ζωῆς ἀπεστέρην (ὁ γὰρ 'Ερμῆς, πεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἐπὶ τῷ ἀνελί- βέσθαι τὴν 'Ιὼ ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ἀνέλειπ ἀπὸ τῆς διὰ ληθείας βολῆς)· ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι τοῦ οἰστρου πεπληγμένη γῆς πρὸς γῆν ἐλαίνουμαι (ἀντι τοῦ, ἅρ' ἐπὶ τῆς 5 γῆς εἰς ἑτέραν πορείουμαι πλανομένην). A. (om. V; contuli et D).

Lemma in A nullum; in CDPd continetur hoc scholium cum sch. 675, in ceteris cum 669a. 4 ὡς προείρηται: vide 368a 6-7 ὁ γὰρ . . . ἐξ αὐτοῦ σοὶ habent CDPd. 7 post βολῆς add PPd: ἔκρατον δὲ λέγει αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν ὀργήν, ὡς λέγει ἐργῶν ἵστα καὶ μὴδὲν ἡμερότητος ἐν αὐτῷ περιέφεροντα. Cf. sch. 678 ὁ ποσειδῶν μάλ' ἐλαίνουμαι BNY; πορεύομαι καὶ ἐλαίνουμαι PPd. ὁ πλανο- μένη om. NY.

678 CDPmargV: «'Ακρατος» ὁ μὴδὲν ἡμερότητος ἐν ἑαυτῷ φέρων, ἀλλ' ἔκρατος ὢν τὴν ὀργήν· ἔτσι: ἀκαταπόνητος, μὴ κρατούμενος.

Cf. adn. ad sch. 677.7.

680 B\*: ἀπροσδόκητος Οὔτε τὸ πῶς εἰς βοῖν μετμεψέθη οἶδεν, οὔτε τὸ πῶς ἐφρονεῖται ὁ 'Αργος, ὡς γυνή.

Haec signis appictis ad ἀπροσδόκητος rettulit librarius. Similes observationes invenies hic illic in scholiis Mediceis, e.g. 643a.

681a Pgl: ἀπεστέρην] Καὶ γὰρ 'Ερμῆς λῖθω αὐτὸν ἀνήρκεεν.

b DPPdV: «Οἰστορπλήξ» ὁ πλήσων οἰστρος· «οἰστροπλήξ» δὲ ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ οἰστρου πλησόμενος. καὶ «βου- 5 πλήξ» ὁ τὸν βοῖν πλήσων· «βουπλήξ» δὲ ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ βοδὸς πλησόμενος.

3-4 hoc ordine DPm V; ordo ὁ πλησ. ὑπ. τοῦ βοδὸς P1 Pd.

683a (683-686) κλύεις τὰ πραχθέντα: Καταλέξασαι καὶ προειποῦσαι ἀπέπονθε, νῦν φησὶ πρὸς τὸν Προμηθεῖα: «ἤκουσας ἀπέπονθα (ἀντι τοῦ, ταῦτα

εἰσὶν ἂ εἰπόν σοι τὰ ἐμὰ παθήματα)· εἰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἔχεις σὺ εἰπεῖν, ἐπιλοποῖν τῶν ἐμῶν πόνων, σήμαινε (δεδοῦνε, λέγει) μοι. μηδὲ μ' οἰκτίσας  
 5 εὐνθάλας λόγους ψευδέσιν· οἶνε, μὴ με αἰδοῦμενος μὴδὲ ἐλευῶν παρα-  
 γέρει λόγους ψευδέσιν (ὥς τὸ «μηδὲ τί με αἰδοῦμενος μείλισσο, μὴδὲ  
 ἐλευαῖρον, ἀλλ' εὖ μοι κατὰλεξον»). νόσημα γὰρ κάκιστόν φημι τοὺς  
 ψευδεῖς καὶ μὴ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐμφανῶς λέγοντας λόγους. A (contuli et D).

2-3 ἀντὶ τοῦ... παθήματα: textus incertus: om. BNXY, varium  
 verborum defectum exhibent cet.; secutus sum C. 6-7 μὴδὲ  
 κατὰλεξον: cf. Mediceum 684a, cum adn. 6 αἰδοῦμενος omnes  
 nostri, neglecto metro; melius agit Mediceum, q.v. 7 8 τῶς  
 ψευδεῖς: = Mediceum 686a.

b gll. in BCPPd: κλύεις κ.τ.λ.] 'Αποστροφή πρὸς τὸν  
 Προμηθεά.

ἀποστροφή solus habet P.

684 Mediceus: μὴδὲ μ' οἰκτίσας] «Μὴδὲ τί μ' αἰδοῦμενος  
 μείλισσο μὴδ' ἐλευαῖρον, ἀλλ' εὖ μοι κατὰλεξον.»

Od. 3.96 sq.

686a Mediceus, et gll. in A (excepto Y; contuli et D):  
 συνθέτου] Τοὺς ψευδεῖς.

τῶς om. quidam ex A. Addunt pauca CP, vide 686b, c.

b Cgl: συνθέτου] Ψευδεῖς· ἤγουν τὸ παρὰ τὸ ὄν συντεθέν.

c Pgl: συνθέτου] Τοὺς ψευδεῖς· ὥσπερ ἀπλοῦς ὁ ἀληθής.

687a Mediceus gl: ἀπεχε] Σιώπα.

«Non ἀπεχε, sed ἐπεχε explicat σιώπα» Paley (cf. et Francken,  
 p. 43). Huius vero lectionis nullum alibi vestigium invenio. Glosse-  
 mata ad eundem locum, quae in ceteris nostris exstant, infra  
 exhibeo (687b, c); cf. et 691a3.

b gll. in PPd: ἀπεχε] 'Αποχωρεῖ.

c Cgl: ἀπεχε] Πύρρω ἀπ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα ἔστωσαν.

688 (688-693) οὐποτ' οὐποτ' ἤρχουν: 'Ο χορὸς ἀκούσας τῶν τῆς 'Ιοῦς  
 τιμωριῶν φησὶ· «φεῦ· οὐδέποτε ἔλεγον (προσεδούκουν, ἐκαυχώμην)  
 εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀκοήν ἐλθεῖν λόγους παραδόξους· οὐδ' οὕτως ὥρμην τῇ

δυσθέατα (καὶ κάκιστα) καὶ δύσοιστα (καὶ ἂ δυσκόλως τις ὑπομένει)  
 5 πῆματα (ἤτοι βλάβας) ἐν ἀμφήκει κέντρῳ τὴν ἐμὴν τιτρώσκων ψυχὴν».  
 A (contuli et D).

Lemma: ἤρχουν BNXY; ἠρχόμεν CPDPd; V hoc loco legere nequeo.  
 3 ὥρμην προσεδούκουν BNXY. 4 ὑπομένει B14N. ὑπομένει (vel  
 -ει) cet. 5 τὴν... ψυχὴν BNXY; καὶ ἠκούσας τῶν τιμωριῶν  
 φησιν, ἤγουν κέντρῳ, τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν PPd, 6p' ἰδρ' C, 6p' V, 6p' 14N  
 τιμωριῶν τὴν ἐμὴν τιτρώσκων ψυχὴν (DV [legas fortasse ἀντὶ τοῦ  
 λῆαν κ.τ.λ.).

690a Mediceus: οὐδ' ὥδε δυσθέατα κ.τ.λ. 'Απὸ κοινού τὸ  
 «ἠρχόμεν.»

Monet scholiasta et hanc et priorem sententiae particulam una  
 pendere de verbo ἤρχουν (sic scholium; ἠρχόμεν Mediceus in textu  
 Aeschyleo).

b Mediceus gl: δυσθέατα] Διότι βούς ἦν.

691a DPPdXaYa: λύματα: 'Η δόλβρια (παρὰ τὸ «λυ-  
 μαίνω»), ἡ καθάρσεως δέοντα ὡς ἀποτροπαικ. διὸ καὶ  
 ἀπέχε» εἶπεν· εἰσὶ μὲν οὖν πῆματα τῇ 'Ιοῦ. λύματα  
 δὲ τῷ ἀκούοντι χορῷ δεομένων καθάρσεως.

3 ἀπεχε: Prom. 687.

b Mediceus: ἀμφήκει] 'Οὔτε εἰς ἑκάτερον μέρους, προ-  
 πικῶς.

c Xc: ἀμφήκει] 'Αμφιστόμῳ· τὸ μὲν διὰ τὰ λεγόμενα  
 παρὰ τῆς 'Ιοῦς, τὸ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ Προμηθέως.

1 ἀμφιστόμῳ scripsi; -α Xc ut vid.

694 (694-695) BNXYV: ἰὼ ἰὼ] Φεῦ φεῦ· ὦ μοῖρα, πάρερχαι εἰσι-  
 δοῦσα τὴν κακοπάθειαν τῆς 'Ιοῦς.

Fortasse scholiastae A debetur.

695 gll. in BPPd: εἰσιδοῦσα] 'Ακούσασα· αἰσθησις ἀντ'  
 αἰσθησεως.

Cf. 802b.

696a (696-697) πρό γε στενάξεις: 'Ἦτοι πρὶν ἢ μάθης καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ, δυσφορεῖς καὶ θαυμάζεις ταῦτα, καὶ περίφοβος εἶ. καρτέρησον, ἕως οὗ καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ μάθης. A.

Lemma: πρό omnes nostri. 1-2 = Mediceum 696b. 1 πρὶν ἢ μάθης] πῶς πρὸ τοῦ μαθεῖν B (cf. Mediceum). 1 μάθης CXY. -ois cet. praeter B. 2-3 καρτέρησον... μάθης om. BNXY. 3 μάθης CDPdV; -ois P. Hic addit quaedam C, vide sch. 698.

b Mediceus: πρῶ (hoc accentu; corr. in πρό) γε στενάξεις] Πρὶν ἢ σε μαθεῖν τὰ λοιπὰ, δυσφορεῖς καὶ θαυμάζεις ταῦτα.

3 θαυμάζεις (cf. 696a 2) suspectum; nam nihil simile est in textu Aeschyleo. κραυγάζεις coni. Weckl. (quod si verum esse credis, dele ταῦτα).

698 (698-699) C (continuat cum 696a), V (cum lemma πρό γε στενάξεις), WaXc: 'Ἔστι δὲ τοῖς κακῶς πάσχουσιν εὐφραντὸν προγινώσκων καὶ εἰ τὸ ἄλλο λυπηρὸν μέλ- λουσι παθεῖν.

1 ἔστι δὲ] om. VXC.

700 τὴν πρὶν γε χρεῖαν: 'Ὑμεῖς μὲν οὐ ἐχρῆζετε ἐπύχετε, καὶ ἥδη τὸ παρ' ἡμῶν ζητούμενον ἦνυσται· τοῦτο δὲ ἦν τὸ μαθεῖν ἀ τῆς 'Ιούς καὶ ὅσα πέπονθε, πλὴν ἐξ αὐτῆς καὶ μὴ παρ' ἄλλου τινός. A (contuli et D).

1 μὲν] μὲν οὖν PPD. 3 μὴ] οὐ PPD.

705a Mediceus: σύ τ', 'Ἰνάχων σπέρμα] 'Αποστρέφει τὸν λόγον πρὸς αὐτήν.

b Pmarg: 'Αποστρέφει τὸν λόγον πρὸς τὴν 'Ιώ.

c Pgl: 'Αποστροφή πρὸς τὴν 'Ιώ. πρὸσωπον πρὸς πρό- ωπον.

Similia (ἀποστροφή vel πρὸς τὴν 'Ιώ) praebent et gll. in BCNPdX.

707a Mediceus et DNV et (post sch. 694 et rursus post sch. 700) Ya: πρῶτον μὲν ἐνθένδ' 'Αποφέρεται συνήθως εἰς τὸ διαγράφειν ὄρη, ποταμούς, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα γνωστὰ ἄγνωστα.

Mediceum secutus sum. D hoc lemma habet: στεί' ἀνθρώπου γῆας (Prov. 708). 1 ἀποφύεται] ἀποστρέφεται Ya (post sch. 694) 3 post γνωστὰ add. DNVYa: καὶ.

Bmarg: ἀνατολῆς]

'Ανατολή

ἄρκτος

μεσημβρία

δύσις.

δ δὲ Προμηθεὺς ἦν ἐσταυρωμένος πρὸς τὸ ἀρκτῶον μέρος.

c B marg: 'Ανατολή ἐπὶ τοῦ ἡλίου· ἐπιτολή ἐπὶ τῶν ἀστρῶν.

708

X\*: ἀνθρώπους: 'Ἦτοι νόει σὺ ὅτι ἐν μὲν τῷ εἰπεῖν ἀνθρώπους ἐδήλωσεν ὅτι ἐστὶν ὁ τόπος ἄνθρωπος (?)· ἀπὲρτων (?)» δὲ νόει τὸ οἰκούμενον.

1 ἦτοι secludendum esse videtur. 1 τῷ scripsi: τὸ X. 3 ἀπὲρτων (?)· aut ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνατρίσι cultum, verbum aliunde non notum, voluit; aut fortasse vocabuli ἐπὶ τῶν reminiscitur.

709a

P marg: Σκύθας κ.τ.λ.] Οὗτοι γὰρ σίτους οὐκ ἔχουσι.

Fortasse ad 708 ἀνθρώπους γῆας referendum erat

b (709-711) οἱ πλεετὰς: Οἵτινες οἱ Σκύθαι ναίουσιν καὶ κατοικοῦσιν πλεετὰς δηλονότι στέγας, παδάρσιοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἐπαυρόμενοι καὶ ἡλούμενοι· καὶ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ἀμάξαις ἄνωθεν (τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῦν τὸ ἀπ' ἐκλύκους δχοις), ἦτοι ἀμάξαις) τὰς σκηνὰς ἐαυτῶν οἱ Σκύθαι ποιοῦνται, τῶς 5 ἔχοντες. A (contuli et D).

2 δηλονότι] om. C; post παδάρσιοι exhibit Dind.; fortasse secludendum. 3-5 καὶ γὰρ... ἔχοντες] ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐκλύκους ὄρει. ἦτοι ταῖς ἀμάξαις ταῖς ἐντόχοις (cf. Mediceum 710b). τούτων γὰρ ἄνωθεν οἱ Σκύθαι τὰς ἐαυτῶν ποιοῦνται σκηνὰς, ἐξηρητμένοι (καὶ θαρροῦντες) οἷον ἐν τοῖς ἐκλύκους τόξοις PPD.

710a

Pmarg: παδάρσιοι] 'Ἦγουν μετάριοι, Δωρικόν, ὡς περ καὶ οἱ Πίνδαρος ἀπεδήμειψαν ἀντὶ τοῦ ματῆμειψαν.

2 Ol. 12. 12, ubi παδάρσιον vulgo legitur.

b

Mediceus: ἐπ' ἐκλύκους δχοις] 'Ἐν ταῖς ἐντόχοις ἀμάξαις.

711a

Mediceus: ἐξηρητμένοι] Τοὺς ὁμοῦς δηλονότι.

b Bgl: ἐξηρημένοι] Γενική καὶ αἰτιατική· καὶ γενική μὲν ὡς ὅταν λέγῃς «ἐξαρτώμαι τοῦ δέινου», αἰτιατική δὲ ὡς ὅταν λέγῃς «οὗτος ἐξαρτᾷ πάντας πρὸς ἀγάπην αὐτοῦ».

c gl. in PPD: ἐξηρημένοι] Καθωπλισμένοι.

Potest hoc fuisse glossema in lectionem ἐξηρημένοι, quam nunc exhibent, quoad sciam, soli codices Y et L (Laur. 32. 2); cf. Dawe, p. 229. Sed incertum.

d Xgl: ἐξηρημένοι] Τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐξαρτῶντες τὰς ἐλπίδας· θαρροῦντες.

Similia similibus verbis docet sch. ad loc. in Ya. i ἐξ. τὰς ἐλπ.: haec verba existant etiam in Pli. Verbum θαρροῦντες invenitur etiam in gl. BCDNY; cf. autem 709b 3-5, adn.

712a (712-713) οἷς μὴ πελάζειν· Οἷσται, τοῖς Σκύθαις, μὴ προσπέλαζε (καὶ πύλαζε), διότι ἀναίρεται τῶν ξένων εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ χρίμπτουσα καὶ περισσεύουσα ταῖς βαχλαῖς (καὶ ταῖς θαλασσίαις πέτραις) ταῖς ἀλιστόνους (καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ἄλλης στεναδούσαις καὶ ἡχοῦσαις) ἐκπέρα τὴν χθόνα καὶ τὴν γῆν τῶν Γυπόδων. τὴν γὰρ αἰτιατικὴν τὸ «Γυπόδας» ἀντὶ γενικῆς νόει κατὰ ἀντίτασιν. Γυπόδες δὲ ὄνομα ἔθνους.

ἑτεροὶ δὲ τοῦ «γυπόδας» τὸ «γυ» ποιούντες «γε», καὶ τὸν τόνον καταβιβάζοντες, λέγουσιν οὕτως· «ἀλιστόνους γε πόδας χρίμπτουσα βαχλαῖσιν», ἥτοι περισσεύουσα τοὺς πόδας τὰς βαχλαῖς πέτραις, ἵγουν διὰ τῶν οὐκείων ποδῶν περῶσα.

ἄλλοι δὲ «γυμνόποδας», ἀντὶ τοῦ «γυμνοῦς σου πόδας», κατὰ συγκοπὴν. A (contuli et D).

3 θαλασσίας BNXY; post θαλασσίας cet. 4 ὑπὸ τῆς ἄλλης ἐν τῇ ἀλ. PPD. 4 post ἡχοῦσαις add. C: τὰς ὅσωνι δοκούσας στεναῖεν συγκρουόμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης. ἢ ὑπὸ ἄλλης τινασσομένης (cf. Mediceum 712b). ἢ περὶ ἄς στένει ὁ πόντος. Cf. 712c. Haec e glossario quodam videtur eussisse C; nota accusativos pro dativis positos, et cf. accusativum τινασσομένης in Mediceo 712b. 7 τοῦ NX; τοῦς Y; τὸ cet. II haec miris modis confusa in nostris codicibus. Sensus fuisse suspicor: «alii autem γυπόδας accipiunt pro forma breviate vocabuli γυμνόποδας, quod significare volunt hoc loco nudos suos pedes» I ἀντὶ τοῦ κατὰ CNPDV, quae lectione freti sic locum restituebant Heath, Dind.: ἄλλοι δὲ γυμνόποδας, γυμνοὺς κατὰ πόδας, κ.τ.λ. II σου] om. CPDV. II post πόδας add. CPPD: ἐξεδέξαντο.

b Mediceus: ἀλιστόνους] Ὑπὸ ἄλλης τινασσομένης. ἀμὲν δὲ ὀρεῶν, φησί, ἀπὸ τῶν ποταμῶν, ἀλλὰ δὲ ἐν ἑλλήνων.

i τινασσομένης Mediceus; expectaveris -as, sed hoc fortasse e glossario sumptum; cf. 712a4, adn. (lectionem codicis C). 2 = 741b 4, adn. (BXV).

c Ya: Τὴν γῆν τῶν Γυπόδων· τὴν γὰρ αἰτιατικὴν τὸ «Γυπόδας» ἀντὶ γενικῆς, κατὰ ἀντίτασιν. Γυπόδες δὲ ἔθνος εἰσιν.

ἑτεροὶ δὲ... κατὰ συγκοπὴν (= 712a 7-11, q.v.).

5 ὙΠΟΔΩΣ· συγκρουόμεναι... ὁ πόντος (= cod. C; vide adn. ad 712a 4).

τῶν Γυπόδων, ἥτοι τοῦτο, Γυπόδας.

d Manus recentior in Mediceo: Γυπόδας (corr. in -ων) ἔθνος. ἀντὶ γενικῆς, τινὲς γυμνόποδας.

Cf. 712c 1-3.

714 (714-716) λαῖᾶς δὲ χειρός· Ἐν τοῖς ἀριστεροῖς δὲ, φησί, μέρεσι κατοικοῦσιν οἱ τὸν σῖδρον ἐργαζόμενοι Χάλυβες· οὗς πρέπει σοι φυλάττειν (ἵγουν ἀποφυγεῖν, καὶ μὴ προσπεθεῖν αὐτοῖς), διότι ἀνήμεροί εἰσιν, οὐδὲ τοῖς ξένοις πλησιαζόμενοι (ἥτοι ὑπὸ τῶν ξένων)· βλέπουνται γὰρ παρ' αὐτῶν οἱ ἐκείσε ἀφικόμενοι. A (om. C; contuli et D).

2 σοι BPPXY; σε cet. 4-5 cf. Mediceum 716

716 Mediceus: πρόσπλαστοι] Προσπλαστοί· ἀδικοῦνται γὰρ οἱ ἐκείσε ἀφικνούμενοι.

717a (717-719) ἤξεῖς δ' ὕβριστήν· Ὑβριστὴν ποταμὸν τὸν Ὑραῖον φησί. Ὑραῖος δὲ λέγεται παρὰ τὸ «ἀράσσειν» καὶ ἵχεῖν τὰ κώματα αὐτοῦ· τὸ γὰρ ὀνόματι τούτου καὶ ἡ πράξις ἐστὶ συνδύουσα. τοῦτο γὰρ ὄφλο· τὸ αὐτὸ ψευδάνυμον· ἥτοι αὐτὸ μάτην λέγεται Ὑραῖος. ὅν μὴ περᾶσαι (δύσκολος γὰρ καὶ οὐκ εὐβάτος ἐστὶ περᾶσθαι) πρὶν ἂν μολῇ καὶ παραγενήσῃ πρὸς αὐτὸν τὸν Καυκάσον, ἥτοι πρὸς τὸ ἕτερον μέρος τοῦ Καυκάσου· ὁ γὰρ Προμηθεὺς ἐν τινι μέρει καὶ ἀκρωρεῖ τοῦ Καυκάσου ἐσταυρώθη· ὁ δὲ Καυκάσος ὅρος ἀπέραντον. A.

1, 2, 4 fluminis nomen Ὑραῖος («App-BV) hoc accentu in omnibus nostris scriptum est. 2 = Mediceum 717d. 3-4 τοῦτο γὰρ... Ὑραῖος] ὅπερ Αἰσχύλος ἐμφανῶς φησὶν αὐτὸ ψευδάνυμον, ἵγουν αὐτὸ μᾶτην λεγόμενον Ὑραῖος PPD. 8 ἀπέραντον] ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τοῦ δὴ ἵκον PPD; cf. 1a 2.

- b P\*Ya: ὕβριστήν] «Υβρίσε τὰς ἀρούρας», ἥτοι κν-τέ  
 λυσε καὶ ἡρήμισεν. ἀφύβρισε δὲ πέλαιγος» παρὰ  
 Συνεσίῳ, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἔπαυσε. καὶ ἀφουβρικῶς βοῦς» παρὰ  
 Θεσσαλονικῆ, ἥτοι γρηαῖς καὶ τοῖς ἀφροδισίοις μὴ  
 5 κάτοχος.

Excerptum est e lexico quodam; cf. 717c. 2-3 Synesius *Epistulae* 4, 164a, p. 643 Hercher, ἕως ἀν ἀφύβριση τὸ πέλαιγος  
 lectio incerta: Θεσσαλονικῆ Ya; -ης P.

- c Bmarg: ὕβριστήν] Ὡς ὑβρίζει» ἡ θάλασσα, ἥγουν  
 ἀγριούται· καὶ ἀφουβρίζει», ἥγουν ἡρεμεῖ.

Cf. 717b 2-3.

- d Mediceus: ὕβριστήν ποταμὸν] Τὸν Ἀράξην, παρὰ τὸ  
 «ἀράσσειν» καὶ ἡγεῖν τὰ κύματα αὐτοῦ.

- 719 Mediceus: ὁρῶν] Τῶν ἀκρων.

Ad 721 κροτάφων referri debuisse monet Weckl. Cf. 721b, init.

- 721a PpDYa: κροτάφων] Τοὺς ποταμούς οἱ παλαιοὶ βου-  
 κράνους ἱστοροῦσιν· ὅθεν Αἰσχύλος ἔφησεν ἐνταῦθα τὸ  
 «κροτάφων».

- b Pmarg: κροτάφων] Τῶν ὑψηλοτάτων· μεταφορικῶς,  
 ἀπὸ ἐμπύχου εἰς ἀψυχον.

- c DglPmarg: ἀστοργοίτους] Ὑπερβολικῶς· τὰς πλη-  
 σιαιούσας τοῖς ἀστροῖς.

- 722 Mediceus: κορυφὰς] Τὰς τοῦ Κωνιάσου.

- 723a CDPPdVYa: ἐνθ' Ἀμαζόνων· Τὸ σχῆμα ἀναχρο-  
 νισμός· τὸ γὰρ πρὸ πολλῶν χρόνων γενόμενον ὡς  
 γενησόμενον λέγει. καὶ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ Αἰσχύλου αἱ  
 Ἀμαζόνες, ἀφείσαι τὴν ἰδίαν πατρίδα, κατέφυκον εἰς  
 5 Θέμισσκυραν πλησίον τοῦ Θερμῶδοντος ποταμοῦ.

4 ἰδίαν οὐκ εἶπεν PpDYa. 5 post ποταμοῦ add. CV: νῦν δὲ λέγει.  
 καὶ μέλλουσι (-αι C) κατοικῆσαι. Tum addit quaedam V; vide 723d

- b (723-727) ἐνθ' Ἀμαζόνων· Ὅπου καταλάβης τὸν στυγνὸν ἄνδρα (καὶ τὸν  
 τοὺς ἄνδρας στυγοῦντα) στρατὸν τῶν Ἀμαζόνων· αἰτινας αἱ Ἀμαζονίδες

- κατοικήσουσι ποτὲ τὴν Θέμισσκυραν πάλιν περὶ τὸν Θερμῶδοντα ποταμὸν,  
 ὅπου ἐστὶν ἡ τραχὺα τῆς θαλάσσης γνάθος (ἥγουν ὁξύντης, ἡ ἡ σιαγὼν) ἡ  
 5 Σαλμυδησία, ἡ ἐχθρόζενος τοῖς ναύταις μητρικὰ νεῶν. ἀγρίου» ὅν εἶπε  
 διότι ἡ Σαλμυδησία θάλασσα τοιούτων σχῆμα ἔχει οἷον καὶ ἡ τοῦ ὕνου  
 γνάθος. τὸ δὲ «ἐχθρόζενος μητρικὰ νεῶν» τροπικῶς εἰρήγειν ἐκ μεταφορῆς  
 τῶν μητρικῶν τῶν κακῶς καὶ ἀπεχθρῶς διακεκμημένων πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν  
 αὐτῶν· οἱ γὰρ ἐκείσε διαπλέοντες καταποντίζονται. A (contuli et D).

Lemma] λέγει δὲ PpD, qui haec continuant cum 723a. 2 Ἀμα-  
 ζόνιδες] Ἀμαζόνες PpD. 4 post σιαγὼν add. DV: διὰ τὸ τοῦ  
 εἰς αὐτὴν πλέοντας καταναλίσκειν. Post haec etiam add. D καὶ  
 πολλέμ. λεγούμ. στομ. (cf. Mediceum 726, init.?) 8 προγόνους·  
 ἀπριγίγνους, ad saepe. Sic plerique; sed PpD pro τοῖς προγ. αὐτῶν  
 ita scribunt: τοὺς μεθ' ἑτέρας γυναῖκες τῶν οὐκ εἰσὶν ἀνδρῶν γένους

- c Mediceus: Ἀμαζόνων στρατὸν] Ὡς τὸ πρῶτον τῶν  
 Ἀμαζόνων ἐν Σκυθίᾳ οἰκοῦσιν.

- d V (continuatur cum 723a): Ὡς τὸ πρότερον τῶν  
 Ἀμαζόνων ἐν Σκυθίᾳ οἰκοῦσιν.

Cf. Mediceum 723c. 2 οἰκοῦσιν (sic) V; correct. Tum addit  
 723e.

- e DVXaYa: ἈΛΛΩΣ· ἐνθ' Ἀμαζόνων· «Λέγονται δὲ  
 Ἀμαζόνες ἡ «ἐτι» μάχαις καὶ ἄρτους οὐκ ἐχρῶντο,  
 ἡ ἐτι ἔκαιον τοὺς μαζοὺς, ἡ ἐτι οὐδέλλους εἶχον μαζοὺς·  
 ἡ ἐτι μαζὸν οὐκ ἐβήλαζον, ἀλλὰ φορέαν γάλα ἥσθιον  
 5 οὖσαι νεογνά.

1-2 ἄλλως· ἐνθ' Ἀμαζόνων solus habet D; Ἀμαζόνες solus V, qui  
 haec continuat cum 723d. Restitui post Dind. (p. 257, 6-9): 1-  
 vero unde verba uisus inclusa sumpsit, non liquet. 2 μάχαι·  
 Dind.; μάχους hoc accentu codd. 4 μαζὸν Ya (idem iam scripsit  
 Dind.); -ῶν DV, -ῶ (?) Xa.

- 726 Mediceus: Σαλμυδησία γνάθος] Ὡς τὸ ἀπολέμου στό-  
 μαν, διὰ τὸ πᾶν τὸ εἰς αὐτὴν ἐμπίπτειν καταναλίσκειν.

1-2 II. 19. 313.

- 728a Mediceus: αἰτία κ.τ.λ.] Αἱ Ἀμαζόνες ὡς γυναῖκες  
 γυναικῶς σε ὀδηγήσουσι.

- b Ya: Αἱ Ἀμαζόνες ὡς γυναῖκες οὖσαι ὡς γυναικῶς  
 οὖσας σε ὀδηγήσουσι χαριέντως.

Cf. Mediceum 728a.

729a 729-730 ἰσθμὸν δ' ἐπὶ αὐταῖς· Ἡρεῖς δὲ εἰς τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὸν Κιμμερικόν· ἐπὶ αὐταῖς ταῖς στενωποῖς πύλας τῆς λίμνης, δηλαδὴ τῆς Μαυροπίου· λέγει δὲ τὸν Κιμμερικὸν Βόσπορον, ὅς ἐστι πλῆρωμα τῆς Μαυροπίου λίμνης. A.

3-4 = Medicum 730a.

B D: Ἰσθμὸς λέγεται ἢ μεταξὺ δύο ὁρίων θαλάσσιων ἢ ποταμίων γῆ· πορθμὸς δὲ ἢ ἀναμεταξὺ δύο γαυῶν, θαλάσσης ἢ καὶ ποταμοῦ.

Persimile est scholio Thomano ad hunc locum: Smyth (I), p. 57

730a Medicus: Τὸν Κιμμερικὸν Βόσπορον φησιν, ὅς ἐστι πλῆρωμα τῆς Μαυροπίου λίμνης.

B DP\*VY Ya:  
Τοὺς Κιμμερίους οἱ πολλοὶ ἔθνος φασὶν ὑπάρχειν περὶ τὸν Ταῦρον τῶν Σκυθῶν καὶ τὴν Μαυρῶν λίμνην, οὐτὴν ἀφωτίστοι εἰσιν, ἥλιον οὐχ ὁρῶντες, ἐν σκότῳ δὲ διάγουσιν ἐν τε νυκτὶ βαθεῖα·  
5 ἡμέρας τεσσαράκοντα· καίρῳ δ' αὐτοῖς τοῦ σκότους, ὅταν ἐν Αἰγυπτῷ ὁ ἥλιος ὑπάρχῃ.  
Ἔλας δὲ τεσσαράκοντα ὁλόφωτοι τελοῦσιν.  
Ὅμηρος δὲ τὴν Κιμμερικὴν περὶ Ἰταλίαν λέγει, καὶ ἀφωτίστους εἰσελθεῖν τούτους φησιν ὑπάρχειν.  
10 εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ Κιμμέριοι μέρος βραχὺ καὶ δῆμος ἔθνους τινὸς Ἰταλικῷ· αἱ δὲ οὐκ αἶψα τούτων ἐν φάραγγι καὶ κοιλοῖς δὲ καὶ καταδένδροις τόποις· καὶ οὕτως ἥλιος αὐτοῖς οὐδὲλας ἐπιλαμβάνει.  
ἐκεῖ καὶ λίμνη τίς ἐστι, Σιάχα καλουμένη,  
15 ἣ καὶ τὰ φύλλα πλεοντα βυθίζεται τῶν δένδρων.

= Johannes Tzetzes, *Historiae* (hic: «Hist.») ed. Leone, XII 835-852, omisiss versibus 841, 843, 846. Titulum habet solus Y: Σίχα. 2 τῶν Σκυθῶν Σκυθικὸν P. 7 ἔλας δὲ ἡμέρας Hist (sc v. 5 repetitum). 8 τὴν Κιμμερικὴν P, quod verum esse potest (sc γῆν, formam Κιμμεροί invenies apud Lycophronem); Κιμμερικὸν tantum DY; Κιμμερίους Ya; V hic legere nequeo; Ὅμηρος Κιμμερίους δὲ Hist. 8 per: sic liquido DPY Ya (V hic legere nequeo) sed elisio talis etiam apud Byzantinos inusitata; παρ' Hist., credo recte. 13 οὐκ αἶψα ὅτε P. 14 Σιάχα DPYa; Σιάχα V, hunc accentu; Ἀσιόχα Ya; loci nomen hodie est Sciacea. 15 ἢ ἢ D.

c (730-731) BDNXY: ἐν θεασσάμεναι τῆς Κιμμερικῆς Βόσπορον λιποῦσιν σε καρτερίας γῆν, εὐπειρῶσαι εἰς τὴν αἰὶνάν τὴν Μαυροπικόν.

Hoc scholium, quamvis a CPD omittatur, vix dubito quin tribuendum sit scholastae A.

731 Medicus: αἰλῶν] Φάργγα.

732 (732-735) ἔσται δὲ θνητοῖς· Γενήσεται δὲ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μακρὴ εὐχαι, τῆς σῆς πορείας· «Βόσπορος» γὰρ ὀνομασθήσεται καὶ ὁ τόπος ὁ θαλάσσιος ἐν οὗ περάσεις βούς οὐσα. καταλείψασα δὲ τὴν Εὐρώπην ἔλθῃς εἰς τὴν γῆν τῆς Ἀσίας. A.

733 Medicus: Σημειῶσαι περὶ τοῦ Βοσπόρου.

735a (735-741) ἀρ' ὅμιν δοκεῖ· «Ἀληθῶς ὅμιν ὑποπτεύεται» (πρὸς τὸν χορὸν τοῦτο φησιν ὁ Προμηθεύς) «ὁ τῶν θεῶν τύραννος καὶ ἐξουσιαστὴς Ζεὺς ὁμοίως εἰς πάντας εἶναι βαρὺς καὶ βίαιος; καὶ ταῦτα γὰρ, ἦτοι τῇ Ἰῶ, ὁ Ζεὺς θέλων συμμυγῆναι τὰς τοιαύτας πλάνας ἐπέθηκεν». εἰτα στρέψει τὸν λόγον πρὸς τὴν Ἰῶ, καὶ φησι· αἰεὶ δέ, ὦ παρθένε, πικροῦ μνηστήρος ἐπέτυχες· ὅσα γὰρ ἀσκήσας νῦν, δοκεῖ ὥπαι προομίαν τούτων ἀκούειν· ἢ μὴδὲ προομίαν πεπληρωμένων». A (contuli et D).

I ἀληθῶς; interpretatur scholiasta verbum ἀρα; recte igitur punctum interrogativum in fine sententiae posuit P. 4-7 εἰτα· πεπληρωμένων] om. C. 6-7 νῦν... πεπληρωμένων] om PPd; cf. Medicum 741a. 6 προομίαν] -αν N; -ον Y. 6 τούτων] om. DY.

B BXY (in his continuatur cum 735a), DNW (ad 743), Pgl (ad 740): ἈΛΛΩΣ· ἀποκλείεται ὁ Προμηθεὺς βλέπων Ἰῶ κακῶς πάσχουσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Διός.

I ἔλλας soli BX; lemma σὺ δ' αὖ ἀκράγας (Prom. 743) DNW, perperam, ut videtur. Spectare videtur scholium ad Prom. 735. fin. — 741.

741a Medicus: μὴδ' ἐπὶ προομίαις· Ὅσα ἤκουσας, ὡς προομίον ἀκούειν σε χρὴ· ἢ, μὴδ' ὅλον τὸ προομίον δι' αὐτῶν πεπληρωσθαι.

B μὴδ' ἐπὶ προομίαις· Διττόν ἐστι τοῦτο. ἀταῦτα ἂν εἶπον ἀληθῆ λίαν νόμιζε καὶ μὴδὲ ψευδῆ. καὶ γὰρ οἱ σοφοὶ ἐν τοῖς προομίαις τῶν λόγων

αὐτῶν διαγόν ψευδῇ· ἦναι δὲ περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῶν γυνῶν  
διαγόν, γυνῇ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἐχρῶντο. καὶ ὅτι ὡς ἀπὸ τούτου.

5 ἢ ὅτι «οὐδὲ χῶραν ταῦτα ἔχουσι προομιού· ἀ γὰρ εἶπον, μικρά εἰσι πρὸς  
τὰ ἄλλα». A (contuli et D).

Continuant hoc scholium cum 735a PpD. I-4 cf. sch. 610  
1 γυνῶν om. PpD. 2 καὶ μὴ δὲ ψευδῇ om. NVX. 4 γυνῇ  
ἐχρῶντο ἀληθῆ ταῦτα διαγόν NXY. 4 καὶ... τούτου om. PpD  
4 post τούτου add. BXY: μὴ δὲ ὀρεῖναι, φησί, πορεύου, ἀλλὰ δι'  
ἐναυλῶν τόπων (sequor X; BY varie corrupti sunt) = Mediceum  
712b, ubi recte legitur ἐναυλῶν pro ἐναυλίων.

c PpD (continuat cum 741b): 'Ο τὴν προλεχθεῖσαν  
οὐδ' ἐχόμενος ἐνοιᾶν συντασσέτω καὶ «προομιούς»,  
ἥγον ψευδεῖς, κατὰ πτωσὶν αἰτιατικῇν.

2 προομιούς P, quod verbis sequentibus confirmatur; -οις Pd  
Ignorat scilicet scholiasta hic prooimion neutri esse generis.

742 Mediceus: ἰὼ μοί μοι! 'Ἐπὶ τοῖς βῆθησομένοις δυσχε-  
ραίνει ἡ ἰὼ.

743a DNV: σὺ δ' αὖ κέκραγας κ.τ.λ.

Vide 735b, cum adn.

b (743-744) PpD: σὺ δ' αὖ κέκραγας: Σὺ δὲ κλαίεις καὶ στενάζεις·  
τί ποιήσεις ἐὰν καὶ τέλλα μῆθης κακά;

Cf. sch. 745, ad init.

c Mediceus et gll. in PW: κἀναμυθίζῃ Ποιᾶς φωνῆς  
καὶ στεναγμοῦ εἰδος.

Mediceum sequor; in FW hae varr. lectt.: 1 ποιᾶς ποιότης  
P et (?) W. 2 εἰδος ἡχος ἡ εἰδος FW.

d Pgl (alterum), Pdgl: κἀναμυθίζῃ Γρ. «ἀναμυθίζῃ»,  
ἀντὶ τοῦ «ἐκ δευτέρου θρηνεῖν». μυυρίζεις, κλαίεις,  
λυπῇ· ἐκ τῶν μυκῆθρων ἐκπέμπη φωνῇ· σπαράττει (?).

2-3 μυυρίζεις... σπαράττει solus habet P. 3 σπαράττει ob-  
scutum in P; fortasse παράττει.

745 (743-746) ἢ γὰρ τι λοιπόν· 'Ο χορὸς ἀκούσας τοῦ Προμηθέως εἰπόντος  
πρὸς τὴν ἰὼ, «σὺ δὲ κλαίεις ἐπὶ τούτοις οἷς ἤκουσας· τί ποιήσεις λοιπόν  
ἐὰν μῆθης καὶ ἀ μέλλεις εἶτι παθεῖν;» φησὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν κατ' ἐξόχτησιν.

«ἀρα λέξεις τι ἐπὶ τοῖς τῶν βαλῶν τῶντι» ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἄλλο τι λυπηρὸν  
5 εἴπης τῶντι; ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς ἀποκριθεὶς λέγει· «τὶ ἀντρίμερον γὰρ  
πέλαγος τῆς ἀτῆρας (καὶ βαλῶν) δῆλός (καὶ κακοπαθείας) εἰποιμὶν·  
ἦτοι τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐσομένων αὐτῇ κακῶν. τὸ δὲ ἀδυσχεῖμερον πρὸς τὴν  
τῶν κακῶν αὐτῆς ποιούτῃα ἐφρησα. A (om. C; contuli et D).

5 εἴπης -οις PpDY. 5 post λέγει add. P: ναί. 7 πλῆθος  
DPPdV; πέλαγος cet. 7-8 cf. Mediceum 746.

746 Mediceus: «Πέλαγός» ἐστὶ πλῆθος τῶν ἐσομένων  
αὐτῇ κακῶν· τὸ δὲ «ἀδυσχεῖμερον» πρὸς τὴν ποιούτῃα.

1 ἐστὶ suspectum; εἰς τὸ conl. Pappageorgiu.

747 (747-751) τί δῆτ' ἐμοὶ κέρδος· Ἀκούσασα ἡ ἰὼ τοῦ Προμηθέως  
εἰπόντος ὅτι καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ κακὰ μέλλει παθεῖν αὐτὴ, φησὶ· «ποῖα μοι  
ὠφέλεια τοῦ ζῆν, ἀλλ' οὐ ταχέως ἐρρίψα ἐμαυτὴν ἀπὸ τῆς τῆς τρα-  
χείας πέτρας καὶ ὑψηλῆς», ὅπου ἦν ἐσταυρωμένος ὁ Προμηθεὺς, «ὡς  
5 εἰς τὴν γῆν καταπεσοῦσα (ἦτοι φονευθεῖσα) ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν  
πόνων· χρεῖσσαν γὰρ καὶ βέλτιον ἀπᾶς ἀποθανεῖν παρὸ ζῆν καὶ τὰς διας  
ἡμέρας κακοπαθεῖν.» A (contuli et D).

Lemma: sic omnes nostri praeter N (hic ζῆν ante κέρδος habet,  
sicut in textu Aeschyleo). 2 αὐτῇ om. PpD. 5 ἦτοι καὶ  
ἐκ τούτου PpD

752 (752-756) ἢ δυσπετῶς ἄν· 'Ο Προμηθεὺς ἰδὼν τὴν ἰὼ λυπομένην δι'  
ἀ πάσης κακῆς, φησὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν· «ὄντως ἂν δυσχερῶς τὰς ἐμὰς κακο-  
παθείας ὑπέμενας καὶ ἐκάρτησας»· τὸ γὰρ «φέροις» ἀντὶ τοῦ «ἐφηρες».  
τούτου δὲ Ἀττικῶν, τὸ τοὺς εὐκτετικῶς ἐνεστώτως ἀντὶ τῶν παρωχθέντων  
5 λαμβάνειν, «ᾄττι, ἐμοί, οὐκ ἐστὶ περρωμένον ἀποθανεῖν, οἷα θεῶ· τούτο  
γὰρ ἂν (ἦτοι τὸ θανεῖν) ἦν μοι ἐλευθερία τῶν δεινῶν· νῦν δὲ οὐκ ἄλλο τι  
πρόκειται τέλος τῶν ἐμῶν κακοπαθειῶν, πρὶν ἂν ὁ Ζεὺς ἐκβληθῇ τῆς  
βασιλείας». A (om. C; contuli et D).

5 περρωμένον περρωμένον Pd. 6 δεινῶν βαλῶν BNNY  
6-7 οὐκ... τέλος οὐδὲν μοι τέλος πρόκειται PpD.

754 P\*: αὐτῇ! Πρὸς τὸ ἐπιπερρωμένον «ἀπαλλαγῇ». καὶ  
γὰρ οὐδὲτερον ἐμέλλει πρὸς τὸ ἀπερρωμένον· ἀλλ'  
εἶπε πρὸς τὸ ἀπαλλαγῇ» βετικὸν τὸ «αὐτῇ».

757a Mediceus: 'Ὡς ἀπιστοῦσα ἐρωτᾷ.

- b Dgl et V: Ὡς ἀπιστοῦσα ἐρωτᾷ τῷ μέλλειν πεσεῖν τὸν Δία τῆς βασιλείας.

Similia fortasse fuerunt in Wgl. I = Mediceum 757a. I τῷ μέλλειν scripserunt edd. (sch. 757 med. Stanley, sch. 758 med. Dind.); τοῦ μέλλει V ut vid.; τοῦτο μέλλει D.

- c Xgl: Ἐνι ποτὲ ἐκπεσεῖν τὸν Δία τῆς ἀρχῆς;

- 758a Cgl: ἡδοιμ' ἄν Εὐφραϊνολίμην.

Similia exhibent PX in textu et gl. Idem in textu, εὐφραῖνοι in gl. praebent N. ἡδοιο (sic; corr. ex ἡδοις) ἄν in textu, καὶ εὐφραίνεις (sic) in gl. habet B.

- b V: τήνδ' ἰδοῦσα συμφορὰν Ταύτην τὴν συμφορὰν ἰδοῦσα, ἦγουν τὸ ἐκπεσεῖν τὸν Δία τῆς βασιλείας τῶν θεῶν. «συμφορὰν» λέγει τὴν σύμβασιν.

- 759 Dmarg et V: Πῶς δ' οὐκ ἂν εὐφράνθην ἐγώ, ἥτις ἐξ αὐτοῦ πολλὰ κακὰ καὶ ἐπαχθὴ πάσχω;

2 πολλὰ... ἐπαχθὴ V; τοιαῦτα D. 2 πάσχω D; -ουσα V.

- 760 ὥς τοίνυν ὄνταν τῶνδε: Ἦτοι, ὥς βεβαίαν καὶ ἀληθινὴν καὶ ἡδρασμένων καὶ ἐνεστῶτων τούτων ὄνταν, πάρεστί σοι μαθεῖν. A.

- 761 gl. in PPd: τυράννα] Γρ. τυράννου. καὶ τυραννικά· τὸ ἀπλοῦν ἀντὶ τοῦ κτηνικοῦ.

I γρ. τυράννου P; γρ. τυράννα Pd, sed τυράννα iam habet in textu Aeschyleo. 2 τὸ... κτηνικοῦ habet et Bgl.

- 762a Cgl: αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ] Ὑπέρβατον.

In textu poetico ordinem αὐτ. πρὸς αὐτ. praebent omnes nostri codices «A»; qui tamen hoc gl. composuit, verum ordinem πρὸς αὐτ. αὐτ. (sic Mediceus, F, T, etc.) ante oculos habebat.

- b Mediceus: Οὐκ εἰδὼς γὰρ λήφεται Θέτιν, ἥτις τέζεται τὸν ἐκβάλλοντα αὐτὸν τῆς ἀρχῆς.

2 ἐκβάλλοντα Mediceus; fortasse ἐκβαλόντα, cf. 764a2.

- 763 Mediceus: εἰ μὴ τις βλάβη] Σοὶ τῷ λέγοντι καὶ ἐμοί.

- 764a γαμεῖ γάμον τοιούτον: Ἦτοι· οὐκ εἰδὼς γὰρ, φησί, λήφεται τὴν Θέτιν, ἥτις τέζεται τὸν μέλλοντα ἐκβαλεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. A.

Cf. Mediceum 762b. I φησί] om. BNK.

- b Cgl: γαμεῖ γάμον] Τῶν Ἀττικῶν· ἐνθα λήγει τὸ ῥῆμα, ἀρχεται τὸ ὄνομα.

- 765a (765-768) θέορτον ἢ βρότεον: Ζηλοτυποῦσα ἐρωτᾷ ἡ Ἰώ τὸν Προμηθεῖα ὅτι «ὁ γάμος δὲ μέλλει γαμῆσαι ὁ Ζεὺς θέορτος ἔσται (ἦτοι θεῶς τινας) ἢ ἀνθρώπου; εἰπέ μοι, ἂν ἔστι σοι δυνατόν ῥηθῆναι τοῦτο». ὁ δὲ φησι πρὸς αὐτήν, «τί δ' ὄντινα (ἀντὶ τοῦ, διὰ τί ἐρωτᾷς ὄντινα καὶ ποῖον γάμον γαμήσει ὁ Ζεὺς); οὐ γὰρ πρέπει λέγεσθαι τοῦτο.» εἰτα πάλιν ἐρωτᾷ ἡ Ἰώ, «ἄρα παρὰ τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, Ἦρα, ἐκβληθήσεται τῆς βασιλείας;» ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς ἀσυμφανῶς φησιν, «ἥτις τέζεται παῖδα κρείττονα τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ, ἐκείνη καταβιάσει τῆς βασιλείας αὐτόν». A (om. C; contuli et D).

I cf. Mediceum 765b. 7 ἀσυμφανῶς obscure, omnes nostri. 8 ἐκείνη omnes nostri praeter B; ἐκείνος B et add.

- b Mediceus: θέορτον κ.τ.λ.] Ἄμψ Ζηλοῦσα ἐρωτᾷ.

- c V: θέορτον: Ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ κινηθέντα· ἐκ τοῦ «ἄρω» τὸ διεγείρω, καὶ τοῦ «θεός».

2 ἄρω Dind.; ἄρω V.

- 768a Mediceus: ἡ τέζεται κ.τ.λ.] Οὐχ ἡ Ἦρα.

- b gl. in DPW: Οὐχ ἡ Ἦρα, ἀλλ' ἥτις τέζεται παῖδα λοχυρότερον.

I = Mediceum 768a.

- 769 VXA (in hoc ad 764): οὐδ' ἔστιν αὐτῷ: Τῷ Δίῃ τις ἀποδιδῶν τῆς τοιαύτης τύχης, ἦγουν τοῦ μὴ συναλθεῖν τοιοῦτο γάμῳ.

- 771 V: Τίς οὖν ἐνὶ ὅσις μέλλει λῦσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν, μὴ βουλομένου τοῦ Διὸς καὶ θέλοντος;

I ἐνὶ ὅσις scripsi; ἐκείνους (sic) V; ὅστις Dind. (eius sch. 769).

772a

V: Πρέπει εἶναι αὐτόν, τὸν μέλλοντά με λῦσαι τοῦ τοιοῦτου δεσμοῦ, ἔνα, φημί, τῶν σὺν ἐγγόνων. (αἰνιγματωδῶς λέγει τὸν Ἡρακλέα). εἰ μὴ κάκεῖνος ἤξει, οὐκ ἔν ἐλευθερωθήσομαι καὶ γὰρ πόποτε τοῦ δεσμοῦ 5 καὶ τῆς πληπαθείας ἢ αἰεὶ κατέχομαι.

2-3 αἰνιγματωδῶς... Ἡρακλῆα: haec verba exhibent et NW in gll.; cf. etiam 772b, c. 5 ἢ scripsi; ἢ ut vid. V.

b

Cgl: Τὸν Ἡρακλέα αἰνίσσεται.

c

Ya: Ἀποκειμένον ἔστιν εἶναι αὐτόν, τὸν λύσοντά με ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν, ἔνα τῶν σὺν ἐγγόνων. αἰνίσσεται δὲ τὸν Ἡρακλέα.

1 λύσοντα scripsi; -αντα Ya.

774a

CDPPdV: τρίτος γε γένναν πρὸς δέξ' ἄλλαισι: «Τρισκαίδεκατος», φησὶν, «ἔσται ἀπὸ σοῦ κατὰ γενεάν ὁ μέλλων λύσαι με τῶν δεσμῶν». λέγει δὲ τὸν Ἡρακλέα· οὗτος γὰρ τρισκαίδεκατος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰούς, οὕτως. (tum 774b, nullo intervallo).

Fortasse scholiastae A debetur, quamvis non habeant BNXY.

b Πρῶτ' ἢ Ἰώ. ἀφ' ἧς Ἐπαφος· οὐ Αἰγυπτος καὶ Δαναός· οὐ ἡ θυγάτηρ Ὑπερμήστρα, ἡ φυλαχάσα τὸν ἄνδρα ἐκ τῆς Λυγείας, τὸν υἱὸν Αἰγυπτοῦ, καὶ μὴ ἀνελούσα ὡς αἱ λοιπαὶ ἀδελφαί· ἧς Ἀβας· οὐ Προῖτος· οὐ Ἀκρίσιος· οὐ Δανάη· ἧς Περσεύς· οὐ Ἀλκαῖος· οὐ Ἡλεκτρῶν· οὐ 5 Ἀλμμένη· ἀφ' ἧς καὶ Ἀμφιτρώωνος (ἢ Διός) τρισκαίδεκατος ὁ Ἡρακλῆς. A (contuli et D).

Continuant cum 774a CDPPdV. Lemma τρίτος γε γένναν habent BNXY. 3 ὡς... ἀδελφαὶ CDPPdV; om. cet. 5 ἢ Διός CDPPdV; om. cet. 5 Ἡρακλ.: tum sequitur 775a in CDPPdV, nullo intervallo.

c

P\*: Τρισκαίδεκατος γόνος εὐρεθεῖ ὁ Ἡρακλῆς, εἰ οὕτως ἀριθμοίη καὶ γενεολογίῃ ὁ ἐρευνῶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐπάφου τοῦ πρώτου γόνου τοῦ γεννηθέντος ἐκ τῆς Ἰούς ποιούμενος τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ λέγων· 5 ἐκ τῆς Ἰούς Ἐπαφος· οὐ Λεβύη· ἧς Βῆλος· οὐ Δαναός· οὐ Ὑπερμήστρα, ἢ μὴ κτείνασα τὸν ὀμόζυγον· ἧς

Ἀβας· οὐ Προῖτος· οὐ Ἀκρίσιος· οὐ Δανάη· ἧς Περσεύς· οὐ Ἡλεκτρῶν· οὐ Ἀλμμένη· ἧς Ἡρακλῆς.

5-8 = scholium Thomamum ad hunc locum

775a

CDPPdV (in his continuatur cum 774b): Ὡς μὴ νοήσασα τὸ βῆθ' ἐν τούτῳ, λέγει ἡ Ἰώ· «αὐτὴ ἡ χρησιμώδεια, οὗτος ὁ λόγος ἐν λέγει, οὐδαμῶς ἐστὶν εὐκόλως καὶ καλῶς νοούμενος».

4 νοούμενος Pp; λεγόμενος cet.

b

Mediceus: οὐκέτ' εὐζύμβλητος] Ἐμοὶ οὐ νοητή.

Simile in Xgl: νοητὴ ἐμοί.

777

CDPPdYa: μὴ μοι προτείνων· Λέγων τὰ πρὸς ἡδονὴν καὶ ὠφέλειαν, καὶ εἰς μέσον ταῦτα προθεῖς, εἴπα μὴ ἀραιεῖ τὴν ἐκ τούτων ἡδονήν, καταλέγων μοι ἅπαντα.

778a (778-781) θυοῖν λόγον σε: Ἦτοι, «ἐκ δύο τινῶν λόγων καὶ ὑποθέσεων σοι τὸ ἕτερον δωρήσομαι τούτων». εἰτὰ φησιν ἡ Ἰώ, «ποῖον λόγον εἴπας; αὐτὸς πρόδειξον, καὶ οὕτως ἐμοὶ ἀρεσιν δίδου ποῖον ἐκ τούτων λάβοιμι». εἴπα πρὸς αὐτὴν λέγει ὁ Προμηθεύς, «ἰδοὺ, δίδωμι σοι ἀρεσιν· 5 πρόκρινε γάρ, ἢ τὰ ἐπιλοιπα τῶν σὺν πόνων λέξω σαφῶς, ἢ τὸν μέλλοντα λύσαι ἐμὲ ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν». A (contuli et D).

2 σοι... τούτων] τῷ ἑτέρῳ καὶ τῷ ἐν τούτων δωρήσομαι, ἦσαν δεξιῶσομαι PpD.

b

Mediceus: Τῷ ἑτέρῳ τῶν δύο σοι χάριν δώσω.

782 (780-791) τούτων σὺ τὴν μὲν τῆδε· Ἀκούσας ὁ χορὸς τοῦ Προμηθεύς εἰπόντος πρὸς τὴν Ἰώ ἐτι «ἐλοῦ θυοῖν θάτερον, ἢ τὰ ἐπιλοιπα τῶν σὺν πόνων εἴπω, ἢ τὸν λύσοντά με τῶν δεσμῶν μαθεῖν», φησὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ χορὸς· «τὴν μὲν μίαν χάριν θέλησον πληρῶσαι τῇ Ἰοί, ἥτοι τὸ εἰπεῖν 5 αὐτῇ τὴν λοιπὴν πᾶσαν πλάνην ἢ ἐτι μέλλει πλανηθῆναι· ἐμοὶ δὲ τὴν ἑτέραν δὸς χάριν, ἥτοι εἰπεῖν μοι καὶ ἀναδιδάξει με τίς ὁ μέλλων λύσαι σε· τοῦτο γὰρ θέλω μαθεῖν». εἴτα κοινοῦς πρὸς τε τὸν χορὸν καὶ τὴν Ἰώ φησιν ὁ Προμηθεύς· «πεπὶ θέλετε καὶ προθυμείσθε μαθεῖν, οὐκ ἀντιστῶ ὑμῖν εἰς τὸ μὴ εἰπεῖν καὶ σαφηνίσαι πᾶν ὅσον θέλετε μαθεῖν, καὶ πρῶτον σοι, 10 τῇ Ἰοί, εἴπω, τὴν παλῶστροφον πλάνην, ἥτινα ἐγγράφω σὺ ἐν ταῖς

- δελτοῖς καὶ ταῖς βίβλοις τῆς διανοίας σου, ταῖς μνήμοσι καὶ ταῖς μνημει-  
νευτικαῖς». τοῦτο δὲ καὶ Πίνδαρος φησι, λέγων «ποτὶ φρένας ἐμάς  
γέγραπται». τὴν ἀκριβή κατάληψιν αἰνιττομένοιο.  
«ποτέ δὲ», φησὶν, «ἐγγράφου ταῖς αἰς διανοίαις τὴν σὴν πολύστροφον  
15 πλάνην, ὅταν περάσῃς τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Τάναιον.» τοῦτον γὰρ λέγει ὅρον  
(καὶ ὁρίσμων καὶ διαχωρίσμων) τῶν ἡπείρων, ἥτοι τῶν δύο γαιῶν τῆς  
Εὐρώπης καὶ τῆς Ἀσίας, ὡς ὁ περιγηγῆς φησιν. «Εὐρώπην δ' Ἀσίαν  
Τάναιος διὰ μέσον ὀρίξει». ὁ δὲ Νεῖλος τὴν Ἀσίαν καὶ τὴν Λιβύην.  
ἀπὸς ἀντολᾶς φλογώπας ἡλιοστιβεῖς, ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν ἀνατολήν, ἐνθα  
20 βαδίζει ὁ ἥλιος. A (contuli et D).

1-7 μᾶθιν: om. C. 12 ποτὶ (ποτέ C) φρένας ἐμάς omnes nostri  
praeter P; πόθι φρονός ἐμάς P et editiones Pindari (Ol. 10.3), recte  
Cf. Mediceus 789. 14 τότε δὲ DNY; τότε γὰρ PFD; τότε CX;  
τοῦτο δὲ B. Prom. 789 sq. ita fere interpretari videtur scholiasta A,  
aut nulla aut levi interpunctione inter utrumque facta: utum  
demum errationem tuam menti inscribe, cum flumen transieris  
quod continentes dividit! 17 ποτὶ φησιν add. PFD: Διονύσιος  
Versus est Dionysii Periegetae 14. Cf. Mediceus 790. 18 μέσον  
omnes nostri; μέσον recte Dionysii editiones. 18 ὁ δὲ  
Λιβύην] om. BNXV. 19 πρὸς . . ἡλιοστιβεῖς] τὸ δὲ ἡλιοστιβεῖς:  
BXY. 19 ἀντολᾶς PFD; ἀνατολᾶς CDNV.

- 789 Mediceus: μνήμοισιν δελτοῖς φρενῶν] Καὶ Πίνδαρος·  
«ποτὶ φρένας ἐμάς γέγραπται».

Sic Mediceus; vide ad sch. 782.12.

- 790 Mediceus: βεῖτρον] Τὸν Τάναιον ποταμὸν· «Εὐρώπην  
δ' Ἀσίαν Τάναιος διὰ μέσον ὀρίξει».

2 μέσον Mediceus; debet μέσον; vide ad sch. 792.17, 18.

- 791 Cgl: ἡλιοστιβεῖς] Ἦγουν περιπατοῦμένας ὑπὸ τοῦ  
ἡλίου.

Similia praebent gll. in DY.

- 792 Hic textus Aeschyleus valde incertus; glossemata  
igitur trado paene omnia quae in nostris inveni, si  
forte inter ea veritas lateat.

- a gll. in BCN: πόντου (BC) vel πόντον (N?)] Ἔσω  
δηλονότι.

- b Pgl: πόντον (-ου suprascr.)] Εὐξείνου εἰσω.

- c gll. in DPdW: πόντον (DW) vel πόντον (Pd)] Αἰτίαι  
τὸ «ἔσρη».

In Pd haec supra φλοῖσον scripta. Similis glossematis reliquias  
praebet et X: πόντου] ἐσι (sic).

- d gll. in CNPp: περὶ ὡσα] Διερχομένη.

- e gll. ad φλοῖσον] Ἀφρώδη Mediceus et B, Nc, Xc.  
Τὸν Εὐφράτην C.  
Ἡ ταραχὴ ἡ γινομένη ἀπὸ  
τῶν κυμάτων P.

- 793a πρὸς Γοργόνεια πεδία: Ἡ Κισθὴν πόλις ἐστὶ Λιβύης ἢ Αἰθιοπίας· περὶ  
τὰ μέρη δὲ αὐτῆς κατοικοῦσιν αἱ Φορκίδες καὶ αἱ Γοργόνες, γυναῖκες  
οὕτω καλούμεναι, αἱ θυγατέρες Φόρκυος τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Πόντου καὶ τῆς  
Γῆς, καὶ Κητοῦς τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀδελφῆς· αὐτῇ γὰρ συμμεγείρεται  
5 ἀπέτεκε. καὶ αἱ μὲν Φορκίδες ἦσαν τρεῖς· ἡ Ἐνυώ, ἡ Περριδὼ, καὶ ἡ  
Δεινώ. καὶ εἶχον εἰδος κύνων· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ μονόδοντες· εἶχον δὲ καὶ αἱ  
τρεῖς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἕνα, καὶ ἑτέρα παρ' ἑτέρας λαμβάνουσα τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν ὅτε  
ἤβελον, ἔβλεπε, καὶ πάλιν ἀπεδίδου τῇ ἑτέρᾳ. αἱ δὲ Γοργόνες ἦσαν ἡ  
Σθενώ καὶ ἡ Εὐρύαλαια καὶ ἡ Μέδουσα· εἶχον δὲ καὶ αὐταὶ ἕνα ὀφθαλμὸν.  
10 ὥστε καὶ αἱ Φορκίδες· ἦσαν δὲ περὶ τὰς τρεῖς δράκοντος ἔχουσαι·  
ἀς εἰ τις εἶδεν ἄνθρωπος, εὐθὺς ἐτελεύτα. A (contuli et D).

1 = Mediceus 793d. 1 formam Κισθὴν soli ex nostris  
praebent P<sup>10</sup> Pd; Ἐλαιοθήνη P<sup>1</sup>; Κισθὴν BX; Σαθὴν (Σαθὴν,  
Σαυθὴν) cet. Quid scholiasta A scripsit, incertum. 5 Περριδὼ  
omnes nostri; Περριδὼ rectam esse scripturam docet West ad Hes.  
Theog. 273. 6 post Δεινὴ add. quaedam PFD; vide 795a. 11  
post ἐτελεύτα add. quaedam DFPdV; vide 793b.

- b DPPdV (continuat cum 793a): Εἶχον δὲ καὶ σὺν  
μεγάλων ὀδόντας, χεῖρας χαλκᾶς, καὶ πτέρυγας αἷς  
ἐπέτοστο.

- c Mediceus: πρὸς Γοργόνεια κ.τ.λ.] Τραπέζευται.

- d Mediceus (in altero margine): Κισθὴν πόλις Λιβύης  
ἢ Αἰθιοπίας.

- e Pgl: Κισθὴνης (sic in textu poetico)] Γρ. Κισθὴνης·  
ἐστὶ δὲ πόλις ἡ Λιβύης ἢ Αἰθιοπίας.

794

Mediceus gl et Bgl: δηναια] ΑΙ γραΐαι.

795a

Dgl et Ppd: κυκνόμερφοι] \*Ας καὶ αὐκυνομέρφοις φησίν, ἢ διὰ τὸ εἶναι αὐτάς λευκάς, ἢ διὰ τὸ ἔχειν τραχήλους μακρούς.

Sequitur Ppd, qui haec inserunt post Δεινῶ 793a6. Dgl fere eadem praebet.

b

Mediceus: κουνὸν ὄμμ' ἐκτεμνέαι] Τοῦτο κατὰ διαδοχὴν εἰς χεῖρα λαμβάνουσαι ἐφύλασσον.

797a

gll. in Ppd: Κάτω γὰρ κατ'ὄκνον τῆς γῆς.

b

Pmarg: Διὰ τὸ κατοικεῖν αὐ&lt;τάς&gt; εἰς κατώρυ&lt;ας&gt;.

Mutilum in P; supplēvi.

801a (801-806) τοιοῦτον μὲν σοι: Τοιοῦτον μὲν σοι λέγω τοῦτο ἄξιον φυλά-  
 ξασθαι. ἄλλην δὲ μάθε δυσχερὴ καὶ κακίστην ὄψιν· φύλαξαι δὲ καὶ  
 πρόσθε μῆτις ἀπέλθης ἐνθα εἰσι οἱ ἀκραγεῖς κύνες, ἦγον οἱ γρύπες,  
 οἱ δὲ κρώζοντες λαν, ἢ κρώζοντες· περὶ δὲν 'Ἡσίοδος πρῶτος ἐπετρατεύ-  
 5 σαστο. φύλαξαι δὲ καὶ τὸν μουνῶπα στρατὸν (ἦτοι τὸν μονόφθαλμον)  
 τὸν 'Αρμασπὸν, τὸν ἐν τοῖς ἱπποῖς βαίνοντα (ἦτοι τὸν πολεμικόν), οἷτις  
 αἰοῦσι περὶ τὸ νῆμα τοῦ πόρου (καὶ τοῦ ὀριμοῦ) τοῦ Πλούτωνος.  
 Πλούτων δὲ ὅστι ποταμὸς Αἰθιοπίας· οὗτος δὲ λέγεται ἀπὸ τοῦ πολὺν  
 ἐκαστε καταρρεῖν τὸν χρυσόν. A (contuli et D).

Lemma et v. 1: τοιοῦτον omnes nostri (idem etiam in textu  
 Aeschyleo) contra metrum, praeter Ppd; hi τοιοῦτον, recte. 1-2  
 cf. Medicum 801c. 3 ἀκραγεῖς ἀκραγεῖς DPV. 4 οἱ δὲ ...  
 κρώζοντες: lectio incerta. Plerique nostri sic scribunt: οἱ δὲ κρώ-  
 ζοντες (κρώζοντες NX) λαν, ἢ (καὶ N) κρώζοντες. In BC οἱ δὲ  
 κρώζοντες λαν tantum; in Ppd οἱ δὲ κρώζοντες λαν ἢ, tum spatium  
 relictum sex fere litterarum. Editores ita: οἱ δὲ κρώζοντες λαν, ἢ οὐ  
 κρώζοντες, quod per se veri simile est (sensus: ἀδ- in ἀκραγεῖς aut  
 intentivum est aut privativum). Sed οὐ in nullo nostrorum  
 invenitur. 4 'Ἡσίοδος: cf. Medicum 803a. Fragmentum est  
 Hesiodi 132 Merkelbach-West, non nisi ex hoc loco et Medico  
 compertum. 8-9 = Medicum 806b.

b

Pmarg et (partim) Pdg: τοιοῦτο κ.τ.λ.] 'Ἀπόθεσις  
 τὸ σχῆμα.

[194]

c

Mediceus: τοιοῦτο] \*Ο σε δεῖ φυλάξαι.

Hoc signis appictis ad verbum τοιοῦτο rettulit librarius. Expec-  
 tasses φυλάξασθαι (Pappageorgii; cf. 801e).

d

Cgl: Τοιαύτην φυλάξην σοι λέγω. ἀπγλῶναι.

e

Mediceus (in altero margine) et gll. in PpdY:  
 φρούριον] Καταγωγὴν, ἢν ὕψεις φυλάξασθαι.

In principio add. P solus: καὶ τὸ φύλαγμα

802a

Pgl: ἄκουσον] Μᾶθε.

b

Pgl (alterum) ἄκουσον] Ἀσθῆσαι ἀντ' αἰσθήσεως.

Cf. sch. 695.

803a

Mediceus: ὀξυστόμους κ.τ.λ.] Πρῶτος 'Ἡσίοδος ἐπε-  
 τρατεύσαστο τοὺς γρύπας.

Vide 802a,4 cum adn.

b

CWaXa: ἀκραγεῖς κύνες: Εἰ μὲν ἀκραγεῖς γράφεις,  
 λέγει τοὺς πολλὰ κρέα ἄγοντας, ἦτοι τοὺς ἀρπακτικὸν  
 καὶ οἰνεὶ ὠμωτάς· τὸ γὰρ α ἐπὶ πολλοῖς λαμβάνεται.  
 εἰ δὲ γράφεις ἀκραγεῖς (?), λέγει τοὺς εἰς ἄκρον  
 5 καὶ ὕψος ἀνάγοντας ἐκαστοὺς, καὶ οἰνεὶ ἀκραγεῖς (?)  
 τινὰς ὄντας· ἢ τοὺς ἐν ἀκροῖς τῶν ὄρων τὰς νεοσιὰς  
 πηγρύντας, καὶ εἰς ὕψος πεπομένους, ἢ τοὺς ἀκραγ-  
 γεῖς, παρὰ τὸ εἶναι κρώζον (ἦτοι βοῶν)· πολυεσθῆγον  
 δὲ διὰ τὸ ἀναιδεῖν τοὺς Ζηνὸς λέγει τοὺς, διὰ τὸ εἶναι  
 το λοχυροὺς καὶ μεγάλους.

Scholum hand admodum doctum excerpst solo e C Dind (eius  
 Praef., p. xvii). 1 el... γράφεις om. Xa 1 γράφεις Wa;  
 -ei C. 4 ἀκραγεῖς C; ἀκραγεῖς Wa; ἀκραγεῖς Xa 5 ἀκρα-  
 γεῖς WaXa; ἀκρα εἰς (trium litterarum spatium relicto in medio  
 verbo) C. 6 νεοσιὰς scripsi (νεοσιὰς iam Dind.); νεοσιὰς Wa;  
 νοσιὰς Xa; v (tum spatium vacuum quinque fere litterarum) C.  
 7-10 ἢ τοὺς... μεγάλους om. Xa.

804a

Cgl: μουνῶπα] Τὸν μονόφθαλμον, ἦγον τὸν Σκυθικόν.

b

N: μουνῶπα: 'Ο μονόφθαλμος· οὐχ ὅτι εἰς ἀνθρώπου  
 μοι (οὐ γὰρ ἢ φύσις ἐπέτλησε τὸ περαιοῦσθαι), ἀλλ'

[195]

ἐτι εἰσι τοξόται καὶ οὕτως, τοξεύοντες, ἔμουν τὸν ἑνὶ  
ὀφθαλμόν. ἢ ἐκ πατρός· εἶχον γὰρ οὗτοι πατέρα  
5 κακῆμένον τὸν ἑνὶ ὀφθαλμόν μικρότερον. ἢ ὅτι περὶ  
Σκύθας «ἀριμασπός» λέγεται ὁ μονόφθαλμος· ἐκείνους  
γὰρ λέγουσι τὸ «ἀρι» ἑν, καὶ τὸ «μασπὸν» ὀφθαλμόν.

Paene eadem narrat Eustathius, Comm. in Dionysium Periegetam  
v. 31 ἀριμασπὸν Ἄριμασπὸν, sed fusius. Cf. etiam scholia nostra  
ad *Prom.* 805. 3 ἔμουν scripsi; ἔμουν N. 6-7 Eandem  
etymologiam profert Eustathius loc. cit., Herodoto auctore; n-  
vera tamen longe aliter Herodotus (4. 27): ἄριμα γὰρ ἐν καλούσαι  
Σκύθαι, σπού δὲ ὀφθαλμόν.

Pgl: μουνῶπα στρατὸν] Ἔθνος οἱ Κυνικοκέφαλοι.

An confendum illud Strabonis I. 43 (cf. 7. 299) Αισχύλου Σπερ  
νοφθαλμούς καὶ Κυνικοκέφαλους καὶ Μονομάτους?

805a marg. in BX: Ἄριμασπὸν] «Ἄρι» γὰρ λέγουσι κατὰ  
οἰκίαν διάλεκτον οἱ ἐκεῖσε οἰκοῦντες τὸ ἑν, «μασπὸν» δὲ  
τὸν ὀφθαλμόν· ἐν τῷ τοξεύειν γὰρ οὗτοι μῦθους τὸν ἑνὶ  
ὀφθαλμόν.

b C, Wamarg, Xa: Ἄριμασπός ἐτυμολογεῖται ἀπὸ  
τοῦ «ἐν τῷ Ἄρει μαίνεσθαι»; τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ «ἐν τῷ  
Ἄρει» καὶ τοῦ «μασπὸν» τὸ μετὰ αὐθαδείας κινεῖσθαι.

c D: Διὰ τὸ μῦθον τὸν ὀφθαλμόν τοξεύοντας, διὰ τὸ  
εὐστόχως βάλλειν.

Lemma in D: γρύπας (*Prom.* 804).

d Q et gl. in PPD: Ἄριμασπός λέγεται ὁ μονόφθαλμος  
Αἰγυπτιακῶς, ἐκ τοῦ «ἀρι» ὁ δηλοῖ τὸ ἑν καὶ τοῦ  
«μασπὸν» ὁ ὀφθαλμός.

806a Dgl: ἀμφὶ νᾶμα κ.τ.λ.] Περί τὸν Νεῖλον.

b Mediceus: Πλουτωναῖς] Τοῦ πλουσίου ποταμοῦ Αἰθιο-  
πίας, οὕτως λεγόμενου ἀπὸ τοῦ πολλὸν εἶναι ἐκεῖ  
χρυσόν.

c Cgl: Τοῦ Πακτωλοῦ, ἵππων τοῦ πλουτοποιοῦ.

d Wgl: Ἕγουν τοῦ Νεῖλου· τοῦ Πακτωλοῦ.

e Xgl: Ἕγουν τοῦ Πακτωλοῦ.

807a (807-812) τοῦτοις σὺ μὴ πείλῃς: «Τούτοις», φησὶν, «οἱ εἶπον Ἄρι-  
μασποῖς μὴ πλησιάζειν· εἰς μακρὸν δὲ γῆν ἔθηκε· εἰς τὴν κελαινὴν σὺλον,  
ἣτοι εἰς τὸ μέλαν γένος», (λέγει δὲ τοὺς Αἰθίοπας, οὐκ ἔστιν ἰσχυρὸς  
πρὸς ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ ἡλίου, ὅθι ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς ὁ λεγόμενος Αἰθίοψ,  
5 καὶ παρὰ τὰς ὄχθας τοῦτον ἔρπει καὶ βάδιζε. ἔως ἂν ἐξέλθῃς τὸν κατα-  
βασμόν») ὁ δὲ καταβασμός ἐστι διὰ χειρὶν Αἰθίοπων καὶ Ἀφρικανῶν  
αὐτοῦ, εἰς τὸ ὄρος, ἐκπέμπει ὁ Νεῖλος γλυκὺ ὕδωρ τίσιον τοῖς ἐσθί-  
ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρῶν τὸν Βυβλίανον. ἢ δὲ Βύβλος πόλις ἐστὶν Αἰθιοπίας, ἀπὸ  
τῆς γινομένης ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι τοῦτοις βύβλου βοτάνης τὰ Βύβλινα ὄρη ἢ  
10 ποιητῆς ἐπλάσατο. A.

6 = Mediceus 811a. 6 διαχωρίζων] διακρίνων PPD διορίζων  
καὶ διαχωρίζων NV. 8-10 cf. Mediceus 811b καὶ 810 ἀπὸ  
τῆς... ἐπλάσατο plerique, et Pmarg ad 811; περὶ τὰ κατὰ αἰσθη-  
σιν· φησὶ δὲ ταῦτα Βύβλινα ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν αὐτοῖς ποταμῶν· οὐκ ἔστι  
βύβλου καλουμένης P hoc loco, et P. D.

b CWa (continuatur cum 807a): Βυβλίνα ὄρη ἐκεί-  
θησαν ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων τῶν βυβλίανων τῶν ἵσταν ἐν  
αὐτοῖς· ἀπ' ὧν τῶν δένδρων ἐλάμβανον οἱ ἄνθρωποι  
τὰ δέρματα αὐτῶν καὶ ἔγραπον, πρὶ τοῦ ἐρεθίσθαι τὰς  
5 νῦν χάρτας· ἀπ' ὧν καὶ ἀβιβλίαν τὰ τὸν κατὰ αἰσθη-  
καλούμεν, ὥς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀνόματος τούτων τῶν δένδρων.

Recentiorem aetatem prodit chartae mentio in v. 810 et et  
Cgl ad 808. 4 δέρματα: sic CWa (δέρματα in C. Mediceus Dind.)

808 Cgl: κελαινὸν φύλον] Ἕγουν τοὺς Σαρακηνοὺς.

809a gl. in PPD: πηγαιῖς] Καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς, ἵππων εἰς τὸν  
Ἰκεανόν.

b Mediceus gl: Αἰθιοψ] Ὁ Νεῖλος.

Simile in Bgl: ἵππων ὁ Νεῖλος ὑπέρχ(ων)?

c gl. in CPPdWX: Ὁ Γάγγης.

Ante Γάγγ. add. P: Αἰθιοπικός.

811a

Mediceus: Καταβασιμὸς ὅρος διορίζων Λιβύην καὶ Αἴγυπτον.

Cf. 807a6; eadem fere praebet et Bgl ad hunc locum. ὅρος, διορίζων coni. Paley.

b

Mediceus (in altero margine): Βιβλίων ὁρῶν Ἀπὸ τῆς γινομένης παρ' αὐτοῖς βύβλου ἐπλάσεν τὰ Βιβλίονα ὅρη.

c

Bgl: Βυβλίον] Σεληναίων.

De Lunae Montibus confer Ptolemaei *Geographiam* 3. 8. 3

- 813a (813-814) οὗτος σ' ὀδώσει: "Οὐτοσ", φησὶν, αὐὸ καταβασιμὸς ὁδηγήσει σε καὶ ἔξει εἰς τὴν γῆν τὴν Νεϊλῶνιν, ἵγγουν τὴν Αἴγυπτον, τὴν τρίγωνον. διὰ τοῦτο δὲ λέγεται ὀδῶντος αὐτῇ, ὅτι ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ὁ Νεῖλος ἐξερχόμενος κατὰ καιρὸν τὰ τῆς Αἰγύπτου πάντα πεδία κατήρδευεν. ἔνθα καὶ ἦν ἰδεῖν ἔριν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῶν Αἰγυπτίων φιλονεικούντων, ὡς τοῦ μὲν τὴν γῆν πλείον, τοῦ δὲ ὀλίγον ἢ οὐδὲν τι κατήρδευσε. ταῦτ' ἄρα καὶ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι, ὅρους ταῖς αὐτῶν γαίς ἐπιθεῖναι σπουδάζοντες, σχηματίζοντες αὐτάς ἐνεγάρασαν, τὴν μὲν τρίγωνον, ἑτέραν δὲ τετράγωνον σχηματίζοντες: ἀπ' ὧν καὶ τοῖς φιλοσόφοις τὰ γραμμικὰ σχήματα ἐφευρέθησαν. A (contuli et DNeSJWaXcYa).

2 τρίγωνον: omnia post hoc verbum om. Pd. 3-9 ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἐφευρέθησαν: citationem hanc esse monet scribendi genus multo exquisitius quam quod scholiastae A tribuere possimus (e.g. ἐνθα καὶ ἦν ἰδεῖν, ταῦτ' ἄρα καὶ); nota autem verbum καταρδεῖν non nisi ex hoc loco cognitum, et formam γαίς. Eidem auctori, mihi ignoto, debemus fortasse ea quae in 844b citantur, 4 κατήρδευον καταρδεῖναι P. 6 τοῦ δὲ ὀλίγον ἢ οὐδὲν τι BNeSJWaXcY; τοῦ δὲ οὐδ' ὀλίγον Dind. Hoc recipimus eequidem, modo si in ullo codice οὐδ' pro οὐ invenissem. 8 ἑτέραν δὲ plerique; τὴν δὲ CDV; ἑτεροὶ δὲ P, fortasse recte. 9 γραμμικὰ NNcSJWaY; γεωμετρικὰ B; γραμμικὰ cet.

b

Cgl: τὴν τρίγωνον ἐς χθόνα] Τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ἣ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν.

c

Ya et marg. in DW: τὴν τρίγωνον ἐς χθόνα] *Figura triangularis*, cum inscriptionibus: Σχήμα τῆς Αἰγύπτου, D: Τοιοῦτόν ἐστι τὸ σχῆμα τῆς Αἰγύπτου, δελτωπὼν WYa.

814

PPdQYa: α' Απουσίαν ἐπέλετο πρὸς τοὺς πλαισίους ἔσαν ἐπλήθυναν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐν οἷα ἡ τὴν γῶρκα, καὶ ἐξέβαλον ἀπ' αὐτῶν τινας, καὶ οἱ ἐκείνηντες ἐν ἄλλῃ γῶρκα κατήρδυσαν· μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἐκείνην τὴν γῶρκα 5 ἐκείνη, ἣς ἐξῆλθον, τοῦτας μετρήσαντες.

815

Mediceus: κτίσαι] Ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐκ ἔστι.

Sic Mediceus; οὐκίται Dind. e «schol. rec.» nescioquis; sed οὐκίται praebet et gl. in BPPdWY. οὐκοδομήσαι Cgl.

816a

Mediceus: ψελλόν] Ἀστυμον, ἄναρθρον.

- b (816-817) DNPPdV: ψελλόν τε καὶ δυσέρεστον: Ἀπὸ τούτων ὧν σοι εἶπον, εἴ τι δυσέρεστον καὶ ἀσπράξ ἐστιν (ἐπεὶ μεταφορᾶς τῶν ψελλίζοντων παιδιῶν, καὶ ἄρρωστον ποιοῦντων τὴν λαλῆν), πάλιν ἐρώτησον, καὶ διασαφηνίσαι σοι τοῦτο.

Fortasse scholiastae A tribuendum, quamvis omittant BCXY.

817

Mediceus et gl. in BPPd: ἐπαναθεῖ[πλαξ] Ἐπανερώτα.

P add. insuper: δεύτερον ἐρώτα.

818

Mediceus gl: ἡ θέλω] Ἥπειρ θέλω.

- 819a (819-822) CDNPPdV: εἰ μὲν τι τῆδε λοιπόν: Ὁ χορὸς πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα φησὶν· αὐτὸς μὲν τι καὶ ἑτερον μέλλεις εἰπεῖν τῇ Ἰοί, καὶ οὐκ ἐβόησεν εἰπεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ παραδραμεῖν τὸν σὺν λογισμένον καὶ οἷον ἐκφυγεῖν (ἢ παρεμμένον) 5 τοῦ, 8 μέλλων εἰπεῖν παρήκας διὰ τὴν παρεμπύον. πάλιν εἰπέ αὐτῇ καὶ τοῦτο. εἰ δὲ πάντα εἰπας, πληρωσὼν καὶ ἡμῖν τὴν χάριν ἣν σε ζητοῦμεν· μέμνησαι: ἃς που τίς ἐστιν αὐτῇ. λέγει δὲ τὸ εἰπεῖν τίς ἐστιν ὁ μέλλων λῦσαι αὐτὸν τοῦ δεσμοῦ.

Ea est indoles huius scholii ut vix dubitari possit quin scholiastae A debeat, quamvis omittant BCXY. 3-4 ἐπὶ τῷ ἐκφυγεῖν elegantius haec reddunt PPd: παραδραμὴν [scilicet τὸν σὺν λογισμένον καὶ οἷον ἀποφυγεῖν. 5 8 μέλλων εἰπεῖν παρήκας] μέλλων λυγρῶς καταλειπεῖν δὲ PPd. 5 παρήκας: = Mediceum 819b. ; se] σοι PPd.

b Mediceus: παρειμένον] \*Ο παρήκας.

821a Mediceus: Φυλανθρώπως αἱ Ὁκεανίδες ἡγοῦνται χάριν  
ἰδίαν τοῦ ἀκούσαι τῆς λύσεως αὐτοῦ.

2 τοῦ Mediceus; legendum τὸ cum PPdYa (821b).

b Ya et gll. in PPd: Φυλανθρώπως αἱ Ὁκεανίδες χάριν  
ἰδιαν ἡγοῦνται τὸ ἀκούσαι τὸν λύσοντα τὸν Προμηθεῖα.

Cf. Mediceum 821a.

823 (823-828) τὸ πᾶν πορείας: Ὁ Προμηθεύς φησι πρὸς τὸν χορὸν ὅτι αἱ Ἰὼ  
ἅπαν τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς ἐαυτῆς πλάνης μαθήθηκεν. ἵνα δὲ γινῶ καὶ μάθῃ,  
ὅτι οὐ ψευδῶς ταῦτα εἶπον αὐτῇ, φράσω καὶ διηγήσομαι καὶ ἃ ἑκακο-  
πῆθες πρὸ τοῦ ἔλθειν ἐνταῦθα, διὸς τεκμήριον καὶ σημεῖον τῶν ἐμῶν  
5 λόγων ὅτι ἀληθεῖς εἰσι τοῦτο, τὸ εἰπεῖν τὰ προγεγονότα εἰς αὐτήν. τοὺς  
μὲν οὖν πολλοὺς λόγους ἔασω· πρὸς αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ κεφάλαιον τῶν σὺν  
πληρημάτων πορεύσομαι. A (contuli et D).

3 οὐ ψευδῶς] ἀψευδῶς B, P s.l., Y.

824 Bgl P\*: εἰδῆ] Εἰδῆμι· καὶ ὁ παρατακτικὸς εἰδῶς ...  
ἐν εἰδῆ.

Futillis adnotationis initium et finem tantum refero.

828 P\*: «Τέρμα» λέγεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ τὸ ἄκρον· ἐνταῦθα  
δὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν φησιν.

829a (829-841) ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἦλθες πρὸς Μολοσσὰ δάπεδα: «Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἦλθες  
πρὸς τὴν γῆν τῶν Μολοσσῶν καὶ περὶ τὴν Δωδώνην, τὸ ἕρος τὸ αἰπύνωντον  
καὶ ὑψηλόν, ὅπου μαντεῖα εἰσι καὶ θῦκος καὶ θρόνος τοῦ Θεσπρωτοῦ  
Διὸς, καὶ ὅπου εἰσι τὸ σημεῖον, αἱ προσαγορεύουσαι καὶ  
5 μαντεύμεναι δρῦεν· ἄπιστον γὰρ τέρας τὸ δρῦς ἐκπέμπειν φωνάς·  
αἱρ' ὧν μαντείων (καὶ τῶν μαντικῶν δρυῶν) ἐλέχθη σοι φανερώς καὶ οὐκ  
αἰνιγματώδως ὅτι μέλλεις γενέσθαι γυνὴ τοῦ Διὸς· ἐντεῦθεν (καὶ ἀπὸ  
τοῦτου) βοῆς γενομένη τὴν παραθαλασσίαν ἔδδεν ἐβράδισα πρὸς τὸν μέγαν  
κίλιον τῆς Ῥέας. λέγει δὲ τὸν νῦν καλούμενον Ἴονιον· πρώην γὰρ οὗτος  
10 Ῥέας κίλιος ἐλέγετο. αἱρ' οὐ κλυδωνίζῃ ἐν πλανωμένους δρόμοις· εἰς τὸν  
μετὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶρον (ἀντὶ τοῦ, ὑπερτον) ὁ θαλάσσιος τύπος δι' οὐ

ἐπεραιώθης Ἴονιον πέλαγος ἡνομισθήσεται ἀπὸ σοῦ, μνημόνευμα τῆς σῆς  
πλάνης». A (om. C; contuli et D).

Lemma: δάπεδα omnes nostri excepto D (qui hoc verbum om.).  
6 μαντείων hoc accentu nostri. 7 post Διὸς add. PPd: κλεινὴ  
8 βοῆς γενομένη omnes nostri. Neglegenter agere videtur scho-  
liasta cum verbo διοτρήσασα. *Prom.* 836. Sin vero lectionem aliam,  
nobis ignotam, interpretatur, corrupta illa fuit; nam multo ante  
bos facta erat Io Argis, *Prom.* 673 sqq. (cf. Francken, p. 47).  
παρεγενομένη pro βοῆς γενομένη scripserunt edd., sed nullo, quoad  
sciam, codice auctore. 11 τόπος] πάντες PPd 12 Ἴον. πρὸ  
δομοσθ] ὡνομισθήσεται Ἰόνιος BNX. 12-13 ἀπὸ σοῦ πλάνης]  
ἀπὸ τοῦ μνημονεύματος τῆς σῆς πορείας καὶ πλάνης PPd

b P\*Ya: Μολοσσὰ δάπεδα: Τὰ μαντικά· ἡ εἰς τὰ  
Θεσσαλικά, ἀπὸ ἔθνους τινὸς Μολοσσῶν λεγόμενου.

2 similia exhibent et gll. in CPd.

c Pmarg: Μολοσσὰ] Ἀπὸ τοῦ «μολεῖν» ἐκίσεως τῆν  
«ἔσσαν» καὶ τὴν μαντείαν.

Eandem explicationem diversis verbis praebet Bgl.

830a Mediceus: τὴν αἰπύνωντον τ'] Τὴν ὑψηλόνωντον, ἡ τὴν  
τραχείαν, παρὰ τὸ «αἰπος».

b P\*: Δωδώνη ἕρος, ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡ Δωδὼν πόλις.

c gll. in BPPd: Δωδώνην] Τὴν νῦν Βόντιζαν.

τὴν νῦν PPd; ἦγουν τὴν B. Βόντιζαν BPd, Βόνδ· P. Si oppidum  
hodiernum Vónitsa dicere volunt, mire errant; hoc enim ad sinum  
Ambracium situm est.

d CWa: Λέγουσι δὲ τὴν Ἰὼ πλανωμένην ἐλθεῖν καὶ  
πρὸς τὴν Δωδώνην, ἐνθα εἰσιν αἱ μαντεύμεναι δρῦες,  
κάκειθεν ἀκούσαι παρὰ τῶν δρυῶν φανερώς εἰσοῦσών,  
αὐτῇ τῇ Διὸς κλεινῇ δάμαρ μέλλουσα ἐσσεσθαι.

Hoc loco collocant CWa; cum fine scholii sui 823 coniungit Dind.  
Citari videtur mythographus aliquis qui ipsius Aeschylī narra-  
tionem sequitur. 4 *Prom.* 834 sq.

832 Mediceus: αἱ προσήγοροι] Αἱ ἔμφωνοι.

υ supra μ scriptum (eandem manu, secundum Weckl.), ut fiat  
εὑφωνοί.

233

Mediceus: ὁφ' ὧν] Τῶν δρυῶν.

835a

Emarg: Τῶνδε] Ἀπὸ τῶν μαντευμάτων ὧν ἐμαντεύθης  
ἀπὸ τοῦ Φοίβου καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς δρυός.

1

Mediceus: προσάινει] Ὑπομιμνήσκει σε.

2

CV: Εἰς μνήμην σου ἔρχεται καὶ εὐφραίνει σε διὰ τὸ εἶναι ἀληθές.

•

C (continuatur cum 835c): Καὶ ὑπομινῆσκει τὰ  
παρὰ σοῦ πραχθέντα πρώην.

•

V (continuatur cum 835c): Τῶνδε προσσάινει: ἀφ' ὧν εἴρηχα ὑπομνήσκει· διὰ τὴν χαίρεις γὰρ ὀνομασθεῖσα γυνὴ τοῦ Διός.

2 εἴρηκα scripsi; -ας V ut vid.      2 διὰ τῆ: sic V, corrupte.      2  
χαίρεις scripsi collato 835f 2; -ει V.

1

**P\*:** Εἰς μνήμην ἔρχεται καὶ εὐφραίνει σε διὰ τὸ εἶναι ἀληθῶς δάμαρτα Διός· χαίρεις γὰρ ὀνομασθεῖσα γυνή, τοῦ Διός.

837a

Mediceus et (partim) Υα: κόλπον 'Ρέας] Καὶ 'Απολ-  
λώνιος «Κρονίην ἄλαν» τὸν 'Ιόνιον φησι· οὕτω γὰρ  
ἐκαλεῖτο.

In Ya ita; xal 'Ap. Kpovlav (sic) ἀλα εἶπεν; sequitur tum 837  
 1 Ap. Rhod. *Argonautica* 4. 327.

b

Mediceus (in altero margine): "Οτι 'Ρέας κόλπος ὁ  
'Ιόνιος πρῶην ἐκαλεῖτο.

C

VYa et Cgl: Όπ' Ῥέας κόλπος ἐκαλεῖτο ὁ Ἴονιος  
κόλπος.

= *Mediceum* 837b.

9

P<sup>2</sup>: Ὅτι ὁ Ἰόνιος κόλπος πρώην κόλπος Ῥέας ἐκαλεῖτο.  
ὕστερον δὲ Ἰόνιος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰοῦς.

Cf. Mediceum 837b.

839■

Mediceus: "Ὅθεν ὁ Ἴωνος κόλπος ὤψω προσηγορεύθη.

juxta *Prom.* 839-845 haec scripta

b

gll. in DPW, ad finem huius versus scripta: 'Ανα-  
χρονισμός.

842 (842-843) σημεία σοι τάδε ἔστι: Ταῦτά σοι ἔστι σημεῖα καὶ ἐποδείγματα τῆς ἡμῶν διανοίας, ὅτι μαντική ἔστι καὶ προσέειπεν ὅτι τῶν γενομένου καὶ φαινομένου· ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἀπὸ τούτων πιστεύεται ὅτι ὅσα σοι εἶπον ὅτι μέλλεις παθεῖν ἀληθῶς εἰσεῖ. Α.

3-4 δι... εἰς] ὅσα σοι εἶπον εἰς τὸ μετέπειτά σε παθεῖν ἐπὶ ἀληθῶς  
εἰς. PPd.

843a

Mediceus: τοῦ πεφασμένου] Τοῦ φανεροῦ· ἐντὶ τοῦ  
«καὶ τὰ χροῦτὰ εἶδεν ἡ ἐμὴ φρήν».

**b**

Ya (continuatur cum sch. 842): ἡτοι τοῦ  
προδῆλου, τοῦ φανεροῦ· ἀντὶ τοῦ «καὶ τὰ κρυπτὰ εἶδεν  
ἢ ἐμὲ φρόν».

2-3 = Mediceum 843a.

C

Gal\* Ya: φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγγα, πέφαγμα· λαί-  
τροπῇ Δωρικῇ τοῦ ἡ εἰς τὸ σ, πέφαγμα.

844a (844-852) τὰ λοιπὰ δ' ὕμνιν· Κοινὸν ποιεῖται τὸν λόγον ἐνταῦθα ὅτι Πατρι-  
στὴς πρὸς τε τὸν χορόν καὶ τὴν Ἱδί, καὶ φρονεῖ διὰ τὴν ἐπιτομήν κοινὸς  
εἶπον ὕμνιν καὶ ταύτῃ (τῇ Ἱδί), τῆς πρὸ αὐτῆς φάμενος διηρημένον, εἰτα  
ἀναλαβάνει τὰ προειρηγμένα καὶ αὐτὴν ἀνακηρυκτικῶς ποιεῖται τῆς  
5 Ἀλφειοῦ, καὶ λέγει πρὸς τὴν Ἱδί ὅτι ἀπὸ αὐτῆς ἐστὶ λεγομένη Κανὼν  
ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ χελεῖ τοῦ Νεῖλου καὶ τῷ προστάτῳ (οἶται τὸν ἀνακη-  
ρυκτικῶν)· ἐνταῦθα οὖν τὸ Ζεῦς πάλιν ποιῇ τὴν ἐκτίθεσιν, ἀφ' οὗ χωρὶς ἐφα-  
τμένός σου· τῆξις δὲ καὶ παῖδα Ἐπαρον ὀνομαζόμενον, ἐπὶ ὧν καὶ τῆς  
ἐπαφίσεως τοῦ Διὸς, δὲ κυριεύσι πάσης τῆς γῆς ὅσῃν ἀρδεύει· Νεῖλος  
10 ὁ ποταμὸς (ἵκωνται πάντες τῆς Ἀλφειοῦ).» Α.

2 post ἀποδοτω add. PPD: εἰς κοινὸν, ἤτοι. 4-5 = 84d.  
5 post Κάνωβη add. PPD: εἰς τὰ ἄρχατα τῆς ἑβδόμης, ἤτοι τῆς  
Αἰγύπτου, καί. 6 post προσήκει quiescent add. PPD:  
vide 84γ. 7 ἀναβῶν (= ἀσθενῶν) ἀναβῶν, ἤτοι ἐν τῇ Κανώβη  
πύλῃ οὗ Ζεύς εἰς ἀσθενῶν μεταπέμπει (lege -σι) οὓς ἐμπερὶν καὶ νόον  
ἔχουσιν 84δ. 7 ἀσθενῶν cf. Medicum 84δ. 8-9 cf. Medi-  
cum 850. fin. 9 ἀσθενῶν ἀσθεν PPD.

- b PpD (post 844a) et Ya (iuxta *Prom.* 852): Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι ὑπερ ὁ Νεῖλος ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ ποιεῖ, τοῦτο καὶ ὁ ἐν τῇ Ἰνδῇ ῥέων ποταμὸς. ἄρδει γὰρ καὶ οὗτος τὰ ἐκείσε πεδία, διαφέρει δὲ τι τοῦ Νεῖλου· μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἀρδεύσαι τοῦτον τὰ ἐκείσε χωράφια, συνελθόντες οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἰνδῇ οἰκοῦντες φωνὰς εὐχαριστηρίους μετὰ κυμβάλων καὶ ἤχων ὀργάνων τούτῳ τῷ ποταμῷ ἀναπέμπουσι. τέλος δὲ ποιήσαντες μέδιμον χρυσῶν, ἐμβάλλουσιν εἰς αὐτὸν ὥστερ ἀνάθημά τι εὐχαριστήριον.

Citari haec ex alieno auctore monent et scribendi genus et dictio (nota vocabulum χωράφια, et εὐχαριστήριος adiective usurpatum) Cf. ad 813a. 7 ἤχων ὀργάνων PYa: ἤχων tantum, Pd. Locus suspectus; ἤχων ὀργάνων (cf. LSJ s.v. ἤκειον) bene coni. Douglas Young.

# 846a Mediceus: Τῆς νυκτός.

Adscriptum hoc ad finem versus; sine dubio per errore colloctum. Fortasse pars erat scholii iam deperditi ad *Prom.* 861; cf. 861a, b.

- b Mediceus: ἔστιν πόλις Κάνωβος] Ἀναχρονισμός.  
c V: ἔστι πόλις Κάνωβος: Τὸ σχῆμα διηγηματικόν. τῆς τῶν Αἰγυπτίων χθονός, οὐχί πάσης.  
d gll. in BC: ἔστι πόλις Κάνωβος] Οἰονεῖ ἀναγνωρισμὸν ποιεῖται τῆς Αἰγύπτου.  
= 844a-5.

# 847a Mediceus: προσχώματι: Τῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐτησίῳ προσχώματι τοῦ χώματος. φθόνων δὲ σωμαίων.

2 φθόνων (lege -ων) δὲ σωμαίων lemma debebat esse scholii ad *Prom.* 859. Simile aliquidd accidit in Mediceo 438a.

# b Mediceus: προσχώματι] Ἐν ὕψιλῳ γὰρ ἔστιν.

DNQV et (insertum in medio 844a) PpD: Προσχώματι· σημειώσαντι προσχώματα λέγονται οἱ ἀναχωματισμοὶ καὶ οἰονεῖ ὑπερανιστηρῆτες τοῖσι. λέγεται δὲ πρόσχωμα κάκεινον ἐνθα καταρρέον ὕδωρ διὸν περιττῇ καὶ φαιμὸν σωρηδὸν ἐπιτίθησιν.

1-2 προσχώματι... λέγονται] λέγονται δὲ καὶ προσχώματα PpD  
5 σωρηδ. ἐπιτίθ.] τίθησι σωρηδὸν PpD.

# 848 Mediceus et gll. in PpD Y: ἐμφορὰ] Ἀνθρωπόμορφον.

Ad hoc add. PpD: καὶ νοῦ μετέμορσαν.

# 849 Mediceus gl et Bgl: ἀταρβεῖ] Ἀφορβοποιῶ.

# 850 Mediceus: γεννημάτων] Ἡ τῶν ἐκ Διὸς γεννηθέντων· ἡ τῆς Διὸς ἐπαφήσεως.

# 851a Mediceus: μελανόν] Μελάντεροι γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι.

# b Cgl: Μελάντεροι γὰρ οἱ ἐν τῷ Νεῖλῳ Αἰθίοπες.

μελανοι C; cortexi.

# 853a (853-856) πέμπτη δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ: «Πέμπτη δέ», φησί, «γέννα ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐπάφου, πενήτηντα παῖδας ἔχουσα, πάλιν μὴ θέλουσα παραγενέσθαι εἰς τὸ Ἄργος, φεύγουσα τὸν συγγενικὸν γάμον τῶν ἀνελπίδων.

πέμπτην δὲ γενεὰν λέγει ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐπάφου τὰς πενήτηντα τοῦ Δαναοῦ 5 θυγατέρας.

πῶς δὲ πέμπτη γενεὰ ἦσαν αὐταὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐπάφου, μάνθανε. πρώτη γενεὰ Ἐπαφος: οὗ Λιβύη· ἥς Βήλος· οὗ Δαναός· οὗ αἱ πενήτηντα θυγατέρες, αἱ δὲ οἰκητῆς πέμπτην γενεὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐπάφου ὀνόμασιν. ἱστορεῖται δὲ ἀδελφοὺς εἶναι Αἰγυπτῶν καὶ Δαναῶν, παῖδας δὲ Ἀργυρόν. 10 καὶ Βήλου υἱοῦ Ποσειδῶνος καὶ Λιβύης, ἀπ' ἥς καὶ ἡ χώρα Λιβύη ὀνόμασται. δὲ Βήλος τὸν μὲν ἕνα παῖδα αὐτοῦ Δαναὸν ἐν Λιβύῃ κατέκτισσε, τὸν δὲ ἕτερον, ἦγονον τὸν Αἰγυπτῶν, ἐν Ἀραβίᾳ· ὅστις τοὺς Μελαμποδας χειρωσάμενος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ὀνόμασεν Αἰγυπτῶν. γίνονται δὲ ἐκ πολλῶν γυναικῶν Αἰγύπτῳ μὲν πενήτηντα παῖδες, Δαναῶ δὲ 15 θυγατέρες πενήτηντα.

ἐπεὶ δὲ μέσον αὐτῶν φιλονεικία ἐγένετο, ἐκάστου τὸν τῆς ἀρχῆς ὄγκον ἐφέλκοντος πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, φοβηθεὶς ὁ Δαναὸς μήπως ἀναιρεθῇσεται ὑπὸ τῶν υἱῶν Αἰγύπτου (ἦν γὰρ χρησιμὸς αὐτῷ διδοὺς πάλαι περὶ τούτου) ναῦν κατεσκευάσας τὴν κληθεῖσαν πενήτηντορονον ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ὧν 20 ἐγέννησε θυγατέρας. ἥ τὰς οἰκίας χώρας ἐνθήμενος εἰς τὸ Ἄργος ἀπῆγε, φυγὰν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Αἰγυπτῶν ὅς, ὡς εἰπομεν ἄνωθεν, πενήτηντα εἶχεν υἱός· οἱ τὰς τοῦ Δαναοῦ θυγατέρας ἐξήχουν ἐπὶ τῷ συνοικῆσαι αὐταῖς.

καὶ τὸ μὲν ἀληθὲς τῆς ἱστορίας οὕτως ἔχει· ὁ δὲ παρὼν ποιητὴς φησιν ὅτι 25 διὰ τοῦτο ἐλευσεται εἰς τὸ Ἄργος ἡ θηλοσπορος γέννα, ἡ πέμπτη ἀπὸ τοῦ

Ἐπάρου, ἔχουν αἱ πεντήκοντα θυγατέρες τοῦ Δαναοῦ, διὰ τὸ μὴ θέλει  
 συναλθεῖν εἰς γάμον τοῖς ἐξαδέλφοις αὐτῶν. τῶς οὖν ὕστερον, σπαινα-  
 μένων τοῦ τε Δαναοῦ καὶ τοῦ Αἰγύπτου, ἔδωκεν ὁ Δαναὸς τὰς οἰκείας  
 30 θυγατέρας εἰς γάμον τοῖς υἱοῖς Αἰγύπτου· ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπιοῦτο κατὰ τὴν  
 χρησμένον ὅτι ἀνακρεθίσεται ὑπὸ ἐνὸς ἐκείνων, παρήγγειλε ταῖς θυγατέρας  
 αὐτοῦ ἀναλθεῖν νυκτὸς τοὺς νυμφίους, καὶ αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι πᾶσαι οὕτως  
 ἐποίησαν, μία δὲ θαλερεῖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔρωτος οὐκ ἀνέειλε τὸν ἑαυτῆς  
 νυμφίον, ἀλλ' εἴλεος ζῆν· περὶ ἧς καὶ ὁ ποιητὴς οὕτως φησι. Α.

4-8 cf. Mediceum 853b. 6 πέμπτη... Ἐπάρου] πέμπτη ἔσεν  
 PPD. 8 ἀς... ὀνόμασεν] ἀς Αἰσχύλος πέμπτην γενεάν εἶπεν PPD.  
 12-14 ὅστις... παιδὲς] γίνονται δὲ τῶ μὲν Αἰγύπτου, δὲ τοῖς Μελέα-  
 ποδας χειρωσάμενος ἀρ' ἐαυτοῦ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ὀνόμασεν Αἰγύπτου,  
 υἱοὶ πενήκοντα ἐκ πολλῶν γυναικῶν PPD. 18 et 30 χρησμός  
 de oraculo isto nusquam nisi in hoc scholio commemorato vide  
 Garvie, p. 165. 23 αὐταῖς CPPdV; -οῖς cet. 27 τῶς οὖν  
 ὕστερον CV; τῶς δ' οὖν ὕστερον BXY; ὕστερον οὖν PPD. 29 post  
 γάμον add. συναλθεῖν XY, συναλθεῖν B; cf. v. 27, ubi συναλθεῖν omnes  
 praeter B. 29 υἱοῖς Αἰγύπτου] Αἰγύπτου υἱοῖς ἐν τῷ Ἄργει ἐλθοῦσαν  
 PPD. 30 ἐπὶ... ἐνὸς ἐκείνων] μὴ ὑπὸ ἐνὸς ἐκείνων ἀνακρεθίσαι PPD  
 33 post νυμφίον add. PPD: δὲ ἦν ὁ Λυγγεὺς (sic). 33 καὶ...  
 φησὶ] ὁ Αἰσχύλος (γρ. ὁ ποιητὴς P subter lineam) ἐνταῦθα φησι PPD.

b Mediceus: Αἱ Δαναοῦ θυγατέρες. πέμπτη δὲ οὕτως·  
 Ἐπάρου Λιβύη· ἦς Βῆλος· οὐ Δαναός· οὐ αἱ ν'  
 θυγατέρες.

c Mediceus gl: πεντηκοντάπαις] Ὁ Δαναός.

856a ἀνψίων] Τῶν ἐξαδέλφων. Glossema in A (om. V; contuli et D).

b Pmarg: Σημειῶσαι ὅτι τὸν ἐξαδέλφον ἀνψίων  
 λέγει, τὸν δὲ ἀνψίον ἀδελφίδην.»

2 ἀδελφίδην P ut vid.; forma tantum e titulo Romanae aetatis  
 cognita (cf. LSJ, s.v.); ἀδελφίδην Dind.

c Pgl: ἐπιοῦμένη] Ἡσθενηκότες· ἐκκριμεῖς ὑπάρχοντες  
 ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τῆς συνουσίας.

d marg. in PPD: Ἡσθολημέτιον περὶ τὸν ἔρωτα· ἡ  
 Ἡσθενηκότες τὰς φρένας ὅσον πρὸς τὸν ἔρωτα.

857a gl. in PPD: κίρκου] Ἰέρακος οἱ νυμφίοι, δηλονότι διὰ  
 τὸ ἀρπακτικόν.

b DPPdV: κίρκου παλαιῶν: Παλαιὰς τὰς νύμφας φησὶν,  
 ἦτοι τὰς τοῦ Δαναοῦ θυγατέρας (ἀφροδισιακῶν γὰρ  
 τὸ ὄρεον τοῦτο, ἡ περιστέρη)· κίρκου δὲ, ἦτοι ἀετοῦς,  
 τοὺς νυμφίους, ἔχουν τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ Αἰγύπτου, διὰ τὸ  
 5 ἀρπακτικόν.

Cf. Mediceum 857c. i φησὶ] om. DV. 2 ἀφροδισιακῶν PPD.  
 ἀφροδισιακῶν DV.

c Mediceus: Παλαιὰς τὰς νύμφας φησὶ (ἀφροδισιακῶν  
 γὰρ τὸ ὄρεον)· τοὺς δὲ νυμφίους κίρκους, διὰ τὸ  
 ἀρπακτικόν.

d marg. in DW: λελειμμένοι] Γρ. «ἐλεμμένοι», ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ ἀλίστω· δὲ ἐπιθώμ.

Prima duo verba in W valde obscura. i ἐλεμμ: debebant  
 λελειμμένοι. Cf. textum poetium in P, ubi i supra e scriptum in  
 verbo λελειμμένοι.

858 gl. in PPD: οὐ θηρασίμους] Ἦγουν τοὺς διὰ τὸν φόνον  
 αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀξίους θηρεύσεως.

859a Mediceus: φθόνον δὲ σωμάτων] Αὐτοὺς τοὺς σώμασι  
 τιμωρηθήσονται, θεῶν νεμεσησάντων αὐτούς.

Cf. 859b, unde αὐτοὺς in fine corrigendum in αὐτοῖς.

b DPPdVYa: φθόνον δὲ σωμάτων] Ἀλλὰ τῶν σωμάτων  
 αὐτῶν· τουτέστιν, αὐτοὺς τοὺς σώμασι τιμωρηθήσονται.  
 θεῶν νεμεσησάντων αὐτοῖς.

i ἀλλ. τῶν σωμ. DV; τῶν δὲ σωμ. PPD; τῶν σωμ. δὲ Ya. 2-3  
 = Mediceum 859a.

c Pgl: φθόνον] Ἡ φθόνον. καὶ τὴν ἰσχύν.  
 φθόνον P; scribendum φόνον; cf. 859d.

d Pgl: φθόνον] Τὴν ἰσχύν. γρ. φόνον.

e PPD: ἐξεῖ δὲ θεός· Ὑπὲρ τῶν σωμάτων τῶν θυγατέρων,  
 φεῖδι καὶ αἱ ἔλεον. ἡ μέμψιν κατὰ τῶν ἀρπακτικόν.

Lemma: δὲ: sic PPD.

f

Pgl: ἔξει θεός] Φέρει, ἐπάξει ἡ εἰαυμένη.

g

PglYa: θεός] Ἡ ὁ Ἄρης, ἢ ἡ Ἡρα· ἢ Ἀφροδίτη  
 ἢ ὁ Ἑρως. ἢ καὶ ἈΛΛΩΣ· φθόνον δὲ ἔξει σωματίων  
 ὁ θεός, ἦτοι ὁ Ἄρης, ἀντὶ τοῦ φθονήσει τοῖς τῶν  
 νυμφῶν σώμασι.

Deos varios nominant etiam brevia glossemata in B (Cupidinem).  
 C (Venerem vel Iunonem), Pd (Cupidinem vel Venerem vel Iuno-  
 nem), Y (Iunonem).

860a

gll. in PPD: Πελασγία] Ἡ Λάρισσα.

«Pelasiama» pro *Argo* dictam esse accipiunt gll. varia in BPd  
 (alterum) XY; pro *Hellade* Cgl.

b

gll. in BCDPWY: δέξεται] Τὰ σώματα αὐτῶν.

861a

Mediceus et P (bis: et in scholiis et in margine)  
 PdVXc: νυκτιφουρήτω: Τῷ νυκτός ἐπιτηρήσαντι·  
 νυκτός γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἶλον.

Lemma om. Mediceus. 3 αὐτ. εἶλ. Mediceus; ἀνεῖλον αὐτοὺς  
 cet.

b

Cgl: Νυκτός γὰρ ἐπιτηρήσαντες αὐτοὺς ἀνεῖλον.

Cf. Medicum 861a.

863

gll. in DPPdW: σφαγαῖσι] Τοῖς τόποις τοῦ σώματος  
 ἐν αἷς καίριαι καὶ θανάσιμοι πληγαὶ γίνονται.

864

DPPdVXc: τοιάδ' ἐπ' ἐχθροῦς: Ἡ Ἀφροδίτη  
 ἐπιστάτης τῶν ἀφροδισίων ἐστίν· αὕτη γὰρ γάμων  
 ἔφορος, ἡδεῖας τὰς συνουσίας ποιούσα. νῦν δὲ λέγει  
 ὁ Προμηθεὺς ἐπὶ αἰτία θανάτου γένειοι Ἀφροδίτη  
 5 τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς (ἦγουν τοῖς τοῦ Αἰγύπτου τοῖς)·  
 ἐχθροὺς δὲ καλεῖ αὐτοὺς τούτους, ὡς καταγομένους  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ Διός. εἰποι δ' ἂν τις τοῦτο λεχθῆναι καὶ διὰ τὸν  
 Δία· οὗτος γὰρ ἐλύπει τότε τὸν Προμηθέα.

3 νῦν δὲ] νῦν οὖν PPD. 7-8 εἰποι... Προμ. soli habent PPD.

866a

gll. in BDPPdY: σύννευον] Τὸν Λυγγέα.

Λυγγέα: sic omnes.

[208]

b

Pgl: ἀπαμβλυθίσεται] Χανωθῇ, ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τοῦ  
 σιδήρου.

ἀπαμβλυθ: sic P in textu poetico (cf. var. lect. apud Dawe, p. 236).

c

Pgl (alterum): Γρ. ἀπαμβληθήσεται, ἦγουν ἐκκοπή-  
 σεται τοῦ φόνου.

d

gll. in PPD: Καὶ ἀσθενὴς μένη ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔρωτος.

869

Mediceus et gll. in BDPPdY (in hoc ad 866):  
 βασιλικὸν γένος] Ἀβαντα.

Sic Mediceus; τὸν Ἀβ. vel ἦγουν τὸν Ἀβ. cet.

871

PglYa: σπορᾶς κ.τ.λ.] Ἀπὸ τῶν ἐγγόνων τοῦ Ἀβαντος  
 μέλλει γενήσεσθαι ὁ Ἡρακλῆς.

872

κλεινός] Ὁ Ἡρακλῆς. Glossema in A (om. V; habent  
 DW).

874a

gll. in BC: Τιτανίς] Ἡ μία τῶν Τιτάνων.

b

Pgl: Τιτᾶνες ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς  
 Γῆς γεννηθέντες.

875a

Mediceus et Sj: Ὅπως δὲ ἔχω τύχης καὶ δι' ἣν  
 αἰτίαν λυθήσομαι, πολλοῦ λόγου ἂν εἴη τοῦτο.

Qui hoc scholium composuit fortasse ante oculos habebat ὅπως δ'  
 ἔχω, πῇ ταῦτα δὴ κ.τ.λ.; quam lectionem Triclinus (Smyth I,  
 p. 68) invenisse se autumat «ἐν τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν ἀντιγράφων».

b

(875-876) DPPdVXc: ὅπως δὲ χῶπῃ: Ὅπως δὲ λυθήσομαι  
 καὶ πῶς καὶ δι' ἣν αἰτίαν μακροῦ καὶ πολλοῦ λόγου  
 ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν.

Cf. Medicum 875a.

877a

Mediceus et gll. in BCDPPdW: ἐλελελελεῖ]  
 Ὁρηνῶδες ἐπίφθεγμα.

Inverso ordine habet C; ὁρηνητεῖον pro ὁρηνῶδες PPD.

[209]

b gl. in PPdW: Τοῦτο λόγος θρηνητικός· λέγει ἃ αὐτὸν τις στενοχωρούμενος καὶ επικαλῶν τινὰ ἐλπίαν εἰς ἔλεον.

878a Mediceus et gl. in BCW: σφάκελος Σπασμός τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου.

b PPd et Wmarg: σφάκελος· Ἰστέον ὅτι ὁ ἐγκεφαλος ἀεικνήςτός ἐστιν· ὅταν δὲ εἰς αὐτὸν γένηται πλεῖον θόρυβος ἢ κτύπος, τότε πάσχει σπασμὸν· καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ λέγεται καὶ ὁ σφάκελος, οἰοῦναι «σφάκελός τις ὢν, ἀπὸ τοῦ «σπῶ».

c P\*: «Τῷ σφακέλῳ τῶν γραμμάτων ἠνώχλησαν, ἤγουν ἐπιστημένως εἶδον, ἤρηνισαν.

Citatio satis manca e lexico quodam videtur esse sumpta.

d P\*SjXY: Σφάκελος νόσος· καὶ σφακελίζω· καὶ σφακελισμός ἡ παραπληξία καὶ ἡ σῆψις τῶν μυελῶν. γίνεται δὲ ἐκ τοῦ σφακελισμοῦ καὶ σπασμοῦ. λέγεται δὲ σφάκελος καὶ ὁ μέσος τῆς χειρὸς δάκτυλος. ἔγεται δὲ καὶ ὁ σφυγμός, καὶ ὁ παλμός, σφάκελον δ' ἐνοῖσι τὴν σῆψιν λέγουσι τῶν ὁστέων, καὶ σφακελίσαι τὸ κατασπῆναι καὶ ἀπονεκρωθῆναι. φάκελος δὲ ἡ συλλογὴ τῶν ξύλων.

Eadem fere leguntur in 1045b1-8, 1-6 σφάκελος ὁστέων· fere = Σοῦδα s.v. σφακελισμός, ad init. 2 παραπληξία παραπληγία P. 2 μυελῶν] μελῶν Y. 3 γίνεται... σπασμὸς om. P. 5 σφυγμός Dind.; σφυγμός nostri. 7 φάκελος Dind.; σφάκελος nostri. Post v. 8 Sj add. 1045b 8-11; vide ad eum locum

e [D: φρενοβλαβεῖς (sic). Fortasse huc spectat scholium codicis D 881d, ubi vide adn.]

679a Mediceus: ἀρδῖς Ἡ ἀκμή τοῦ πάθους.

b P\*: Ἀρδῖς τὸ ξίφος, τὸ «ἄρας» καὶ βλάβας «ἰδοῦν».

Eandem etymologiam profert Dgl.

c gl. in PPd: ἀρδῖς] Ξίφος, βέλος. ἡ ἀκμή τοῦ πάθους· ὁρμή.

1 ἡ... πάθους = Mediceum 879a. βέλος δὲ ὁρμή om Pd.

Mediceus: ἄπυρος; Ἡ πόλῳπυρος, διὰ τὸ σφοδρὸν πάθος, ἢ, πῦρ μὴ ἐξῆρυσσεν.

880a

1 ἡ πόλῳπ. Mediceus; ἡ πόλῳπ. com Vitell

b

CDPPdV et Wgl: ἄπυρος: Πόλῳπυρος, διὰ τὸ σφοδρὸν τοῦ πάθους καὶ πόλῳ· ἡ ἄπυρος, ἡ διακρῖσις ἐπιπλεῖν πρῶσα καὶ κατακτείνουσα, πῦρ δὲ μὴ ἐξῆρυσσεν.

Cf. Mediceum 880a.

c

gl. in DPPdW: ἄπυρος] Οὐ χαλκυνθεῖσα πυρ.

Similia sed corrupta (ὁ διὰ πυρὸς χαλκυνθεῖσα πυρ] Wgl)

881a

Mediceus: καρδία (sic) δὲ φάβω] Ἀντί τοῦ, παρὰ τὸν γίνεται ὑπὸ τοῦ φόβου.

2 γίνεται] -ομαι bene coni. Weckl. cf. lectionem codicum PPdYa in 881b.

b

CDPPdV Ya: καρδία δὲ φάβω] Ἀντί τοῦ, παρὰ τὸν γίνεται ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου· ἡ καρδία μου διακινεῖται ἐκ τοῦ φόβου λακτίζει, σφύζει, καὶ πάλλεται καὶ λακτίζει τὴν φρένα μου· περὶ γὰρ τὴν καρδίαν αἱ φρένες εἰσι τιναί 5 δὲ τὸ (λακτίζειν φρένας) φασὶν ἀντί τοῦ παρὰ τὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ πάθους.

Lemma: καρδία omnes. δὲ om. CPd. 1-2 Mediceum 881a 2 γίνεται] -ομαι PPdYa.

c

PPdYa (in his continuatur cum 881b): Φρόν δὲ ἐστὶν ὁμῆν τις διήκειν ἀπὸ τοῦ φάρυγγος μέχρι τῶν ὀστέων γαστρῶν μερῶν· διερχόμενος οὖν ἐνθὺν κακοῦσθαι, ὥστερ τι ζῶσας γίνεται, 8 καὶ διάφραγμα καλεῖται. 5 ἐστὶ δὲ μέσον τῶν ἀναπνευστικῶν καὶ τῶν θερμαστικῶν ἀναπνευστικὰ δὲ εἰσι πνεύμων, καρδία· θερμαστικὰ δὲ σπλῆν, ἥπαρ. μέχρις ἀν οὖν σφύζειται ἡ ὁμῆν αὐτοῦ. οὐ γιαννὶ τὸ ζῶον· ὅταν δὲ πάθῃ νοσήν, τότε παρὰ τὸν καὶ συμβαίνει ἡ φρενίτις νόσος· ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὰ 10 φρεναὶ τὰ τῆς βράχειας ὁπισθεν λέγονται.

d

D: Φρόν ἐστὶ τις ὁμῆν διήκειν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέχρι καὶ τοῦ ζώουτος· ἐνταῦθα δὲ περιεκτελεῖ μέχρι

τῶν μεταφρένων, διακρούμενος ὁ ὕμνη εἰς δύο, διαχωρίζων τὰ τε ἀναπνευστικά καὶ τὰ θρεπτικά. Ἐπὶ δὲ 5 παρασπασθῇ τι καὶ μεταπέσει, οὗτος τότε λέγεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος «φρενοβλαβής».

In D collocatur hoc scholium post *Prom.* 833-886, ante scholium 853a. Fortasse referri volebat librarius ad *Prom.* 878, ubi φρενοβλαβεῖς in textu poetico perperam scripsit pro φρενοπληγείς.

882

gll. in PPdW: τροχοδινεῖται | Δίκην τροχού συστρέφεται.

συστρέφ. P; στρέφ. Pd; δινεῖται W.

883a

Mediceus: Οὐκ εἰμι ἐν τῷ καθεστῶτι.

Adscriptum est ad *Prom.* 882; huc transposui, secutus et Paleii coniecturam et Wgl (883c, adn.).

b

Mediceus et gll. in PPdWY: δρόμου: Τῆς ὁρθῆς ὁδοῦ.

Lemma solus habet Mediceus.

c

gll. in PPdW: δρόμου | Τοῦ καθήκοντος.

Post hoc add. Wgl: οὐκ εἰμι ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι (cf. Mediceum 883a). Similia hic habent Bgl (τῆς καταστάσεως) et Cgl (τοῦ καθεστηκότος, τοῦ προσήκοντος).

884a

Mediceus: γλώσσης ἀκρατῆς | Ὑπὸ τῆς μανίας μὴ κατέχουσα τῆς γλώττης, ἀλλὰ παύουσα.

1 μανίας ex μανῆς correctum in Mediceo. 2 κατῆ. τῆς γλώττ. Mediceus. Verbum κατέχω cum genetivo haud raro ponitur inde ab Aristotele (LSJ s.v., I, 2); cuius rei ignarus, ut videtur, accusativum substituit auctor scholii 884b. 2 παύουσα suspectum; παραπαύουσα scripsit auctor scholii 884b; παύουσα coni. Bothe et Paley.

b

DPPdV: γλώσσης ἀκρατῆς: Ἦτοι ὑπὸ τῆς μανίας μὴ κατέχουσα τὴν γλῶτταν καὶ κυριεύουσα ταύτης, ἀλλὰ παραπαύουσα, ἄλως εἰμί.

Cf. Mediceum 884a, cum adn. 2 καὶ κυρ. ταῦτ.: sic P; om. D; τούτης tantum om. Pd; V hoc loco legi nequit.

885a (885-886) Mediceus: Τεταραγμένοι δὲ λόγοι ὡς ἔτυχε προσπαί-

ουσι τῷ τῶν κακῶν κλύδωνι· τουτέστιν, ὑπὸ ὁδύνης πολλὰ λαλῶ.

1-2 προσπαίουςι Mediceus; idem παίουςι in textu poetico (ubi παίουςι codd. plerique).

b (885-886) DPPdV: θολεροὶ δέ: Λόγοι δὲ θολεροί, καὶ ὕβριστικοὶ καὶ λυπηροὶ καὶ μάρανσιν ἐμποιοῦντες τῷ ἀκούοντι καὶ τῇξιν σαρκός, παίουςι, καὶ ὁρμῶσι καὶ μετὰ ὁρμῆς ἐκπέμπονται, πρὸς κύμασι τῆς ἑμῆς ἀτης (ἦτοι τῷ 5 κλύδωνι καὶ τῇ τρικυμῇ τῶν ἐμῶν κακῶν).

4-5 τῷ... κακῶν: cf. Mediceum 885a, med.

c

PPd: παύουσι | Παύουσι τὸν ἀέρα, ἡ ἐκρίπτονται.

887a (887-893) ἡ σοφὸς ἡ σοφὸς ἦν: Ὁ χορὸς φησι τοῦτο· «ὄντως σοφὸς ἦν ὅστις πρῶτος ἐν διανοίᾳ ἐβάστασε καὶ ἐν γλώσσῃ διεμυθολόγησε, καὶ εἶπεν, ὅτι καταπολὺ κάλλιστόν ἐστι τὸ τινὰ γυναικὰ συνελθεῖν νομίμῳ, ὁμοίῳ αὐτῇ (ἦγγουν, ἐὰν ἡ πένησις καὶ εὐτελής, ἵνα συνέλθῃ ἀνδρὶ ὁμοίῳ), 5 ἡ καὶ τὸ ἐκαστον ἄνδρα συνελθεῖν γυναικὶ ὁμοίᾳ ἑκείνῃ κατὰ τὸν βίον καὶ τὴν διαγωγὴν». τοῦτο δὲ λέγει ὁ χορὸς διὰ τὴν Ἰώ, ἰδὼν αὐτὴν πάσχουσαν μυρία κακὰ διὰ τὸ σχεῖν ἐραστὴν τὸν πρῶτιστον τῶν θεῶν Δία, ἄνθρωπον οὖσαν φθαρτὴν. ἀκαλὸν οὖν, φησὶν, αἰκαστον τῶν ἀνθρώπων καθεύσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν (ἦτοι ὁμοίως ἑαυτῷ), καὶ κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ εὐτέλειαν εἰς 10 γάμον συνελθεῖν· καὶ μὴτε τὸν ὄντα χερνήταν (ἦτοι ταπεινὸν καὶ ἀσπῆμον καὶ τῶν κάτω) ἐπιθυμῆσαι γάμον τῶν θρυπομένων καὶ τρυφῶντων τῷ πλούτῳ, μῆτε μεγαλουργοῦντων τῷ γένει». A (contuli et D).

1-2 ὄντως σοφὸς ἦν soli habent CD et (?) V. 4 καὶ εὐτελής... ὁμοίῳ πένει, εἰ δὲ πλούσια, πλούσιω PPd. 5-6 κατὰ... διαγωγὴν κατὰ τὸ γένος καὶ κατὰ τὸν πλοῦτον PPd. 8 φθαρτὴν: finis scholii in D. 10-12 καὶ μῆτε... τῷ γένει longe diversa praebent PPd; vide 887c. 11 τρυφῶντων: cf. Mediceum 891. 12 post τῷ γένει add. CV: ἦτοι εὐγενῶν. Sequitur in BXY sch. 893a, nullo intervallo. In CDV sequitur 887b.

b (887-890) CDPSjVXc: \*ΑΛΛΩΣ· τὸν Πιττακὸν λέγει· ὅν ποτε τις διαζόμενος ὑπὸ δύο γυναικῶν, τῆς μὲν μίαν οὐσίας πλούσιας καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γένους ἀξίας, τῆς δ' ἑτέρας πενεστεράς καὶ τοῦ γένους αὐτοῦ ἀξίας, καὶ ἀπορῶν 5 ποίας ἂν κληθεῖ ἀνὴρ, ἠρώτησε ποῖα χρῆσται γυναικί. τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος «μέτρη πρὸς τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς πλησίον ἡμῶν τοὺς βέμβικας παίζοντας (ὅ ἐστι τὰς στρόμβας),

- καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν μαθήσῃ ποῖα ἂν χρησαιο γυναικῖν, [καὶ]  
 ἀπελθὼν ἐκεῖνος ἤκροάσαστο τῶν παιδῶν λεγόντων πρὸς  
 10 τὴν οἰκίαν στρόμβον, «τὴν καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἔλαιον»· καὶ  
 αἰσθόμενος τοῦ λόγου τῶν παιδῶν τὴν μὲν πλουσιωτέραν  
 ἀφῆκε, τῇ δὲ πενεστέρᾳ ἐχρησαστο γυναικί, τῇ καὶ τοῦ  
 γένους αὐτοῦ ἀέλιχ.  
 τοῦτο οὖν ὁ χορὸς ἐνθυμούμενος λέγει ὅτι σοφὸς ἦν  
 15 ἐκεῖνος ὁ εἰπὼν τὸ ἐπὶ μακρῷ χρόνῳ καὶ ἀριστεῦναι  
 καὶ εὐημερεῖν αὐτούς, τοὺς τοῖς ἀέλοις τοῦ γένους αὐτῶν  
 ἐπιγαμβρεύοντας. ἐὰν γὰρ καὶ ἡ Ἰὼ συνεμίγῃ τινὶ ἀνδρὶ  
 ἀέλιχ ὄντι τοῦ γένους αὐτῆς, καὶ πόρρω τῆς μίξεως τοῦ  
 Διός, οὐκ ἂν νῦν ἐπλανέτο.

1-13 inveniuntur haec etiam in cod. T (Smyth [x], p. 69). Eadem fabula diversis verbis narratur apud Diogenem Laertium (I, 79-80), citato Callimachi Epigr. I; et rursus in scholio inedito codicis Ea ad hunc locum, quod paraphrasis versuum Callimacheorum esse videtur. 1 ἄλλας CDV; lemma ἡ σοφὸς ἡ σοφὸς ἦν habet P, qui hoc scholium anteposit scholio 887a. 3 καὶ... ἀέλιχ plerique; fortasse secludenda (cf. v. 4); ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν, tantum, Sj. 7 τὰς στρόμβους CVXc; τὰς στρόμβους (sic) DP; οἱ στρόμβοι Sj. 8 αὐτῶν CSjXc; οὐ DP; V legi nequit. 8 καὶ om. Sj, recte. 9-10 πρὸς... στρόμβον(sic) πρὸς ἀλλήλους Sj. 11 τῶν παιδῶν Xc; τοῦ παιδὸς CDPV; om. Sj, fortasse recte. 15-17 qui haec scripsit fortasse ὁ κηρύσσας pro τὸ κηρύσσει legit in Prom. 890. 16 αὐτοὺς omnes (om. Dind.). 17 ἐὰν omnes. 18 ἀέλιχ PSj; καὶ ἀέλιχ cet.

- c PPD haec substituunt pro 887a 10-12 καὶ μήτε... τῷ  
 γένει: — καὶ μήτε γάμου τῶν θρυπομένων καὶ τρυ-  
 φόντων τῷ πλούτῳ ἐπαυμῆσαι τὸν ὄντα χερνήτην  
 (ἵγγον τὸν ταπεινὸν καὶ εὐτελῆ καὶ ἄσημον καὶ τῶν  
 5 κάτω), μήτε τῶν μεγαλυχορούντων τῷ γένει (ἵτοι τῶν  
 εὐγενῶν). ἦν γὰρ καὶ ἡ Ἰὼ πόρρω τῆς μίξεως ἦν τοῦ  
 Διός, οὐκ ἂν νῦν τοσαῦτα δεινὰ ἐπασχευ.

6 εὐγενῶν: cf. var. lect. codicum CV in 887a12. 6-7 cf. 887b  
 17-19. 6 Ἰὼ: sic PPD.

888a gll. in BPPd: δς πρῶτος? "Ἦγουν ὁ Πιττακός.

b Bgl: δς πρῶτος? "Ἀναχρονισμός.

c Mediceus: ἐβάστασε? "Ἐδοκίμασεν· ἀεπεῖ μέγα τόξον  
 ἐβάστασε καὶ ἔθε πάντην.

Od. 21. 405.

- d gll. in P et (partim) Pd: "Ἐνεκωμόνησεν· ἀντὶ τοῦ  
 (αἰτεῖν)· ἐνόησεν· ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀδύργου.

890a Mediceus: ὡς τὸ κηδεύειν. Καὶ Πινδαρος· ἀγρή δὲ  
 καθ' ἑαυτὸν παντὸς ὁρᾶν μέτρον· εὐνοὶ δὲ παρὰ τρεῖς·  
 ἐς κακότητά τε ἀθρόον ἐβαλον.»

Sic scripsit et interpanxit Mediceus. In libris Pindariis plerisque  
 (Pylh. 2. 34 sq.) αὐτὸν legitur pro ἐαυτὸν, αἰεῖ insertitur ante  
 παντὸς, τε post κακότητά (sic) omittitur

- b Mediceus (in altero margine) καθ' ἑαυτὸν? Κατὰ τὰ  
 ἔθια μέτρα.

891 Mediceus gl et Bgl: διαθρυπομένων? "Ἐντρυφόντων.

Similia exhibent gll. in DPPdW (τρυφόντων) et C (διατρυφόντων).

893a χερνήταν: Εὐτελῆ· ἔστι δὲ τροπικὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀθρόων γυναικῶν, ζίπερ  
 οἰκείας μογοῦσαι χερσὶ καὶ νήθουσαι ἔρια ἢ λίνον, ἐκταῖς ἐκ τούτων  
 κομίζονται τροφήν. A.

Hoc loco in re consentiunt omnes nostri, in verbis valde inter  
 se dissentiunt. Recensionem PPD secutus sum paulo planiorem  
 ceteris. 1 continuatur cum 887a BXV, his verbis: τὸ δὲ χερνήτην  
 τροπικὸν ἔστι κ.τ.λ. 2 ἔρια ἢ soli habent PPD. 3 post τροφὴν  
 quaedam add. V; vide 893b.

- b V (continuatur cum 893a): "ἈΛΛΩΣ· κυρίως δὲ ἐπὶ  
 γυναικὶ ἡ νήθουσα ταῖς χερσὶ τὰ πρὸς τροφὴν κομίζεται.

c P\*: Τὸν εὐτελῆ καὶ διὰ τῶν χειρῶν νήθοντα, ὃ ἔστιν  
 ἐργαζόμενον.

d Pgl: Ταπεινὸν καὶ εὐτελῆ καὶ ἄσημον, πτωχόν, χειρο-  
 τέχνην.

894a (894-900, 902-903) μήποτ' ὦ Μοῖραι: "Ὁ χορὸς φησι. βλέπων τὴν  
 Ἰὼ κακῶς πάσχουσαν διὰ τὸ ἐραστήναι αὐτῆς τὸν Δία· αἰθε. ὦ Μοῖραι,  
 μὴ ἴδοιτέ με ποτὲ ὑπάρχουσαν ἐνέπειραν, καὶ σύγκοιτον, τοῦ Διός  
 (ἵτοι μὴ ἐραστῆί μου ὁ Ζεὺς συνέτα·) μηδὲ πλασθῆναι, καὶ προσπλάσσω  
 5 καὶ προσεργίσσω, ἐν τινι γαμέτῃ τῶν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ (ἵτοι τινὶ οὐρανίῳ θεῷ  
 ἔχοντι γυναῖκα· τοῦτο γὰρ ἔστι τὸ ἀγαμέταρ). ἦ, μηδὲ δι' ἔχθρας γενόμην  
 τινὶ ὁμεινέτιδι τινὸς τῶν οὐρανίων. φοβοῦμαι γὰρ βλέπουσα τὴν τῆς

Ἰοὺς παρθένων τὴν ἀστεργάνορα (ἣν οὐ στέργει ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς γενόμενος·  
 ἢ τὴν ὑπὸ ἀρσένων λίαν στεργομένην) τῷ γάμῳ τῷ τοῦ Διὸς θαπτομένην  
 10 καὶ θαπνομένην, ἐν ἀλγυαῖαις καὶ πλάναις πόνων δυσπλάγγνοις Ἦρας  
 (ἥτοι ἀφορτοῖς, ἀς οὕτως ὑπενεργεῖν ἐν τοῖς ἐκντοῖς σπλάγγνοις ὑποί-  
 σται), μὴδὲ ὁ ἔρωσ τῶν κραιπνῶν θεῶν ἐπίδοι μεν. εἴτα παρακαταίων,  
 ἐπερμηνεύων τὸ «ἔρωσ», φησὶν ὅτι «τὸ δῆμα φημί θεῶν ἀφικτον, οὐ καὶ  
 πολλὰ μηχανησαμένη οὐκ ἐκφεύξομαι». A (contuli et D).

Lemma: μήποτ' semel omnes nostri (μηδέποτ' V). Verba τὸ δὲ  
 praefigunt BX. 4 πλασθεῖν omnes nostri hic et in textu  
 poetico (Prom. 897), exceptis fortasse V et certe W, qui πλαθεῖν  
 in textu poetico. 6 μὴδὲ μὴ BXY. 7 ὁμνεύει BCP (-δὲ  
 supra lineam) XY; ὁμνεύει (sic) DPdV. 7 οὐρανῶν οὐρανίων  
 CV. Totus locus 6-7 μὴδὲ... οὐρανῶν hoc significare videtur  
 «utinam ne cui uxori cuiusquam caelestium odio sim», πλασθεῖν  
 fortasse pro «in bello appropinquem» accepto, γαμέτω autem pro  
 γαμέτω. Quae licet absurde dicta sint, iniuria mutaverunt edd  
 (ὁμνεύει τῶν τῶν οὐρανῶν). 8-9 = Medicum 894a. 10  
 θαπτομένην Ἦρας CDV; τῆς Ἦρ. θυσίᾳ. PPd; θαπτομένην Ἦρας  
 BXY. 11-12 ὑπολαίπει plerique et Pto; δυνήσεται PPD. 12  
 μὴδὲ... ἐπίδοι μεν: cf. Medicum 902b. 13-14 οὐ... ἐκφεύξομαι  
 BXY; ὅπερ οὐκ ἐκφεύξομαι καὶ περ μηχανησαμένη πολλὰ P; καὶ πολλὰ  
 μηχανησαμένη οὐκ ἐκ σκορπίου (?) φεύξομαι DV; locum om. CPd

ζομένην C; Γρ. θαπνομένην (sic), θαμζομένην P;  
 Διαμζομένην V.

In textu poetico θαπτομένην scribunt omnes nostri praeter Pd  
 (θαπνομένην).

901

Mediceus: ὁμολογῶ Ἰσος.

902a

Pgl: οὐ δέδωκα Καὶ φοβοῦμαι τοῦτο ὅτε οὐδὲ μέλλω  
 ποτὲ ποιῆσαι τοῦτο <τὸ> ἔθος παλαιῶν σοφῶν.

Contuli et Pa. 2 τὸ supplie.

b

Mediceus: μὴδὲ κραιπνῶν Μὴδὲ ἐπίδοι με ὁ ἔρωσ  
 κραιπνῶν θεῶν, ὅς ἐστιν ἀφικτον δῆμα.

c

Xmarg: Εἴθε μὴ δὲ προσβλέψαι με δῆμα ἀφικτον  
 καὶ ἔρωσ κραιπνῶν θεῶν.

904a

Mediceus: ἀπαλειμῶς Ὁ πρὸς κραιπνῶν πάλειος  
 ἀκαταμάχητος.

= 904f, fin. Verbum ἀκαταμάχητος praebent et gll. in CPPdWX.

b ἀπορα πόριμος: Οἶον, οὗτος ὁ πόριμος ὁ ἐρωτικός πόριμος ἐστὶ καὶ  
 πόρον διδούς καὶ εἰς τὰ ἀπορα, καὶ οἶον εἰπεῖν καὶ τοῖς ἀδυνάτοις  
 ἐπιχειρῶν. ἀψάουσαι γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἀψάουτων οἷς λήγον οἱ ἐσθλαῖον.  
 A (contuli et Dnc).

3 citatio videtur esse, fortasse proverbii. Pro ἀψάουτων  
 ὀφθαλμοὶ scribit Nc: σφαιροειδέων οἱ λήγον ὀφθαλμοί. In fine  
 add. quaedam CDPPd; vide 904d.

c

Mediceus: ἀπορα πόριμος Πόριμος αὐτοῖς.

An debuit αὐταῖς, sc. ταῖς Ὀδυσσείοις?

d

CDPPd (in his continuatur cum 904b): ἈΛΛΩΣ·  
 ἰσχυρὸς εἰς τὸ ποιεῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπόρους καὶ μὴ  
 δυναμένους μηχανῇ τινι εὐρεῖσθαι τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι  
 τοῦ κακοῦ, ἥγον τῆς ἐρωτοληψίας.

3 μηχαν. τιν. εὐρεῖσθαι εὐρεῖν τινι μηχανῇ PPd. 3-4 τοῦ (καὶ D)  
 ἐρωτοῦ εἰς ἀπαλλαγὴν τοῦ τῆς ἐρωτοληψίας κακοῦ PPd.

Ἰοὺς παρθένων τὴν ἀστεργάνορα (ἣν οὐ στέργει ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς γενόμενος·  
 ἢ τὴν ὑπὸ ἀρσένων λίαν στεργομένην) τῷ γάμῳ τῷ τοῦ Διὸς θαπτομένην  
 10 καὶ θαπνομένην, ἐν ἀλγυαῖαις καὶ πλάναις πόνων δυσπλάγγνοις Ἦρας  
 (ἥτοι ἀφορτοῖς, ἀς οὕτως ὑπενεργεῖν ἐν τοῖς ἐκντοῖς σπλάγγνοις ὑποί-  
 σται), μὴδὲ ὁ ἔρωσ τῶν κραιπνῶν θεῶν ἐπίδοι μεν. εἴτα παρακαταίων,  
 ἐπερμηνεύων τὸ «ἔρωσ», φησὶν ὅτι «τὸ δῆμα φημί θεῶν ἀφικτον, οὐ καὶ  
 πολλὰ μηχανησαμένη οὐκ ἐκφεύξομαι». A (contuli et D).

Lemma: μήποτ' semel omnes nostri (μηδέποτ' V). Verba τὸ δὲ  
 praefigunt BX. 4 πλασθεῖν omnes nostri hic et in textu  
 poetico (Prom. 897), exceptis fortasse V et certe W, qui πλαθεῖν  
 in textu poetico. 6 μὴδὲ μὴ BXY. 7 ὁμνεύει BCP (-δὲ  
 supra lineam) XY; ὁμνεύει (sic) DPdV. 7 οὐρανῶν οὐρανίων  
 CV. Totus locus 6-7 μὴδὲ... οὐρανῶν hoc significare videtur  
 «utinam ne cui uxori cuiusquam caelestium odio sim», πλασθεῖν  
 fortasse pro «in bello appropinquem» accepto, γαμέτω autem pro  
 γαμέτω. Quae licet absurde dicta sint, iniuria mutaverunt edd  
 (ὁμνεύει τῶν τῶν οὐρανῶν). 8-9 = Medicum 894a. 10  
 θαπτομένην Ἦρας CDV; τῆς Ἦρ. θυσίᾳ. PPd; θαπτομένην Ἦρας  
 BXY. 11-12 ὑπολαίπει plerique et Pto; δυνήσεται PPD. 12  
 μὴδὲ... ἐπίδοι μεν: cf. Medicum 902b. 13-14 οὐ... ἐκφεύξομαι  
 BXY; ὅπερ οὐκ ἐκφεύξομαι καὶ περ μηχανησαμένη πολλὰ P; καὶ πολλὰ  
 μηχανησαμένη οὐκ ἐκ σκορπίου (?) φεύξομαι DV; locum om. CPd

b

Pgl: Ἡ αἰμοῖραι λεγέων ἀντὶ τοῦ ἔθορος συνουσιῶν  
 ἢ αἰνάνταρον τῶν λεγέων τοῦ Διὸς.

898a

Mediceus: ἀστεργάνορα Ἡν οὐ στέργει ὁ γενόμενος  
 αὐτῆς ἀνὴρ· ἢ τὴν ὑπὸ ἀρσένων στεργομένην.

2 post ἡ litterae erasae circiter duo; fortasse τὴν (Weckl.). 2  
 post ἀρσένων videtur supplendum esse λαν ex 894a9 (ita iam  
 Heimsoeth). μὴ supplebat Paley. Cf. 898b.

b

DXc(continuatur cum 894a): ἈΛΛΩΣ· ἣν οὐ στέργει  
 ὁ γενόμενος αὐτῆς ἀνὴρ· ἢ τὴν ὑπὸ ἀρσένων στεργο-  
 μένην· ἢ τὴν μὴ στεργουσαν καὶ ἀγαπῶσαν τοὺς ἀνδράς.

1-3 = Medicum 898a, ubi vide adn., et 894a8-9. 1 ἄλλως  
 solus habet D. 3 μὴ solus habet Xc.

899a

Mediceus: γάμῳ θαπτομένην Ἀμα τῷ γάμῳ. λείπει  
 γὰρ τὸ αἶμα.

b

gll. ad γάμῳ θαπτομένην Κενθονεύουσαν B; Μερ-

D (post 904f) et PPd (in his continuatur cum 904d):  
 "ΑΛΛΩΣ· πολυπόλεμος οὗτος ἔστιν ὁ ἔρως καὶ πόλεμος  
 ἀπόρων, τουτέστι χαλεπὸν καὶ μεγάλων κακῶν, ἐν οἷς  
 οὐκ ἔστι πόρον εὐρεῖν.

3-4 ἐν οἷς... εὐρεῖν om. D.

D (post 904d) et P (in hoc continuatur cum 904c):  
 "ΑΛΛΩΣ· ἀπορος πρὸς ἀπορίαν, ὅ ἐστι πολλὴν ἔχων  
 ἀπορίαν. ὅτι ὁ πρὸς κρείσσονας πόλεμος ἀκαταμά-  
 χητος.

1 ἔλλως solus habet D. 1 ἀπορος: sic nostri. 3 ὁ πρὸς...  
 ἀκαταμάχ.: = Mediceum 904a.

Bgl: ἀπορα... (905) γενοίμαν' Ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ θεοῦ  
 ἔφη τις σοφὸς ὡς οὐ νοοῦμεν ἄλλο τι εἰ μὴ μόνον ἀκατα-  
 λήψαν καὶ ἀπειρίαν.

Protagorae fortasse doctrinae reminiscit (cf. Diels-Kranz 80  
 Protagoras B4), quamvis philosophi illius verbis non utatur;  
 ἀκαταλήψια enim vel Scepticum vel Stoicum sapit.

907 (907-925) ἡ μὴν ἐτι Ζεὺς: "Ὅπερ προείρηκεν ὁ Προμηθεὺς ἐν οἷς ἔλεγεν  
 ὅτι ὁ Ζεὺς ἐκβληθήσεται τῆς βασιλείας εἰς γάμον συνελθὼν τῇ Θέτιδι,  
 τοῦτο καὶ ἐνταῦθα πάλιν φησί. λέγει οὖν ἐτι ὅπως δὴ ὁ Ζεὺς, καίπερ  
 αὐθιγῆς καὶ ἐκπληρόμενος ὧν καὶ ὑπέρπονος, ἔσται ταπεινός· ἐτοιμάζεται  
 5 γὰρ γάμον γαμεῖν ὅς αὐτὸν τῆς βασιλείας ῥίψει· καὶ τότε πληρωθήσεται  
 ἡ τοῦ Κρόνου κατάρτα, ἣν εἶπεν ἐπ' αὐτῷ τῷ Διὶ ἐκπίπτειν τῶν μακρο-  
 χρόνων καὶ παλαιῶν θρόνων τῆς βασιλείας ἀποροπῇ δέ, καὶ ἐκφυγῇ καὶ  
 φύλαξιν, τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰρημένου γάμου κακοπαθεῖων μελλουσῶν ἐπελθεῖν  
 αὐτῷ οὐδεὶς τῶν θεῶν ἰσχύσει ἀποδεῖξαι χωρὶς ἐμοῦ· ἐγὼ ταῦτα γινώσκω,  
 10 καὶ ποῶν τρόπον γενήσεται. πρὸς ταῦτα νῦν καθήστω ἐν τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς καὶ  
 τῆς γῆς ὑπεραίρονόμοις τόποις (ἔχουν ἐν τῷ ὑψηλῷ Ὀλύμπῳ) πιστὸς καὶ  
 θαρρῶν (ἡ "πιστός", ἔχουν περίπυστος καὶ διάδηλος καὶ ἐντιμος ἐν  
 βρονταῖς, ἔχουν διὰ τὸ ποιεῖν βροντὰς μεγάλυνόμενος) καὶ ἐκπέμπων  
 βέλος πύρρον, καὶ πυρὸς πνέον (λέγει δὲ τὸν κεραυνόν). οὐδὲν γὰρ ταῦτα  
 15 αὐτῷ βροθήσει εἰς τὸ μὴ καταπεσεῖν πτώματα ἀνυπομνήνητα καὶ ἀφόρητα·  
 τοιοῦτον ἀντίπαλον νῦν εὐτεπέττει αὐτὸς ἑαυτῷ, ὅστις καὶ ὑπὲρ κεραυνῶν  
 καταφύζει αὐτὸν, καὶ τὴν γενναῖον κτύπον τῆς βροντῆς, καὶ τὴν τρίαναν,  
 αἰχμήν τὴν Ποσειδῶνος, δὲ ἣν σάουει τὴν γῆν, διασκεδάσει καὶ ἀφανίσει

καὶ διαλύσει. λέγει δὲ ἐν ἑμέλλε γενήσεται ὁ Ζεὺς ταπεινός τῇ Θέτιδι.  
 A (contuli et D).

1-3 ἡ μὴν... φησί om. BXY. 1-2 τοῦτο ἔστιν καὶ... Prom.  
 764-768. 7 ἐκφυγῇ, ἀπο· PPd. 8 μελλουσῶν μελλούσας, IV.

τῶν μελλόντων PPd. 10-13 ex his arguitur in Prom. 100, fin., non  
 modo τούτοις legisse scholiastam, sed etiam in 904d, ubi  
 quod verbo τόποις interpretatur; fortasse τῶν τοῦ Prom. 20, ubi  
 τόπω perperam pro πάγῳ scriptis ipse Mediceus et 904. 204.45  
 τοῦ πάγου καὶ τοῦ τόπου). Huius lectionis nullum vestigium exstat  
 in textu poetico nostrorum codicum. Item in Prom. 101, ubi non

modo πιστός legit scholiasta, sed etiam πιστός, unde πιστός in  
 textu scripsit solus ex nostris P. 14 πύρρον DDPd' προσπύρον  
 BXY; om. C. 14 καὶ πυρὸς πνέον BVXY, om. et 19  
 συμμυγέας] μυγέας CDV.

909

gll. in DPWX: γάμον γαμεῖν' Ἀττικισμός.

915

Mediceus: χῶ (sic) τρόπῳ] Καὶ ὦ τρόπῳ.

916a

B\*P\*: Καθήσθω· κανόνισον· ἔξω... τὸ τρίτον ῥῥῳ  
καὶ καθήσθω.

Prima et ultima verba tantum refero, ut exstant in B

b

Mediceus: πεδασοῖς κτύποις] Τῇ βροντῇ καὶ τῷ  
κεραυνῷ.

c

marg. in PPd: Τῇ βροντῇ καὶ τῷ κεραυνῷ· ἡ τοῖς  
ἐμοῖς δεσμοῖς.1 = Mediceus 916b. 1-2 ἡ... δεσμοῖς: an spectant haec  
ad Prom. 133, ubi in vinciendo Prometheo κτυποῦν ἔχω λέλυτος  
facta esse dicitur?

d

gl. manu recentiore insertum in Mediceo: πεδασοῖς  
'Υψηλοῖς τόποις.

Vide 907.10-13, adn.

919

Mediceus et gll. in BCDPPdWY: οὐκ ἀνσχέτα] Μὴ  
δυναμένα ἐπανορθωθῆναι.Vix dubium quin in commentario A exstiterit hoc glossema, quam-  
vis a VX omittatur. In textu poetico οὐκ ἰσχυρά legisse scholiastam  
suspiciatur Weckl.

921a

gll. in DPPdW: ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῶ] Ἀττικόν.

b

Cgl: Ὑπέρβατον κατὰ λέξιν.

c

P\*Ya: Σημείωσαι ὅτι διαφέρει τὸ καθ' ὑπέρθεσιν  
 ὑπέρβατον τοῦ κατὰ παρένθεσιν, ὅτι τὸ μὲν καθ'  
 ὑπέρθεσιν κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ ἀρθρον ἔστιν ἢ τὴν πρόθεσιν,  
 ὅς ἐνταῦθα· τὸ δὲ γε κατὰ παρένθεσιν (ὅπερ καὶ  
 5 μισμεβόλημα λέγεται), τὸ διὰ μέσου λεγόμενον.

In ima pagina adiecit P, nullo lemmate vel signo appicto; iuxta  
 Prom. 918 adscriptis Ya; huc tamen referendum, cf. 921b.

d

Mediceus: δυσμαχώτατον τέρας] Τὸν τεχνησόμενον  
 ἐξ αὐτοῦ.

922 (922-925) CDDPVXaYa: δς δὴ κεραυνού: Ταῦτα αἰνιγματωδῶς

φησί, καὶ διὰ τοὺς Κύκλωπας τὸν Βρόντην καὶ τὸν  
 Στερόπτην, οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν τοῦ Κρόνου, τοῦ πατρὸς  
 τοῦ Διὸς. εἶχον δὲ πρὸς ἓνα μόνον ὀφθαλμὸν τοῖς μετώ-  
 5 ποῖς. οὗς ὁ Κρόνος μὲν τῷ Ταρτάρῳ προσέδωκεν, ὡς  
 ἐπιβούλους πτοούμενος, ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς τῆς βασιλείας κρα-  
 τήσας τὸν μὲν πατέρα Κρόνον εἰς Τάρταρον κατὰγει,  
 τοὺς δὲ εἰρημένους ἀνάγει καὶ συνεγροῦς τοῦ κράτους  
 ἐσχέκει, τὸν μὲν βροντὴν μηχανώμενον αὐτῷ, τὸν δὲ

10 ἀστραπὴν, εἰς ἐκφόρησιν τῶν ἐτέρων πάντων θεῶν.

φησὶν οὖν ὁ Προμηθεὺς ὅτι ὁ μέλλων γεννηθῆναι ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ Διὸς συνευνασθέντος τῇ Θέτιδι καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν  
 Στερόπτην καὶ τὸν Βρόντην ἔσται. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὤφειτο καὶ  
 τὸν Ποσειδῶνα βοηθῆσαι αὐτῷ τῷ Διί, ὡς ἀδελφόν  
 15 αὐτοῦ ὄντα, φησὶν ὅτι οὐδὲ ἢ τὴν γῆν σωλεύουσα  
 τρῖαινα τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἔσται τῷ Διί εἰς βοήθειαν·

τρῖαινα δὲ λέγουσι κρατεῖν τὸν Ποσειδῶνα, ἢ διὰ τὸ  
 τρίτον στοιχεῖον εἶναι αὐτόν, ἢ διὰ τὸ εἰς τρία διαι-  
 20 ρεῖσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ· εἰς ποτάμιον, εἰς θαλάσσιον, καὶ εἰς  
 αἰμνάζον.

Fortasse scholiastae A debetur. 1-10 de Cyclopius Bronte  
 et Sterope vide et 351a5 sqq. 4-5 πρὸς ἓνα . . . μετώποις CDVXa;  
 ἓνα ὀφθαλμὸν ἔνα ἐν (om. Pd) τοῖς μετώποις PPDYa. 9 βροντῇ]  
 Βρόντην hoc accentu CDXa.

925a

Pgl: τρῖαιναν] Ἀλληγορωδῶς· τὴν τρικυμῖαν.

925b-932

SCHOLIA IN PROMETHEUM

b

Wmarg.: Τῷ γὰρ Ποσειδῶνι ἀνατίθηναι ἐν ταῖς χειρσὶ  
 τρῖαιναν, δι' ἧς σείει τὴν γῆν.

926a

gll. in BCPDdWY: πταίσας] Προσκορούσας.

Ad hoc τῷ γάμῳ add. C; καὶ ἀμαρτήσας add. P

b

P marg: «Προσέπτωτο τῷ λίθῳ», ἤγουν «πρὸς τῷ  
 λίθῳ ἔπαισσε».

Sic P. Pro προσέπτωτο lege προσέπτεισε, ut congruat cum textu  
 poetico adnotatio et sensus demum fiat.

928a

(928-931) σύ θην ἀ χρήσεις: Ὁ χορὸς ἀκούων τοῦ Προμηθεὺς κακὰ  
 προλέγοντος περὶ τοῦ Διὸς, φησὶ πρὸς αὐτόν· «σύ δὲ, ὦ Προμηθεῦ, ταῦτα  
 ἐπιγλωσσῇ (ἦτοι λέγεις καὶ στέρφεις ἐν γλώττῃ) ἀ θέλεις καὶ ἀποδέχῃ·  
 ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς φησὶ πρὸς τὸν χορόν· «ταῦτα λέγω ὥστε μέλλει γενέσθαι·  
 5 σὺν τούτοις καὶ ἀ βούλομαι παθεῖν αὐτὸν τὸν Διαν. ὁ δὲ χορὸς φησὶν· καὶ  
 ἐνδέχεται ποτε προσδοκῆσαι τινὰ δεσπότην τοῦ Διὸς;» ὁ δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν·  
 «οὐ μόνον ἄλλοι κυριεύουσιν αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλους πόνους ἔχει δυσχε-  
 ρεστότερος καὶ χαλεπωτέρος». A (contuli et D).

3 post ἀ add. Pp: χρήσεις, ἤγουν ἀ.

b

Mediceus: σύ θην κ.τ.λ.] Κατὰ ἐρώτησιν.

c

Mediceus: ἐπιγλωσσῇ] Τῇ γλώττῃ κατηγορεύει· ἐποι-  
 ωνίζη κατὰ τοῦ Διὸς ἀ βούλει γενέσθαι αὐτῷ.

931

DPPdVW\*: ἀλόφος ὁ ἄνω τένων, ἦτοι ὁ περὶ τὸν  
 τράχηλον ἄνωθεν· ὅθεν καὶ τὸ «καταλοφάδαι» ἐν  
 Ὀδυσσεείᾳ, καὶ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ τὸ αὐτὸ ζυγῶ νότον  
 εὐλόφος φέρεται, ὡς λόφος ἐν τοῖς ζώοις ὄντος τοῦ κατὰ  
 5 τὸν τράχηλον μέρους, ᾧ ἐπικεῖται ὁ ζυγός.

2 καταλοφάδια omnes nostri, et aliquot codices Homen (10 d 160,  
 ubi legitur plerique καταλοφάδια). 3-4 cf. Soph. Antae 201-2,  
 ubi codd. οὐδ' ὀπὸ ζυγῶ λόφον διεκίω; εἶχον; vide Jebb ad loc., et  
 Eustathium ad Od. 10. 160. 3 ζυγῶ DW; ἄν cet. 4 εὐλόφος  
 W ut vid.; εὐλόφος D; εὐλόφος cet.

932

(932-933) DPPdV: πῶς οὐχὶ παρβείε: «Πῶς οὐχὶ φοβῇ τοιαῦτα  
 ὑβριστικὰ λόγια κατὰ τοῦ Διὸς πέμψαντος τῆς Ἰδίας

γλώττην; ὁ δὲ Προμηθεύς φησι· «ὦ αἰ ποβοίμην  
ἐγώ, ὦ οὐ πεπρωμένον ἔστιν ἀποθανεῖν»;

Fortasse scholiastae A debetur

934

CDPPdV: ἄλλ' ἄθλον αὖ σοι: 'Αλλὰ καὶ εἰ μὴ ἔστι  
σοι πεπρωμένον ἀποθανεῖν, πόροι καὶ παράσχοι καὶ  
δώσει σοι πόνον ἀλγίω καὶ ἀλγεινότερον καὶ λυπρότερον  
τοῦτον οὐ νῦν πάσχεις.

ὡς περ δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ βασιλῆος κλίνεται, καὶ ὁ  
ἐπὶ τοῦ καλλίνους, ἔχουσι δὲ τὰς αἰτιατικὰς  
καὶ καλλίω, οὕτω καὶ τὸ «ἀλγίω» αἰτιατικὴ  
ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλγίω εὐθείας.

! isse scholiastae A debetur. Lemma: αἱ omnes nostri; idem  
et ibi praebent in textu poetico DW et Pto. Cf. varietatem  
lectionum apud Dawe, p. 239. 8 post εὐθείας add. PPd: ἥς ἡ

935

Mediceus: ὁ δ' οὐκ ποιεῖται] Οὕτως υπερφάνως καὶ  
καταφάνως εἰπών.

936a

CDP\*VYa τὴν 'Αδράστειαν: 'Η τὴν Δίχην τὴν  
'Αδραστον τιμωρήσαν· θεὰ γάρ ἦν τοὺς υπερφάνους  
τιμωρούσα.

Haec post 936c exhibent PYa, omisso lemmate.

b

CDPPdV: 'Αδράστειαν ἡ Νέμεσιν. παραινέει δὲ πειθεῖ-  
σθαι μὴ ποτὲ τις νειμότησιν αὐτῷ δικαίως, ὥς τὸν Δία  
ἡρῶντι.

Ad initium ἄλλως add. C, τὴν 'Αδράστειαν PPd.

c

P\* et (partim) Ya: Τὴν τύχην, ἣν οὐκ ἐκφεύγει  
τις· ἢ τὴν τύχην τὴν μὴ ἔωσαν ἡμᾶς δρᾶν τὸ θελήσων.  
ὁ Λουκιανὸς δηλαδὴ καὶ ἕτεροι σοφοί.

In PYa sequitur tunc 936a. 3 δὲ Λουκιανὸς... σοφοί: om. Ya,  
in P adiectum est non ea manu multo recentiore (Dind.), sed ab  
ipso librario quem P nominamus. Vide ad 936d.

d

V (post 977b): οἱ προσκυνοῦντες τὴν 'Αδράστειαν:  
οἱ σέβοντες, οἱ τιμῶντες, τὴν 'Αδράστειαν, ἥτοι

τὴν τύχην τὴν μὴ ἔωσαν ἡμᾶς δρᾶν τὸ θελήσων. ἡ  
Λουκιανὸς δηλαδὴ καὶ ἕτεροι σοφοί. 'Αδράστειαν·  
5 θεὰ παρὰ τοὺς 'Ελλήνας τοὺς καυχιμένους νειμώσας.

3 4 δὲ Λουκιανὸς... σοφοί: cf. 936c, et vide Dind. p. 203 adn.  
qui de locis Lucianicis tractat. 4 'Αδράστειαν sic V. et  
paene eadem verba inveniuntur in Winark. et in scholiis ad Lucianum  
a Dind. loc. cit. citatis.

e

B: 'Αδραστος ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ 'Αργεῖος ἐστράτευσε δις  
κατὰ τὸν 'Αθηναίων. καὶ τὴν μὲν πρώτην νίκην, τὴν  
δὲ δευτέραν νενίκηται καταπολεῖ· διὰ τοῦτο τὴν Νέμεσιν,  
ἣν ἐμελλέ τις ἐκείνου ἐπάξει, ἐκάλεσαν 'Αδράστειαν.

2 'Αθηναίων B. ἡρῶντι, si vis, scribe, sed ne tunc quidem huius  
scholi inusitata remedium attuleris. Similes historias de rege  
Adras-to proferunt manus paullu recentior in B et libranis codicibus  
X. Harum initia et fines tantum trad. tu legessetis: Adras-tonem  
τὴν Νέμεσιν. ὡς ἐν ὁρίῳ παθοί man. rec. in B. ἀπὸ ιστορίας  
καὶ ὁρίῳ ἐρήρη ἀπ' αἰνέου X.

937a (937-943) σέβον προσέχου: «Σὺ σέβον καὶ κολάσας καὶ θέλγει τὸν Δία  
τὸν αἰε κρατοῦντα. τοῦτο δὲ κατ' εἰρωνεῖν φησὶν· ἐπιπλεῖ γὰρ ὅσον  
ὅπου τῆς βασιλείας ἐκπεσεῖν αὐτόν. αἰεοὶ δὲ μικρὸν ἢ οὐδὲν  
ἐστὶ τοῦ Διός, τοῦτον τὸν κερὶν δρᾶτω (καὶ παρὰ τὴν) ἡ  
5 καὶ βασιλευέτω· ἐπιπολὺ γὰρ οὐκ ἀρξεί καὶ βασιλεύσει τοῖς θεοῖς. ἀλλὰ  
βλέπει τοῦτον τὸν ἄγγελον τοῦ Διός, τὸν ὑπὲρ τὴν τοῦ νέου τυράννου  
(ἥτοι τοῦ Διός) λέγει δὲ τὸν 'Ερμῆν), πάντως τι νέον ἔλθει μηχανῶν  
ἡμῖν». A (contuli et D).

5 post βασιλευέτω add. PPd: εἰς τὸνδε τὸν βραχὺ χρόνον. 6  
ἄγγελον = Medicum 941a

b

Mediceus gl et g<sup>II</sup>: in PPd: θώπτει· θώπτει.

C verbum θώπτει in textu poetico scripsit, nullo addito glossemate

941a

Mediceus: τρέχων, 'Αγγελον, ἀπὸ τοῦ «τρέχων».

b

DglP\*VWmagYa: τρέχων, 'Αγγελον, ἀπὸ τοῦ «τρέ-  
χων». δηλοῖ δὲ τὸν σπουδαῖον οὐδέτερον, τὸν σπουδαῖον  
πρόττοντα τὰ προτάγματα τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ.

1 - Medicum 941a 1-3 eadem inveniuntur in cod. T ad  
hunc loc. (Smyth T, p. 73) 1-2 τρέχων DV, καὶ 3 post  
αὐτοῦ add. V. καὶ μὴ βραδύνειν καὶ χροῖσθαι

944a

Υα: Τοῦτον υἱὸν Διὸς λέγουσι καὶ Μαίαια . . . ὡς τοῖς  
ἐπλοῖς ὑποτακτομένων τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Initium et finem refero scholii de Souda s.v. 'Ερμῆς sumpti

b

gll. in PPD: τὸν σοφιστήν] Τὸν ἀπατεῶνα, τὸν κλέπτην,  
τὸν σοφῆαν ὑποκρινόμενον.

945a

Mediceus: τὸν ἡμέριος (sic)] Τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

b

V: τὸν ἐφημέριος: Γράφεται «ἡμέριος», ἵγουν τοῖς  
ἀνθρώποις: ἢ «τοῖς ἡμέριος» πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν  
τῶν ἀγρίων ζώων· ἢ «τοῖς ἐφημέριοις».

Lemma: τὸν incertum; supplvi e textu poetico codicis V, ubi  
τὸν ἐφημέριος liquido legitur. 1-2 = Mediceum 945a.

c

Pgl: τὸν ἡμέριος] Γρ. «τὸν ἐφημέριος». ἀνθρώποις.

Cf. Mediceum 945a.

d

P marg: τὸν ἡμέριος] \*H «τοῖς ἡμέριος», πρὸς ἀντι-  
διαστολὴν τῶν ἀγρίων.

= 945b2-3.

947 (947-952) Ὁ Ζεὺς ὁ πατὴρ τῶν θεῶν κελεύει σοι εἰπεῖν οὐστinas λέγεις  
χαιουσ, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, παρ' ὧν ἐκείνος τῆς βασιλείας ἐβλήθη·  
καὶ ταῦτα μόντοι λέγει μηδὲν αἰνιγματωδῶς, ἀλλ' αὐτὰ ἐκεῖνα ἑκάστοι  
φανερὰ. μηδ' ἐμοί, ὦ Προμηθεύ, προξενήσης καὶ δώσεις διπλᾶς ὁδοῖς  
5 (ἴτοι, μὴ ποιήσης ἀπειθεῖν με κενόν, καὶ πάλιν πεμρθῆναι πρὸς σέ)  
βλέπετε γὰρ ἔτι τοὺς τοιοῦτους ὁ Ζεὺς οὐ καταπραίνεται. A (contuli  
et W).

PPdV continuant cum 937a Lemma exhibent BCWXY καὶ ταῦτα  
μόντοι (Prom 947, int.), tum pergunt καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ  
1 post ὁστinas add PPD: μετ' ἀλαζυνείας. 2 καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρ.  
om PPD 4 post Prom. add. PPD: προσβόλης καὶ. 5 πεμρθῆ-  
ναι, ἐκείνη PPD

950a

Mediceus: μηδὲ μοι διπλᾶς] \*O ἐστὶ, μὴ κάματον  
μοι διπλὸν προξενήσης, δεύτερον με ποῖον ὑπο-  
στρέψαι.

b

V: μηδ' ἐμοί διπλᾶς: Μὴ κάματον μοι διπλὸν πο-  
ξενήσης. τί γὰρ ἀνίσταται διὰ τὸν πόνο, καὶ τὸν  
αἰθέρι ἀπελθεῖν με κενόν ποῖον τὸν διπλὸν πόνο  
εἶπας κατὰ τοῦ Διὸς ἐμὴ κρήνη, εἰς ἀνίστασθαι  
5 πάλιν με πρὸς τὴν ἀνίστασθαι.

Hoc scholium in V valde corruptum. (ad calcem sch 947 postea) 1-2 = Mediceum 945a  
γὰρ ἀνίσταται, tantum, V corrupte: ἀνίσταται, τὸν πόνο  
(haec e Medico): τὸν δὲ νύκτα add 1-2 = Mediceum 945a  
edd. supplvi 5 ἀνίστασθαι κατὰ τοῦ Διὸς κρήνη.

952a

Mediceus: τοῖς τοιοῦτοις] Τοῖς μὴ πειθόμενοις αἰθε-  
ρῶ.

b

V: Τοῖς μὴ πειθόμενοις αἰθερῶ, ἢ τοῖς ἀνίστασθαι  
χρωμένοις, οὐ κάμπτειται ὅσοι καταστὰς αἰθερῶ  
πολύ θυμοῦται καὶ ἀμειλίχως γινώσκει τοὺς ἐμὴ πειθ-  
όμενοις τῷ Δί.

1 = Mediceum 952a.

953a (953-954) σεμνόστομος γε: Κατ' εἰρωνείαν ὁ Προμηθεὺς φησὶ  
μῦθος καὶ ὁ λόγος οὗτος προσήκων ἐστὶ καὶ καλῶς εἰρημῶς  
σεως γέμων, ὡς ἠέλεις ὑπὸ ὑπέρτερον τῶν θεῶν τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ. ταῦτα δὲ  
λέγει καταγελῶν αὐτοῦ.

5 ἢ τὸ «σεμνόστομος» ἀντὶ τοῦ κενωδῆος καὶ ἐπηρεαζομένου ἀνθρώπου  
καὶ γέμων οὐδέσεως. A (contuli et DW).

Mire corruptum hoc scholium apud add. Bistat. 953a  
scholiasta Prom 953. (a) ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκείνου ἀνθρώπου  
plenus pro ironiam, (b) ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκείνου ἀνθρώπου  
Lemma: Prom. 953 totum dant BNXY 1 post ὁστinas  
μὴ (ortum e media syllaba nomen Promethis  
scripti); quod editoribus fraudi fuit 2 1 post ὁστinas  
BNXY. 5 κενωδῆος. μῦθος κενωδῆος καὶ ἐπηρεαζομένου  
μῦθος PPD.

b

gll. in DPW: σεμνόστομος] Γρ. ἀνίστασθαι ἐνταῦθα  
ἐπὶ τοῦ σοβαροῦ.

955 (955-963) νέον νέον κρατεῖτε: Νῦν νέον θεοὶ κρατεῖτε, καὶ κενὸν  
χωρὶς πένθους ἀεὶ κατοικεῖν τὰ τοῦ Ὀλύμπου ἱερὰ καὶ μέρη· ἐκ  
τούτων δὲ τῶν τοῦ Ὀλύμπου μέρων καὶ ἱερῶν ἀνίσταται καὶ  
εἶδον δύο τυράννους ἐπαισύνοντας καὶ ἐβλήθοντας τῶν βασιλείων καὶ  
5 τὴν Ὀφίωνα καὶ τὴν Εὐδρυμένην, καὶ τὴν Κρονὸν, ὃν ὀργίζον· ὁ Ζεὺς

τρίτον δὲ τὸν νῦν τυραννούντα Δία θεάσσομαι ἐκπεσόντα καὶ κακίᾳ καὶ  
ἐφυβρίστως καὶ συντόμως, μὴ δοκῶ σοι φοβεῖσθαι τοὺς νέους θεούς·  
ἐγὼ δὲ πολλοὺ ἀλλείπτω τοῦ φοβεῖσθαι αὐτούς. σὺ δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν ἐβρόχισας  
ἐρχόμενος ἀνταῦθα πάλιν βιάδιζε· οὐδὲν γὰρ εἴπω σοι ὧν ἐμεῖ ἐσπεύετε.  
A (contuli et DW).

1 νῦν] νέον καὶ νεωστὶ PpD. 2 τὰ... ἀκρωτήρια] τὰς... ἀκρω-  
τήριας DPPd (cf. Medicum 956.3). 2 ante ἐκ add. CW: οὐκ  
3 ἀκρωτήριον] ἀκρωτήριον PpD, cf. ad v. 2 (non D hoc loco)  
4-5 cf. Medicum 956. 5 τὴν Εὐρυνόμην CPPdWX: τὴν Εὐρ-  
BDVY. 8 ἐγὼ δὲ πολλοὺ οὐδαμῶς· πολλοὺ γὰρ PpD.

956 Medicus: ναίειν κ.τ.λ.] Πρώτους τοὺς περὶ 'Οφίωνα  
καὶ Εὐρυνόμην, δεύτερον τοὺς περὶ Κρόνον. ἀπερχομένη  
δὲ, ἀπλῶς τὰς οὐρανοῦ ἀκρωτήριας· κατεχρήσατο δὲ.

Hanc quasi unum scholium iuxta *Prom.* 956 scripta; re vera secundae  
sententia ad hunc versum pertinet, prima ad *Prom.* 957.

957 gl. in PpD: δισσοῦς] Πρώτων τὸν 'Οφίωνα καὶ τὴν  
Εὐρυνόμην· καὶ δεύτερον τὸν Κρόνον καὶ τὴν 'Ρέα.

Cf. Medicum 956.1-2. Verba τὸν 'Οφ. καὶ τὸν (sic) Εὐρ. habent in  
gl. in BCY.

958 DPPdVYa: τρίτον· 'Εβασίλευσε πρῶτον μὲν ὁ 'Οφίων  
καὶ Εὐρυνόμην, ἔπειτα Κρόνος καὶ 'Ρέα, μετὰ ταῦτα  
δὲ Ζεὺς καὶ 'Ηρα.

Cf. Medicum 956. 1-2. 2 ante Εὐρυνόμην add. PYa: ἡ

961 Medicus: πολλοὺ δὲ (sic)] Πολλοὺ με δεῖ πρὸς τὸ  
ταρβέειν, μᾶλλον δὲ τοῦ παντός.  
ση(μείωσαι) τὸ ἀπολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ· πολλῶ γε καὶ δέω.]

1 δεῖ Dind.; δεῖν Medicus. 3 πολλῶ (sic) Medicus; πολλοῦ  
schol. rec. apud Dind. (p. 286.2-3) et Weckl.; sed nihil tale in  
nostris codicibus exstat.

962 gl. in PpD: ἐγκρίνει] Μετὰ σπουδῆς διελθε, σπουδαίως  
βιάδιζε κόνιν ἐγείρων.

964 (964-965) τοιοῦτοδε μέντοι· 'Εν ταύταις κενοδοξίαις καὶ ὑπερφηφάνιαις καὶ

πρὶν σαυτὸν εἰσῆγαγας καὶ ἐνέδρασας εἰς τὰς ἄλκας ἕως πάσχεις νῦν.  
A (contuli et D).

1 ταύταις] τοιαύταις BCX. 1 post ὑπερφηφάνιαις add. DPPd et  
(ut vid.) V: καὶ ἀνασχίνταίς.

966 (966-967) τῆς σῆς λατρείας: Τοῦτο γάρην ὁ Προμηθεὺς πρὸς τὴν  
'Ερμῆν· ἀσφαλῶς γίνωσκα ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἀλλάξαιμ· τῆς σῆς λατρείας πρὶν  
ἐμὴν δυσπραξίαν. ἤγουν· αὐτὸ προσημασία τὸ λατρεύοντα Διὶ καὶ  
ὕπνετεν αὐτῷ, καὶ εἶναι ἄγγελος αὐτοῦ ὥστερ σὺ τοῦ πύσσαι καὶ  
5 κακῶς. A.

970 Pgl: οὕτως ὑβρίζειν κ.τ.λ.] 'Ανακατακίεσαι τοῦ λόγου.

971a (968-9, 971-2) χλιδῶν ἔοικας: 'Ακούσας ὁ 'Ερμῆς τοῦ Προμηθεὺς  
εἰπόντος ὅτι ἀκρεῖστον ἤγομαι τὸ προσηλωθεῖν· τῆς τῆ πατρὸς περὶ  
ἄγγελιαφόρον εἶναι ἐμὲ τοῦ Διός, φησὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὅτι αἰσίων τρυφῶν  
καὶ χλαίρει τοὺς κακοὺς οἷς πάσχεις. ἀποκρίθεις δὲ ὁ Προμηθεὺς γάρην  
5 πρὸς αὐτόν· τρυφῶ καὶ χλαίρω τοιαῦτα πάσχον κακῶ· οὕτως εἴθε τοὺς  
ἐμοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἴδοιμ τρυφῶντας, καὶ σὲ μετὰ τούτων. A (contuli  
et DW).

Qui hanc paraphrasin scripsit, *Prom.* 968-9 *Prometheus* tradidit  
(sic cod. omnes Aeschylei). *Prom.* 970 omnino neglegit  
εἰπόντος... Διός] ταῦτα εἰπόντος, tantum, PpD. 3 τρυφῶν  
Medicum 971b.

b Medicus: χλιδῶν] Τρυφῶν, ἀνίσταθαι.

974 (974-976) Ya: ἡ χάμῃ] 'Κάμῃ ἐπὶ ταῖς σκῆς θλίβεις ἕως ταχέως  
ἐπαιτιῶ καὶ μέμνη καὶ αἰτίων προβαλόντις· ὡς δὲ τῆς  
αὐτοῦ πάντας θεοὺς ἀπλῶς μισῶ καὶ ἐβρίσκειμαι, ὅσοι  
ἐπαθόν ἐξ ἐμοῦ καλῶς καὶ τὰ νῦν ἀδικῶς καταστῆναι.

3 ἀπλῶς scripsi; terminatio verbi incerta in Ya

976 Medicus: Συνήλθεν γὰρ αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὸν Τίτανον.

Adscripta hanc ad *Prom.* 975 (ἀπλῶ λόγῳ κ.τ.λ.) in *Medico*; sed  
iure ad hunc versum (παθόντες εἶ) spectare censet Dind. et Weckl

977a (977-978) κλῶ σ' ἐγώ: 'ΑΝΩ σ' ἐγώ, φησὶν, ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ καὶ παρὰ  
φρονούντα καὶ πάσχοντα νόσον κακῆν. ὁ 'Ερμῆς ταῦτα λέγει πρὸς τὸν  
Προμηθεῖ· ὁ δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν· εἴσω νοσέειν με κατὰ σὲ ἀρετῆν. ἐκ

νόσημα ἔστι καὶ παραφροσύνη καὶ μανία τὸ μισεῖν τοὺς ἐμούς ἐχθροῦν.  
A (contuli et DW).

3 tñ: sic omnes nostri.

b DV (in his continuatur cum 977a): "ΑΛΛΩΣ· οὐχ  
ἀόρων φησίν, ἀλλὰ κἀλῶν· οὐ γὰρ δι' ἔργων ὕβριζον  
ὁ Προμηθεὺς τοὺς θεοὺς, ἀλλὰ διὰ λόγων.

1 ἄλλως solus habet D.

c Mediceus: κἀλῶ] 'ΕΞ ὧν λέγεις.

979a P\*: εἰ πράσσεις καλῶς] Καὶ εἶχες καλῶς κατὰ τὰς  
φρένας, οὐκ ἂν ὑπέμεινας ταῦτα ἄτερ πάσχεις, ἀλλὰ  
δηλονότι νὰ ἐβόας.

3 νὰ] ἂν Dind., sed vā voluit librarius; cf. et 979b.

b Pgl: φορητὸς] Καὶ ὑπομονητὸς· ἀλλὰ δηλονότι νὰ  
ἐβόας.

1 φορητὸς verbo ὑπομονητὸς interpretantur et gl. in CPdX.

980a Mediceus: τόδε . . . τοῦτο] Τὸ καίμοι] λέγειν.

b (980-981) V: Τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος, τὸ λέγειν καίμοι, ὁ Ζεὺς οὐ  
μεμάθηκεν. καὶ μὴν με ὁ χρόνος ἐπαίδευσεν καὶ σωφρο-  
νεῖν ἐποίησε.

c Dgl: οὐκ ἐπίσταται] 'Ὡς ἀεὶ ἐν χαρᾷ ὦν.

Similia exhibent gl. in PpD et, ut vid., C.

981a ἀλλ' ἐκδιδάσκει: 'Ὁ μακρὸς χρόνος διδάσκει ἡμᾶς ἃ οὐ γινώσκουμεν·  
καὶ τὸν Δία γοῦν ὁ χρόνος διδάζει τὸ στενάζειν. A (contuli et DW).

1 post μακρὸς add. DPPdV: καὶ πολὺς. 2 καὶ . . . στενάζειν  
cf. Mediceum 981b.

b Mediceus: Κἀμεινός οὖν τῷ χρόνῳ μαθήσεται τὸ  
στενάζειν.

982a καὶ μὴν σὺ γ' οὕτω: Καὶ μὴν σὺ οὐδὲ ὁ χρόνος ἐδίδαξε σωφρονεῖν. A.

b Mediceus: Σὺ δὲ οὐδὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου παιδεύη.

983a σε γὰρ προσφύδων: Καλῶς λέγεις με μὴ σωφρονεῖν· εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἔσωφρο-  
νον, οὐκ ἂν προσεφόνουν σοὶ καὶ διελεγόμην ὑπέρτερόν τι. A (contuli  
et DW).

Cf. Mediceum 983b. 1 σωφρ., ἔσωφρ.] φρονεῖν, ἐφρονεῖν C. cf.  
Mediceum. 2 σοὶ DX; om. PpD; σε εὐτ' 2 σωφρονεῖν ἔστι  
πρὸς σὲ ὑπέρτερόν τι καὶ οὐ θεόν PpD.

b Mediceus: σὲ γὰρ] 'Ὁ νοῦς· καλῶς λέγεις με μὴ  
φρονεῖν· εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐφρόνουν, ὑπέρτερό σοι ὄντι· οὐκ  
ἂν διελέχθην.

3 διελέχθην edd., διηλ- scripsit Mediceus.

985a Mediceus: Τοῦτο ἐν εἰρωνείᾳ.

b gl. in BCPpD: Κατ' εἰρωνείαν.

c P\*: τίνοιμ'] Τίνομι καὶ ἀποδώσω αὐτῷ χάριν ὑπὲρ  
ὧν ἐποίησεν εἰς ἐμέ, ὥστερ χρεωστῶν αὐτῷ. τοῦτο δὲ  
κατ' εἰρωνείαν λέγει.

Similia, sed non eodem ordine, praebere videntur V (post 980b)  
et Wgl; hoc tamen loco uterque lectu difficilis. Finis scholii in  
utroque hic est: . . . ἀποδώσω αὐτῷ· τοῦτο δὲ κατ' εἰρωνείαν λέγει

986 ἐκέρτρωσας δῆθεν ὡς παιδᾶ: 'Υβρίσας ὥσπερ δοῦλον. παῖς γὰρ  
λέγεται καὶ ὁ νέος, παῖς δὲ καὶ ὁ δοῦλος· ὡς τὸ ἀφθαλμοὶ παιδίσκης  
(ἦγουν δοῦλης) εἰς χεῖρας τῆς κυρίας αὐτῆς.» A (contuli et DncW).

Lemma: 878. ὡς καὶ 8.] om. D; post παιδᾶ add. CXY: με 2-3  
Psalm. 122.2 (Francken, Praef., p. XII). Haec om. Ne, sed in-  
vicem praebet: καὶ γὰρ (?) παρὰ τῷ 'Ἐκκλησιαστῇ' ἀνεκόντο μοι  
παιδῆς καὶ παιδίσκαι, ἀντὶ τοῦ δοῦλοι καὶ δοῦλίδες. [Cf. LXX Eccl.  
siassem 2.7]. 3 εἰς χεῖρας . . . αὐτῆς: haec om. PpD, his verbis  
substitutis: καὶ τὸ ἀνεκόντο μοι παιδῆς καὶ παιδίσκαι, ἀντὶ τοῦ δοῦλοι  
καὶ δοῦλίδες.

992a (992-996) πρὸς ταῦτα βιπτεύσθω μὲν: Πρὸς ταῦτα καταπερέσθω μὲν  
ἀνωθεν ἀστραπὴ καὶ κεραυνός· ἐν νιφάδι δὲ καὶ χιόνι λευκοτέρω (καὶ  
λευκῇ, καταπερσμένη ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ) καὶ ἐν βρονταῖς παραττίτω πάντα.  
οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τούτων κάμψει καὶ πείσει ἵνα εἰπω πρὸς τίνος ἀπαιεῖται  
5 τὸν Δία ἐκβληθῆναι τῆς τυραννίδος. A (om. C; contuli et DW).

3 λευκῇ] λεπτῇ P. 4 κάμψει] γνάμψει B. 4 (ux εἰπω) με  
ὥστε εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ PpD. 5. τὸν Δία . . . τυραννίδος] τῆς τυραννίδος  
ἐκβληθῆναι αὐτὸν PpD.

- b Mediceus: αἰθάλουσα (sic) Γρ. αἰθεροῦσσα.
- 993a Mediceus gl: λευκοπτέρω] Λευκῇ καὶ ταχεῖα.
- b gll. in PpDW: Λευκῇ καὶ ταχεῖα· ἤγουν ἀργεῖται κεραυνῶν.
- 1 = Mediceum 993a. 1-2 ἀργ. κερ.: Od. 5. 128 et saepe
- c PpDWa: βροντήμασι χθονίους· Αἱ γὰρ βρονταὶ καὶ οἱ σπασμοὶ καὶ αἱ νιφάδες χθονὸς εἰσιν, ἔτσι τῶν βροντῶν καταπληκτικὰ, τοῖς δὲ θεοῖς οὐ. (γρ. ἡμῖν δὲ τοῖς θεοῖς, οὐ).
- 3-4 γρ. ἡμῖν... οὐ solus habet P.

997 (997-998) ὅρα νῦν· 'Ο Ἑρμῆς φησὶ πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα· «βλέπε καὶ πρόσσεχε ἐάν εἴσῃ σοι ταῦτα ὀφέλιμα καὶ δυνάμενα λύσαι τοῦ δεσμοῦ». ὁ δὲ Προμηθεὺς πρὸς αὐτόν· αὐτὰ ἐκπαλαί ἐμελετήθησαν καὶ ἐβουλεύθησαν». A (contuli et DW).

998 Mediceus: ὁ παῖ (sic)] Τεθεώρηται.

1001a (1001-1006) τὸ δέ, ὁλγεις μάτην με· «Μάτην με», φησὶ, ἀβίαζή, ὥστερ εἰς κύμα λαλῶν (ἤγουν ἀναίσθητο προσδιαλεγόμενος). τὸ δέ, εἰσελθέτω· «μήποτε», φησὶ, «εἰσελθέτω ἔννοια ὡς ἐγὼ φοβηθεὶς τὴν ἀπηνή γνώμην τοῦ Διὸς μαλακισθῆσμαι καὶ θηλύνους γενήσομαι (ἔτσι ὅθλως καὶ ἄνακρος τὸν νοῦν), καὶ παρακαλέσω τὸν μεγάλως ἐμοὶ μισούμενον Δία λύσαι με ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν τούτων ἐν ὑπτάσσει καὶ ἐκτάσει χειρῶν ἀσθενέσι». A (contuli et DW).

1 τὸ δὲ) om. PpD. 3 post εἰσελθέτω add. PpD: σοι. 5-7 τὸν μεγάλως... ἀσθενέσι) τὸν ἐμοὶ μεγάλως μισούμενον Δία ἐν ὑπτάσσει καὶ ἐκτάσει χειρῶν γυναικόμενος, ἤγουν ἐν ἐκτάσει χειρῶν ἀσθενέσι, ὥστε λύσαι με τῶνδε τῶν δεσμῶν PpD.

b C: κύμ' ὅπως] Παροιμία· λέγεται ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπαχαμν-θῆτων.

c Dmarg, W: Λέγων ὡς εἰς κύμα κωφόν. ἐπὶ τῶν λεγόντων εἰς τινα κωφὸν καὶ μὴ ἀκούοντα αὐτὸν ῥηθεῖν ἂν ὡς αἰεὶ κύμα κωφὸν λαλεῖν.

2 αὐτὸν: sic DW.

- d gll. in PpD: ὥστερ εἰς κύμα κωφόν λέγων.
- 1003 P\*Pdmarg: γνώμην] Γράφεται ἡ γνώμη, καὶ συντή-σεται οὕτως· μὴ εἰσελθέτω σε γνώμη, καὶ ἐνθουσι-σποτε ὅτι ἐγὼ φοβηθεὶς ἔνεκα τοῦ Διὸς θηλύνους (ἔτσι ὅθλως καὶ ἄνακρος τὸν νοῦν) γενήσομαι.
- 1 γρ(άφ)εται P; γρ. Pd. 3-4 θηλύνους... γενήσ. solus habet P (= 1001a 3-4).
- 1004 Ya et gll. in PpDW: λιπαρῶν] λιπαρῶ τὸ πασκαλιῶ, οὐχ ἀπλῶς, ἀλλὰ μετ' ἐπιμελείας καὶ σπουδῆς καὶ ἐμμένους.
- 1006a Mediceus: τοῦ παντὸς δέω] Εἰς τὸ ποιῆσαι τοῦτο.
- b gll. in PpD: Τοῦ παντὸς ἐλλείπω εἰς τὸ ποιῆσαι τοῦτο.
- 1 εἰς... τοῦτο: = Mediceum 1006a.
- 1007a (1007-1011) λέγων ἔοικα· «Πολλὰ», φησὶ, «λέγω, καὶ ἔοικα ταῦτα λέγειν μάτην. οὐδὲν γὰρ μαλθάσι καὶ πράνῃ καὶ τέρρῃ καὶ ἐνδοξῇ τῆς ἐνοστάσεως· ὥστερ δὲ ὁ νεοστὶ ἀχθεὶς εἰς ζυγὸν πόλος, δακνὸν τὸν χαλινὸν, βιάζῃ σὺ καὶ ἀνθίστασαι, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς χαλινούς ἀντιμάχῃ· 5 καὶ σφοδρὴν καὶ θρασυὴν ἐν οὐδαμνῶ σοφίσματι, ὃ εἶπε περὶ τοῦ Διὸς. A.
- Lemma: post εἰσιν add. BXY: πολλὰ. 1-2 λέγων... ματρί) γινώσκω ταῦτα μάτην, tantum, C; λέγων, ἔοικα ταῦτα καὶ μάτην εἶπεν ὁ λέγων PpD. 2 λέγειν add. (cf. lectionem codicum PpD in 1-2). -ον BXY; -ω VV. 5 post σοφίσματι add. PpD: μὴ θρασυενο-σφοδρῆσαι σε· λέγει δὲ (tria verba ultima om. V). 5 φ) δ C. 6 post Διὸς addit add.: γράφεται δὲ εἰς μάτην, quod in nullo nostrorum exstat; sumptum videtur esse e Mediceo 1007b
- b Mediceus: καὶ μάτην ἔρειν] Γρ. ἀλλ' ἔρειν μάτην.
- καλλ' ἔρειν μάτην dicere voluisse scholiastam suspicatur Weckl Minusculis litteris haec scripta, non a diorthota sed ab eo qui textum poeticum exarabat.
- 1013 Mediceus et gll. in DPW: οὐδενὸς μεῖζον σθένει] Ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ μηδενί.
- Sic Mediceus; ἴση D et (?) W; ἀλλ' ἴση P.
- 1014 (1014-1021) σέβειν δέ· Καὶ σκόπησον ποταπὸς χειμὼν καὶ ζέλι τῶν ἀθλίων καὶ τῶν κακῶν τρικυμὰ ἀφικτος (ἦν οὐ δυνήση ἐκφυγεῖν) ἔπειτα

καὶ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ σέ. πρῶτον μὲν τὴν ὀκρίδα φάραγγα (τὴν τραχεῖαν δὲ λέγει φάραγγα τὸ βρος τὸν Καῦκασον) βροντῇ καὶ κεραυνῷ διασχίσει 5 ὁ Ζεὺς, καὶ ἔνδον πωτότης καλύψει τὸ σῶμα· ἡ πετραία δὲ ἀγκάλῃ καὶ κοιλότης σε βαστάσει καὶ δέξεται· πολλὴ δὲ μῆκος χρόνου τελειώσας, ἔξωρρον καὶ ὀπισθόρμητον ἤξεις εἰς φῶς. A (contuli et W).

1-2 τὸν ἀθλων... τρυφερίαι] καὶ τρυφερίαι τὸν κακὸν PPd 1-4 τὴν τραχεῖαν... βρος] ἦγον τὸ τραχὺ τοῦ βρους, ἥτοι PPd. 4 ante βρος add. V: τραχὺ. 5 ante σῶμα add. PPd: σὸν. 7 ὀπισθόρμητον] ὀπισθορμήτως PPd.

1019a

Mediceus: ἀγκάλῃ] Τὸ ἀπόρρηγμα καὶ κοιλώμα τῆς πέτρας.

b

Mediceus (in altero margine): Χάσματος γενομένου μετέωρος ἔσθ, κρεμάμενος τῶν χειρῶν.

c

BCP\*VWXYa: πετραία δ' ἀγκάλῃ σε: Ἀγκάλῃ λέγεται τὸ ἀπόρρηγμα καὶ κοιλώμα τῆς πέτρας, τοῦτο γοῦν φησιν, ἐτι χάσματος γενομένου μετέωρος ἔσθ, κρεμάμενος τῶν χειρῶν.

= Medicum 1019a + b.

1022a

πτήγας κίων δαφνοῖς: Μυθεύεται ἐτι ὁ Ζεὺς εἰς βρος τὸ Καῦκασόν προσελώσας τὸν Προμηθέα μέσον κίονος ἐποίησεν ἀπὸν κατέρχοντα καὶ ἐσθῆιν καθ' ἡμέραν τὸ ἥμας αὐτοῦ, διὰ πάσης μὲν ἡμέρας βιβρωσάμενον, νυκτὸς δὲ πάλιν ἀναπληροῦμενον καὶ οἷον ἀνακαινίζομενον· ἔως οὗ 5 ὁ Ἡρακλῆς τοξεύσας τὸν ἀπὸν ἀπέκτεινε, τὸν Προμηθέα δὲ κακῆς μερίμνης ἀπέλυσε. ταῦτα δὲ ἦν πάσων ὁ Προμηθέας διὰ δύο αἰτίας· μίαν μὲν ἐτι τὸ πῦρ κεκρυμμένον ἐν παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς δολίως ἀποκλείψας οὕτως ἐν νάρθηκι κατήγαγε, καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐδωρήσατο τοῦτο, δι' οὗ αἱ τέχναι πᾶσαι ἀνύονται· ἑτέραν δὲ ἐτι βουὴν μέγαν θύσαντας οἱ θεοὶ περὶ 10 Σικυῶνα τὴν πόλιν τὸν Προμηθέα μεριστῆν τῶν κρέατων ἐποίησαν· οὗτος δ' ὅσα μόνον τῇ πιμελῇ δολίως συγκαλύψας εἰς μὲν τὰς τῶν ἑτέρων θεῶν μοίρας ἔκρυψε καὶ σάρκα παρέθετο, τῷ δὲ Διὶ μόνον τὰ ὅσα πρὸς εὐωχίαν παρέθετο, ὁ δὲ ὀργισθεὶς κατ' αὐτοῦ οὕτως αὐτὸν ἐπιμώρησεν. A (contuli et DW).

Citatio est mythographi cuiusdam, qui Hesiodi Theogoniam 521-500 plenius secutus est, non sine errore (cf. West ad Theog. 538). 1 τὸ Καῦκασον] τὸν Καῦκασον DW. 11 συγκαλύψας] ἐκρυψε φέμενος PPd. 11-12 τὰς... μοίρας] τὴν... μοίραν DPPdV. 13 παρέθετο] προέθετο PPd.

b (1022-1029) ἈΛΛΩΣ· τοῦτο φησιν, ἐτι ὁ τοῦ Διὸς κίων ἐστὶν ἐπὶ Διὶ γὰρ ὁ ἀπὸς ἀνατίθεται ὡς ζῶον βασιλικόν] διακρίβει μὲν βροχὴ τοῦ σώματος (τοῦτέστι μέρος καὶ ἀπόλημα). ὁ κακὸς ἐκρυμμένος εὐωχίης· ἐκβλοινῆται δὲ, καὶ φάγῃ, τὸ ἥμας τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ βασίλειᾳ καὶ αἰωνοβίου. τοῦ τοιοῦτου δὲ δεσμοῦ, καὶ τῆς τοιαύτης κακοπαιδείας· μερὲν τι προσδῶκα τέλος πρὶν ἂν τις τῶν θεῶν διάδοχος φανῇ τῶν πᾶν τῶν, καὶ εἰς τὸν σκοτεινὸν Ἀἰδῶν θελήσῃ παραγενέσθαι καὶ εἰς τὸν Τάρταρον· ὡς τοῦ βοηθοῦντος αὐτῷ ταῦτα πιστομένου· A (contuli et DW).

1 ἄλλως om. C. 3 ἀκάλεστος omnes nostri, verbum non aliunde notum; vide ad Medicum 1024. 4 φάγῃ] κατασφαγεῖν. 5 ἥμας... μελαιν· cf. Medicum 1025a. 5 δεσμός] δεσμός· καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμαρ (μόχθου textus poeticus, Prom. 1026). 7-8 εἰς τὸ σκοτεινόν· Medicum 1027a. 8 post βοηθοῦντος add. PPd: ὅθεν. 8 ταῦτα omnes nostri; cf. Medicum 1027a, adn.

1023a

PPdV\*Wmarg: διατραμῆσαι· διακρίβει· ἀετρίαν δὲ κυρίως ὁ δαυτρός· γίνεται δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰετρίων τὸ ὀλόκληρον, καὶ τοῦ ἀτέμνω· ὁ τὰ ἄρτια (ἡγῶν τὰ ὀλόκληρα καὶ ἀκέραια) τεμαχίζων.

Similia docet Eustathius ad II. 5. 514. 1 ἀετρίων] hic accentu PVW; ἀετρίων PPd. 3 τέμνω] -εν P. Hic finis verbi in V 3-4 δ... τεμαχίζων· sic PPd (sic quod τεμαχίζων scribunt, correxi); ἀπὸ τοῦ διὰ(?)... καὶ τοῦ τέμνω W

b

Mediceus et gl. in BCDPPDWY: βάκος] Τὸ δέρμα.

τὸ om. BCDY.

1024

Mediceus: ἀκλήτος· Ἀκλειστος.

Vocabulum ἀκλειστος «non clausus» quid hic sibi velit, non liquet. Varia lectio fuisse potest, nam yr. ἀκλειστος etiam invenitur in cod. I Dawei (vide Dawe, p. 99). Quod si explicatio est, corrupte sine dubio traditur; legendum fortasse aut ἀκλειστός (1022b3, cum adn.), aut ἀκλειστός (cf. Ag. 731 δαί· ἀκλειστός ἐπὶ δαί).

1025a

Mediceus: κελαινόβρωτον] Τὸ μελαινόμενον ἐκ τῆς βρώσεως.

b

PPdWgl: κελαινόβρωτον· Τὸ μελαινόμενον ὑπὸ τῆς βρώσεως· διὰ τὸ αἶμα δὲ τοῦτο λέγει.

Cf. Medicum 1025a. Verba τὸ μελ. διὰ (sic) τῆς βρ. praebet et Cgl; verba ὑπὸ τῆς βρ. Dgl.

1027a

Mediceus: 'Ὡς τοῦ βοηθοῦντος ταῦτα πεισμένου.

ταῦτα Mediceus et commentarius A in 102ab8; ταῦτά Paley, quam coniecturam nunc corroborare videtur 1027b. De re cf. et sch. 1029.

b

gll. in PPd: 'Ὡς τοῦ βοηθοῦντός σοι ταῦτα πεισμένου ἃ σὺ.

Cf. Mediceum 1027a, cum adm. 1 ταῦτα PPd, cum Mediceo et commentario A; sed qui hanc sententiam composuit, certe is ταῦτα... ἃ σὺ dicere volebat.

c

Pgl: θεῶν τις Ἥγουν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς.

1029

DPglVWmargYa: 'Αἰθην κνεφαῖα: Τοῦτο λέγει, ὅτι ὁ μέλλων βοηθησά σοι, καὶ ἀπολυτρώσαι τοῦ πόνου τοῦτον, εἰς τὸν Ἀἰθην ἤξει καὶ ταρταρωθήσεται

Cf. 1027a, b. Lemma om. PYa.

1030 (1030-1035) πρὸς ταῦτα βούλευε: Πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευέου καὶ σκόπει τὸ προσέκρον· ἐν ταῦτα ἃ σοι λέγω οὐκ εἰσι πεπλασμένα καὶ ψευδῆ, ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν ἀληθῆ. τὸ γὰρ Δίον στόμα (ἦτοι τὸ τοῦ Διός) οὐκ ἐπίσταται ψευδῆγορεῖν, ἀλλὰ πᾶν ὁ εἶπῃ καὶ εἰς τέλος καὶ πλήρωμα ἄγει, σὺ δὲ 5 ἐπαίρει καὶ πρόσχε, μὴδὲ τὴν ἀναίδειαν ἡγήρησιν ποτὲ κρείττονα τῆς εἰβουλίας. A (om C; contuli et DW).

2-3 ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν ἀληθῆ omnes nostri; cf. coniecturam ἐτήτυμος pro codicum lectione εἰρημένος in *Prom.* 1031 (Hartung, et post eum Blaydes et Headlam). Vide autem gll. ad 1031. 4 post ὁ inserunt edd.: ἄν; quod licet magis Attice sit dictum, a nostris codicibus abest.

1031a

gll. in BCDWX: λίαν εἰρημένως] Τουτέστιν ἀληθῆς πάνυ.

Cf. sch. 1030. 2-3, cum adm. 2 πάνυ om. BX.

b

gll. varia ad λίαν εἰρημένως] Ἀληθῶς P; Κεκυρωμένος P (alterum); Λίαν ἀληθῶς Pd; Ἀληθινός V (?) et Y.

Glossema in V exaratum est manu multo recentiore, sed, credo, supra reliquias paene evanidas eiusdem vocabuli prima manu scripti. Huic loco rettulit Dind. etiam glossema quod in C (eius «O») adscriptum est ad πεπλασμένως *Prom.* 1030: μετ' ἐπαύσεως λεγόμενος; sed perperam.

1039

Mediceus et gll. in BCDPWXY: σοφῷ γὰρ κ.τ.λ.] Γνώμη.

In CD hoc in ipso textu poetico insertum est, ante σοφῷ.

1041

Mediceus: πάσχειν δὲ κ.τ.λ.] Ση(μείωσαι). ὁραῖον.

1043

(1043-1051) πρὸς ταῦτ' ἐπ' ἐμοί: «Πρὸς ταῦτα βριπέσθω μὲν ἐπ' ἐμοί ἢ ἑλικοειδῆς τοῦ πυρός καταφορά». ἀμφήκης δὲ ἐστὶν ὁ δῆλος, ὃς αἰθὴρ δὲ καὶ ὁ ἀήρ ἐρεθίζέσθω καὶ κινεῖσθω ἐν βροντῇ σφαλέω τε ἡγρίων ἀνέμων· τουτέστι, συντόνω κινήσει· σφαλέως δὲ κυρίως ἡ σῆψις τοῦ ἐρεπάλου. 5 «τὴν γῆν δὲ ἐκ τῶν πυθμένων, καὶ τῶν κατωτάτων τόπων, σὺν αὐτοῖς τοῖς θεμελίοις κραδαίνει καὶ κινεῖ καὶ σαλεύει ὁ ἀνεμος· τὸ κύμα δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐν τραχεῖ ρεύματι συγχώσειεν ἐμέ· τὸ δέμας τε καὶ τὸ σῶμα τὸ ἐμὸν ἀναρρίψιεν εἰς τὰς διόδους τῶν οὐρανίων ἀστρων (ἦτοι εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, ὅπου τὰ ἀστρα εἰσὶν), ἥ εἰς τὸν μέλανα Ἀἰθῆρ». A (contuli et DW).

2 ἑλικοειδῆς... δῆλος = Mediceum 1044a. 2 post δῆλος add. PPd: βόστρυχος δὲ εἶπε, διὰ τὸ ἐπὶ βόστρυχου πίπτει ὁ κεραυνός. 4 συντ. κιν.: = Mediceum 1045a.

1044a

Mediceus: βόστρυχος] Ἡ ἑλικοειδῆς τοῦ πυρός καταφορά. ἀμφήκης δὲ δῆλος.

b

Pgl: Ἀμφήκης, ὁ δυνάμενος ἀμφοτέρωθεν καῦσαι με. διστομος· δῆλος.

c

Pgl: βόστρυχος] Ἑλικοειδῆς καὶ συνεστραμμένη τοῦ πυρός καταφορά· ἦγουν κεραυνός.

Cf. Mediceum 1044a.

d

PglPdmargVWmargYa: βόστρυχον λέγει τὸν κεραυνόν, διὰ τὸ ἐλγίδην (ἦτοι συνεστραμμένως) κατέρχεσθαι, ὥς ὁ βόστρυχος. αἰθέρα δὲ ἐνταῦθα τὸν ἀέρα λέγει.

2 συνεστραμμένως PPdYa; fortasse συνεχῶς in VW (uterque hic evanidus). 3 ὥς ὁ βόστρ.] om. VW. 3 ἐνταῦθα et 4 λέγει solus habet V.

1045a

Mediceus: σφαλέω] Σπασμῷ· συντόνω κινήσει.

- b CDPPdVWYa: Σφάκελος νόσος· και σφακελίζω· και σφακελισμός, ἡ παραπληξία, ἡ ἡ σήψις τῶν μυελῶν, γίνεται δὲ ἐκ τοῦ σφακελισμοῦ καὶ σπασμός, λέγεται δὲ σφάκελος καὶ ὁ μέσος τῆς χειρὸς δάκτυλος, λέγεται 5 δὲ καὶ ὁ σφυγμός, καὶ ὁ παλμός, «σφάκελον» δ' ἐννοί τῶν σπῆιν λέγουσι τῶν ὀστέων, καὶ «σφακελίσαι» τὸ κατασπῆναι καὶ ἀπονεκρωθῆναι. «σφάκελος» καὶ ἡ συλλογὴ τῶν ζώων, διαφέρει δὲ σφάκελος σφακίλος. σφάκελος μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ σπασμός τῆς κεφαλῆς, φά- 10 κελος δὲ ὁ δεσμός· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ ἀσφακίλιον. φάκαι γὰρ παρὰ Ῥωμαίους τὰ δεσμά.

1-6 paene idem est atque 878d, ubi vide adn. 8-11 διαφέρει δεσμά habet et Sj. sed post 878d. 2 μυελῶν μυελόν C. 3 γίνεται... σπασμός om. PPdYa. 5 σφυγμός D. Ya ut vid.; σφυγμός cet. 10 σφακίλιον: cf. *Souda* s.v. σφακίλος. 10 φάκαι PPdVYa: φάκαι D; σφακία (?) C; φάξαι Sj. Scribi debebat aut φασκία (*fasciae*) aut φάσκη (*fascies*).

1049a Mediceus gl: συγχώσειεν] Συγκαλύψειεν.

b PglPdmargWgl: τῶν τ' οὐρανίων κ.τ.λ.] "Ἦτοι ὑφούσθω ἡ θάλασσα μέχρι καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν ἄστρον.

1052 gl. in DPW supra verba ἀνέγκης στεραῖς δίνειαι] Τῆς Μοίρας ἐπιλωσάσης μοι τὸ μὴ θανεῖν.

Post 1052 interpunctio videtur is qui hoc glossoma composuit. ita ut verba ἄν. στερ. δίν. una cum v. 1053 coniungerentur. 2 μὴ W et (?) D; om. P.

1054a (1053-1057) τοῖςδε μέντοι: Ἀκούσας ὁ Ἑρμῆς τοῦ Προμηθέως εἰπόντος 5 ἐπὶ αὐτῷ τὸ βούλεται ὁ Ζεὺς ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ποιησάτω· ἐμὲ γὰρ οὐ θανατώσειεν, γρηὶς πρὶς τὰς Ὀκεανίδας· τοιαῦτα μέντοι τῶν φρενοπλήκτων (καὶ τῶν εἰς τοὺν βελισμαμένον καὶ παραφρονούντων) τὰ βουλευόμενα καὶ λόγια 5 ἐστὶν ἀκούσαι· τί γὰρ ἐλπίται πρὶς τὸ μὴ παραφρονεῖν αὐτόν, ὃ Ὀκεανίδης; ἢ διὰ τὴν χαλὰ καὶ ἐνδίκωσιν τῶν μανιῶν, εἰ τὰ τοῦδ' εὐτυχῶς ἔχουσιν; A (contuli et DW).

5 μὴ παραφρονεῖν = Mediceum 1056. 6-7 τί... ἐχουσιν in PPd haec post 1057a scripta sunt, praefixo ἄλλως, et inverso ordine verborum (ἐλ... ἐχουσιν, τί... μανιών;).

b gl. in BP: Πρὸς τὸν χορόν.

c V: Τῷ λέγειν τὸν Προμηθέα ὅτι μέλλει ἡ Ζεὺς ἐπιτελεῖν τῆς βασιλείας.

In V haec scripta sunt inter finem scholi 1043 et 1054a. Huc dubitanter rettuli

1056 Mediceus: μὴ παραπαλεῖν] Μὴ παραφρονεῖν.

1057a DPPdV: εἰ τὰδ' εὐτυχῇ, τί χαλὰ μανιών] Ἦτοι δὲ ὁ λόγος ἑλὼς τοῦ Ἑρμῆος, ὃ ἐννοεῖται ὅτι τῶν εἰ ταῦτα εὐτυχῇ δοκῶσι τῷ Προμηθεῖ, τὸ ἀκούειν τῶν μανιόντων;

Lemma soli exhibent PPd. 3 δοκῶσι sic nostri in PPd. supra e).

b D (post 1054a) et P\* (post 1057a): Γρ. εἰ τα τοῦδ' εὐτυχῇ, τί χαλὰ μανιών;

2 in P eiol σοὶ supra εὐτυχῇ scriptum, et ἐλπίται supra μανιών

1058a (1058-1062): ἄλλ' οὐν ὑμεῖς γε: Πρὸς τὰς Ὀκεανίδας ὁ Προμηθεὺς ἄλλ' οὐν ὑμεῖς, ὃ γυναῖκες συλλυπούμεναι καὶ συγκαταβύθισαι τὰς τοῦ Προμηθέως βλάβας, ὑποχωρεῖτε ταχυτάτως ἐκ τῶν ἐντεταλμένων πρὸς τὰς φρένας ὑμῶν ματαιώσῃ, καὶ μωρὰς καὶ παραπλήγας ποιήσῃ 5 ἡχμηα τῆς τοῦ Διὸς βροντῆς τὸ ἀτέρμονον καὶ σκληρὸν καὶ ἀπὸ A (contuli et DW).

2 ante συλλυμ. add. B: εἰ. 3 ὑποχωρεῖτε supra 1057a ταχυτάτως] -α C. 4 ματαιώσῃ τοῖσδε; 4 Mediceus 1059: 4 καὶ μωρὰς] om. BXY.

b Mediceus: ὑμεῖς] Ὡ Ὀκεανίδες.

1061 Mediceus: ἡλιθίωσ] Ματαιώσῃ, παραπλήγας ποιήσῃ.

1063a (1063-1066) ἄλλο τι φώνει: Ἄλλο τι λέγει καὶ παραπλήγας καὶ παρα- 5 λογίζου καὶ ἀπάτα ἐμὲ εἰς ὅπερ καὶ πένεις καταλείψας τὸν Προμηθέα, οὐ γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος (δηλαδὲ τὸ ἀμὴ ἡλιθίωσ) τὰς φρένας ἡμῶν τῆς βροντῆς ἡχμηα] πληγὴν καὶ καρτερῶν παρερρίψας καὶ παραπλήγας εἰς 5 τὸ καταλείπει τὸν Προμηθέα. A (contuli et D).

3 ὁμῶν DX: ἡμῶν cet. 4 post πληγὴν add. DPPdV καὶ B. 4 ante μονήτων. 4 καρτερῶν CPdW; καρτερικῶν vel sim. cet. 4 ante παρερρίψας add. BFPd: παρέρριψας καὶ. 4 5 παραπλήγας] = Mediceum 1065a. 5 ante καταλείπει add. PPdV τοῖσδε

- b DPPdW (in his continuatur cum 1063a) et VYa (in his separatim, quasi scholium ad 1066): Πῶς με κελύεις κακίαν ἀγαπῶν καὶ μισῶν τοῦτον;
- 1065a Mediceus: Παρήγαγες εἰς τὸ καταλείψαι τὸν Προ-  
μηθεῦ.
- b gl. in PPdW: παρέσυραξ. Παρὰ τὸ πρέπον εἶπα.
- 1067 Mediceus et gl. in DPPdW: μετὰ τοῦδ' κ.τ.λ.]  
Συμπάσχειν αὐτῷ οὐ παραιτούμαι.
- 1068a CDPpDVYa: τοὺς προδότας γάρ: Διὰ τίνα Ἰφικράτην  
στρατηγὸν λαβὼν γάρ δῶρα προῦδωκε τὸν οἰκείον  
στρατὸν τοῖς ἐναντίοις.

De huius scholii inscientia videas Dind., *Philologus* 20 (1863),  
p. 3. Lemma: sic D (om. γάρ) et PPd; μισῶν, tantum, C; in VYa  
lemma nullum. 3 στρατ. τοῖς ἐν.] στρατηγὸν τοῖς πολεμίοις C.

- b DPPdV (in his continuatur cum 1068a): "ΑΛΛΩΣ-  
τοὺς προδότας μισῶ· καὶ πῶς προδώσω τὸν ἐμοὶ φίλον,  
καὶ οὐ τούτῳ συμπονήσω;
- 3 εὖ omnes nostri (om. Dind.).

- 1071 (1071-1079) ἄλλ' οὖν μένησθ' ἄτ' ἐγώ: 'Ἄλλ' οὖν μένησθε ἅπερ  
προέλεγο ἡμῖν· μηδὲ παρ' ἄτης θηραδύσαι, ἵγουν εἰς βλάβην ἐμπεσοῦσαι,  
μέμνησθε τὴν δυστυχίαν ἣν μέλλετε παθεῖν· μηδὲ ποτε εἴπητε ὅτι ὁ Ζεὺς  
ὑμᾶς εἰς ἀνέμπιστον καὶ αἰρινίδιον βλάβος εἰσέβαλε, μηδαμῶς εἴπητε  
5 τοῦτο· κύττι δὲ ὑμᾶς αὐτὰς αἰτιάσθε· εἰδύηαι γάρ, καὶ ἐπιστάμεναι καὶ  
οὐκ ἀγνοοῦσαι, οὐδὲ ἐξαίφνης καὶ λαθραῖως, ἐμπλεχθήσεσθε εἰς τὸ  
δικαῖον τῆς βλάβης τὸ ἀπέραντον, οὐ τέλος οὐκ εὐρήσετε. A (contuli  
et DW).

Lemma: ἄτ' ἐγώ omnes nostri praeter D, qui haec verba om., et  
V, qui ἄτ' ἐγώ praebet et hic et in textu poetico. 5 αἰτιάσθε:  
cf. Mediceum 1075a 7 ἀπέραντον ἀπέραντον PVW.

- 1075a Mediceus: αὐταὶ δ' ὑμᾶς αὐτάς (sic)] Λείπει τὸ  
ἀατιάζεσθαι.

- b κύττι δ' ὑμᾶς αὐτάς. Αἰτιάσθε. Glossema in A.

Cf. Mediceum 1075a.

- 1080 (1080-1090) καὶ μὴν ἔργω: Καὶ δὴ ἐν ἔργοις αὐτοῖς, καὶ οὐ ἐν μύθῳ  
(ὡς ἐμοὶ ἀπλῶς λέγοντος ἐστὶ μέλλει γενέσθαι πάθε) ἢ γὰρ σούδαται·  
ἢ τῆς βροντῆς δὲ φωνῇ ἢ βόρυγους παρμιμῶνται καὶ ἡγεῖται καὶ βοᾷ.  
ἐκλάμπουσι δὲ αἱ πολύπυροι ἑλικες τῆς στεροπῆς (ἵγουν αἱ ἐλικεῖς τῶν  
5 κατὰ τὰ νέφη τῶν ἀστραπῶν κινήσεις)· οἱ στέρμβοι δὲ τῶν ἀνέμων  
ἀνέμων ἐλίσσουσι καὶ συστρέφουσι τὴν κίνυν· σικτᾷ δὲ τῶν ἀνέμων  
πάντων τὰ πνεύματα, ἀποδευκνύντα πρὸς ἑλκῆρα σάκος ἀντίπνοον  
(ἵγουν τῇ ἐναντίᾳ ἀλλήλων πνοῇ πρὸς ἑλκῆρα ἀντιστάμενα)· τετάρκται  
δὲ ὁ ἀήρ σὺν τῇ θαλάσῃ, τοιαύτῃ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ἐπέρχεται καὶ κινεῖται· ἔστι,  
10 καὶ κινήσις καὶ ἰσχύς καὶ τρικυμία, ἀπὸ τοῦ Διός, κατασκευάζουσα μὴ  
φόνον. A (contuli et DW).

1 δὴ] μὴν BPPd. 2 ἐμοὶ] ἐν ἐμοὶ B; ἐν ἐμοὶ Y; ante ἐμοὶ spatium  
ferre sic litterarum vacuum reliquit P. Ordo ἑλκῆρας ἐμοὶ CDPpDV.  
Ἐρμού pro ἐμοὶ coni. Anonymus apud Schutz, fortasse recte.  
3 βόρυγους omnes nostri. Dicere volebat scholiasta fortasse ὀρη-  
μένην, sed ne tunc quidem βρυχία (*Prom.* 1081) recte interpretatus  
esset. 4-5 αἱ ἐλικεῖς· κινήσεις = Mediceum 1083. 5  
ante αἱ ἐλίσσει add. PPd: αἱ κινήσεις γ. 7 ἀποδευκνύντα =  
Mediceum 1087. 8 ἀντίπνοον: hic finis scholi in CPd. 8  
τετάρκται] ξυντετάρκται PPd. 10 τρικυμία omnes nostri (πρί-  
κωμα edd.).

- 1083 Mediceus: ἑλικες] Αἱ ἐλικεῖς κατὰ τὰ νέφη τῶν  
ἀστραπῶν κινήσεις.
- 1087 Mediceus: ἀποδευκνύμενα] Ἀποδευκνύντα.
- 1088 Cgl: αἰθὴρ πόντω] Στοχίον ἀντὶ στοιχείου.
- 1091a CDPpDVW: ὦ μητρός ἐμῆς: Περιρροιστῆς· αὐὴ  
μητὴρ ἐμῇ Γῇ, ὦ Θέμειν.

Cf. Mediceum 1091b. Vestigium huius scholi conservare videtur  
et Bgl (περίρροιστος, τούτουσιν, ὠ μήτηρ). Fortasse opus est scholiastae  
A. 2 Θέμειν omnes nostri; rectam formam praebet Mediceus.

- b Mediceus: ὦ Γῇ, ἢ αὐὴ Θέμειν.
- 1092a gl. in DPPd: αἰθὴρ] Ἀήρ.
- b gl. in PPd: αἰθὴρ] Οὐρανός.
- e Pgl: κοινὸν φάος] Τὸν ἥλιον.
- d gl. in PPd (et fortasse W, sed paene evanidum):  
κοινὸν φάος ἐλίσσων] Ὁ φωτισμὸν τὰ πάντα.

# VERSUS AD FINEM FABULAE COLLOCATI

## I. DE PROMETHEO

(a)

Exstant hi versus in codicibus quos «A» nominamus, exceptis CPd et N (cuius pars antiqua hic deest). Contuli praeterea DNCWx. Edidit Cougny, vol. III, Appendix iv, carmen 83 (vv. 1-9 = a, vv. 10-17 = b).

Titulus in BNc: Στίχοι εἰς τὸν Προμηθεά. Titulus in WXa: Στίχοι εἰς τὸν Προμηθεά αὐτοῦ (τοῦ Xa) Τξέτξου (sic certe Xa; quatuor ultimae litterae in W evanidae); hi codices ambo carmina a et b nostra quasi unum carmen continuum praebent, sed vide adn. ad b.

Ἄνθ' ὧν τὸ πῦρ δέδωκας ἀνθρώπων γένει  
πρῶτη βία φάραγγι προσπεπηγμένως·  
τοῦ πῦρ Προμηθεῦ, ὁ βροτοῖς ἐχαρίσω  
ἡμεῖς τοὺς ἀλλοτρίων εὐρέθη φιλίαν.  
ἵνα κατὰ σοῦ πρὸς θεῶν πυρσομένης.  
Μισγύλα, τί φήεις; τοῦ θεοῦ σου προσφέρεις  
πεπρωμένα; μισγύλας ἐκ θεῶν ὁμοτροπίας;  
καὶ τοῖς ἔρα δέληθας αὐτὴν εἰς τέλος  
θεοῦ σεβάζων τοὺς παθητοὺς τὴν φύσιν,  
καὶ μὴ δυνατόν ἐκφυγεῖν τιμωρίας;

4 ἀνάμεικτον ἀνάμεικτον DPX. 5 totum versum om. P.

(b)

Hos versus novi e codicibus BDNcSjVWxAXcYaYd (notandum est quod absunt a CPdIXY, quamquam PXY carmen a continent). In omnibus praeter XcYd continuantur cum a, nullo relicto intervallo; in Xc sequuntur finem fabulae; in Yd sequuntur carmen c, verbo Ἐτερον (sc. στίχοι) in margine appicto. Carmen b alienum esse ab a demonstratur duabus rationibus: (i) in a vocales α vel ι vel u octies quasi ἄρσιν tractantur (e.g. ἐξέρσω 3, Αλοχῶνι 7-8); huius vero rei in b exemplum est nullum. (ii) In a irridetur Aeschylus quia deos antiquos veneratus sit, in b autem Prometheus quia

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# VERSUS AD FINEM FABULAE COLLOCATI

summo apud antiquos deo Iovi non oboedierit; quae argumenta tam diversa vix in uno et eodem carmine possunt consistere. Edidit Cougny, loc. cit., vv. 10-17.

Οὐαί, Προμηθεῦ, κρᾶζον, οὐαί σοι μέγα·  
χάριν βροτῶν γὰρ ἡπατίσας τὸν Δία.  
καὶ λάθρα τοῦτον πως τὸ πῦρ ἐκείληφας,  
εἴτ' οὐδ' ἐπέσθης ὧν περ ἐσταυρωμένος  
5 τὸν ἐκβαλοῦντα τῶν θρόνων εἰπεῖν Δία.  
τῶν τοι κεραυνὸς ἐκ πύλου κατηγμένος  
ἔργον τίθησι συντριβῆς σε τὸν τάλαν.  
αἰάζει τούτων· τοῦτο γὰρ πάρεστί σοι.

3 πῶς coni. Cougny; πῶς omnes nostri. 5 ἐκβαλοῦντα DVXa; ἐκβαλόντα cet. 5 τῶν θρόνων XaXcYa; τὸν θρόνον cet. 7 συντριβῆς se plerique; συντριβῆς BD; V legi noquit.

(c)

Hos versus invenio in Y (ante carmen a), in Ya (post carmen b), in Yd (inter a et b), in Xa (post carmen a), denique a Constantino Lascari scriptis in imo fol. 132v codicis N. In YaYd verba Ἐτερον παλαιῶι adscripta sunt, in Xa Ἐτερον παλαιῶι.

Κλέψας τὸ πῦρ παρέσχε τοῖς θνητοῖς γέρα  
καὶ κάμπτεται μάλιστα ταῖς Διὸς τάλας·  
ψευδωνίμως ἔλαχε τὴν κλῆσιν μόνον·  
προμηθεὺς δέεται γὰρ ἢ προβούλα.

3-4) om. Xa. 3 ψευδωνίμως Y; -ον cet. 3 ἔλαχε Y; μέλαχε cet. (emendatio videtur esse, metri antiqui gratia). 3 μόνον Y; μόνος YaYd; quid Lascari voluerit, incertum. 4 ἢ προβούλα (in) Y, quem dubitanter secutus sum; ἢ προβούλας cet., quod utrumque magis friget.

## II. DE AETNA MONTE

Codicibus usus sum D (in quo hi versus sequuntur carmen b de Prometheus), Nc (ante carmen b), V (in imo folio post sch. 1080), Xa (post carmen b), Ya (inter scholia, post 369a). Praeterea exstat carmen in RcSjVaBvVKn, quos contuli, sed parvo fructu. Ediderunt Stanley (e Vb) et Cougny, vol. III, Appendix iii, carmen 218 (e Vn).

Titulum exhibet Ya: Στίχοι εἰς τὸ Αἰτναῖον πῦρ.

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Αἴτην τίς ἐστιν Ἰταλῶν ὄρος μέγα,  
 ἐξ ἧς καταρρεῖ παμφάγου πυρὸς νᾶμα  
 μέχρι πολίχνης Κατάνης λεγομένης·  
 ροιβδεῖ δὲ δεινῶς ὡς ποταμὸς ἐκρέον·

5 πνεῦμα γὰρ ἐν γῆς ἐμπεσὸν ταῖς κοιλάσι  
 κισσῆρεως νάφθης τε πεπληρωμένης,  
 χωροῦν σοβαρῶς ἐκπυροῦται τῇ βίᾳ·  
 εὐρόν δὲ ταῖς σήραγγιν ὕδωρ ἐκρέον

τὸ πνεῦμα παντάπασιν ἡραιωμένον  
 10 ἀναφλογωθὲν ἐξανάπτει πῦρ βέον.

1-4 cf. scholiastam A in 367a, init. 3 Κατάνης plerique; καὶ  
 κτάνης V. 3 λεγομένης omnes nostri, contra metrum; λελεγεμένης;  
 conl. Panayotakis. 6 κισσῆρεως omnes nostri; melius κισσῆρεως.  
 10 post βέον add. VYa; ἐντεῦθεν δῆλον πῶς (ποῖω V) ἐν τισι τῶν  
 γαιῶν ἐκφέρεται πῦρ, καὶ πῶς αὐτομάτως τὰ θερμὰ καταφέρονται, καὶ  
 ποῖω τρόπῳ ψωριῶντας λύνται.

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